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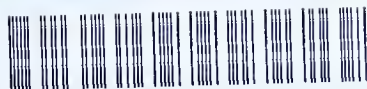


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# PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

Vol. VI, No. 1

April, 1935



P38.34

**PROTECTION—The Sportsman's Duty**



# Pennsylvania Game News

Published Monthly by the Pennsylvania  
Board of Game Commissioners

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Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*  
South Office Building, Harrisburg,  
Pennsylvania

## NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

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REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material for each issue should be submitted not later than the first of each preceding month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in  
the interest  
of Sportsmen

## COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

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Wilkes-Barre

Dr. Wm. H. Moore .....Philadelphia

Samuel Castner .....Williamsport

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Robert Lamberton .....Franklin

A. W. Lee, Jr. ....Clearfield

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Harrisburg

William C. Shaffer .....Deputy Secretary  
Harrisburg

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

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## TO THE SPORTSMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The Board of Game Commissioners have recently elected me their President. In accepting this honor, I realize the responsibility I am assuming, and the difficult job I will have to fill the place vacated by the former president, Adolf Muller, who, at great sacrifice to his personal interests worked many years so conscientiously for the sportsmen of the State.

In reality, the Board of Game Commissioners are trustees of the sportsmen's money, and are accountable to every licensed hunter for the proper expenditure of his money for the propagation and protection of game in the State.

It is practically impossible to administrate any fund without incurring criticisms, and I trust the administration of the Game Fund by the reorganized Commission will incite more favorable than adverse criticism.

I feel certain that the new Board of Game Commissioners are prepared to sacrifice their personal interests to the greater interests of the sportsmen of the State at large, so that Pennsylvania will continue to be the finest game state in the Union.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, President.



THE most important time of the year is almost upon us—the time when game and song birds are beginning their nesting and when the fields, woods and mountains are filled with the young of our game animals. Just how many of these interesting and valuable creatures live to maturity depends a great deal on how much we as sportsmen do to help

them overcome the many insurmountable difficulties with which they are faced. True a lot of them will not survive because they are weaklings; but there are others which will stand good chances of survival if their natural enemies are controlled, and if they have enough natural food and cover to protect them. Here is where the true sportsman has an opportunity to help perpetuate his sport. If each one of our vast army of hunters were to devote just a small portion of his time every now and then to a careful patrol of the fields, woods and mountains in the vicinity in which he lives he would be able to account for a tremendous amount of predators which, unmolested, would seriously deplete the game supply. If each one would do his bit by planting a few food producing trees, shrubs or berry bushes to supply sustenance and cover, wildlife would have a far better chance to acquire excellent health and to outwit its enemies. If food and natural hiding or resting places are scarce it is "licked before it starts."

Much game was released to stock depleted areas last fall and much food was put out during the cold months of winter to help pull it through. But we can not stop there. We must keep on protecting and providing more food every month of the year whether we think it needs it or not.

We must guard against the destructive house cat and the stray dog, and to that end must be willing to sacrifice a part of our time controlling these creatures.

Furthermore we must guard against that one great enemy, not only of wildlife, but of Man—FIRE. When fields and forests are burned over no one can estimate the tremendous toll of valuable wild creatures that is taken.

Years of sacrifice and effort on the part of the sportsmen of a community in rehabilitating a game supply are wholly wasted by the thoughtless gesture of a careless camper or smoker. We must do everything possible to prevent such catastrophies.

We must also use our every influence to secure the cooperation of the farmer, especially when harvest time approaches, to the end that he will be willing to do all he can to protect nesting game birds. The mower is a grim reaper indeed, and countless quail and ringneck pheasants will fall easy prey to its vicious knives unless the farmer is thoroughly conservation minded—and it is up to every interested sportsman to see that he becomes so minded. Many of them are cooperating by using flushing bars on their mowers thus permitting nesting birds to escape the cruel steel. Many of them mark down nests and mow around them, leaving sufficient cover for their protection. To these farmer-sportsmen we owe a great debt of gratitude. They not only are in sympathy with our sport, but they have a keen realization of the economic value of wild creatures.

We must not willingly molest nesting birds or animals, thereby causing them to desert; nor must we ever think of picking up and carrying off young which "apparently" are deserted. Invariably the young of wild creatures are not deserted—rather the parents have been frightened away by your approach and will return soon after you have gone. Therefore, do not make the mistake of picking up "lost" fawns, or other baby wild creatures thinking you are humanely assuming the role of a benefactor. If you find young birds or animals, the parents of which you know positively have been killed, notify the Game Protector of your community as soon as possible and he will arrange to have them taken care of.

Workers in C.C.C. Camps, especially, are asked to be careful not to disturb hibernating bears. Large dead stubs or hollow logs should be investigated thoroughly before any work is started, and if occupied, activities should be referred elsewhere until the creatures leave. Already three hibernating bears have been frightened from their dens and the cubs left to die. Fortunately the State Department of Forests and Waters is lending their wholehearted cooperation in an effort to prevent similar occurrences, for which the Game Commission and the sportsmen are very grateful.

These and many more things constitute the DO'S AND DONT'S of every conservation minded citizen of the Commonwealth, and if they are seriously followed there can be little doubt that our interesting and valuable wildlife will increase tremendously in the years to come.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD, Executive Secretary.

L300948



# New Commissioners Appointed—Hold Meeting Biddle Elected President

Three new Members of the Board of Game Commissioners were appointed by Governor Earle on March 21 and confirmed by the Senate on the 26th. The appointments included Hon. Ross L. Leffler, McKeesport, former President of the Commission, whose willingness to serve again was enthusiastically heralded by sportsmen all over the State. Having been at the helm of the Commission for a number of years, Mr. Leffler will be of invaluable assistance.

Hon. Robert Lamberton, well known sportsman and banker from Franklin, another appointee, has always taken a prominent part in the interests of conservation and his election also met with heartiest approval.

Hon. A. W. Lee, Jr., prominent sportsman from Clearfield

completed the trio of appointments and no more enthusiastic a supporter of the sportsman's interests could have been chosen to represent the central part of the State.

Two Members of the Commission recently resigned, both of whom worked painstakingly during their tenure of office, are Hon. Richard E. Reitz, of Brookville and Hon. A. Hunter Willis, of Erie. Mr. Reitz was with the Commission since 1926, and Mr. Willis since 1932.

A meeting was held at Harrisburg on March 28 at which time Major Nicholas Biddle was elected President. Hon. J. Q. Creveling is Vice-President.

With so able-bodied a group administering the sportsmen's business only the most progressive program will evolve.



## GUNS

By Major Nicholas Biddle

A gun should never be a plaything. A boy at an early age should be taught that a gun is a dangerous weapon. He should be instructed how to use and handle a real gun with care, and not be given an air gun or other toy gun to use indiscriminately around the neighborhood, breaking windows and often endangering the eyesight of other children.

I can conceive of no greater pleasure for a father than teaching his son or daughter to shoot a real gun, and it is surprising how fast a child will become proficient, with proper training, in handling a rifle or shotgun.

I have no time for those pacifists who think that teaching a child to shoot will give him or her war-like tendencies. On the contrary, I feel it makes the child appreciate the deadliness of guns and insofar as human life is concerned, a desire to use a gun only in case of great emergency.

There is also another class of people who every time they read of a gunning accident, think that a law should be enacted to prevent hunting. If these people are logical, they should make driving an automobile unlawful. No one can deny that automobile accidents are a thousand times more numerous than accidents in the hunting field, and while there are often several people injured or killed in one automobile accident, there is seldom more than one person injured in a hunting casualty.

It is, indeed, a great credit to the sportsmen of Pennsylvania that the average of hunting accidents in the State in 1934 was less than in any season since 1913.

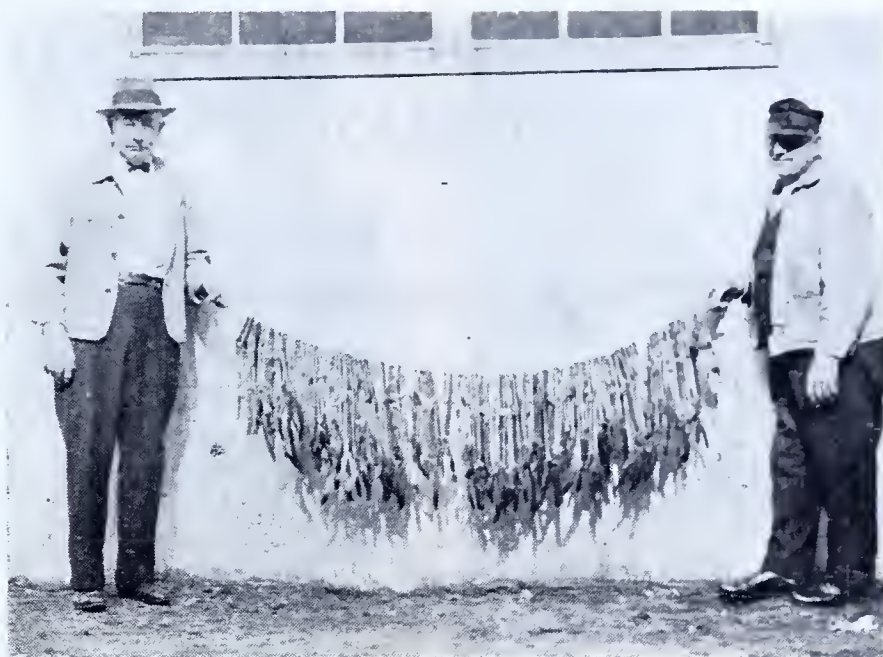
Teach the boy all about firearms. Do not expect him to learn in this manner.



# Summary of 1933 Resident & Non-Resident Hunter's Licenses Issued by Counties

Counties	Resident	Non-Resident
Adams, .....	3,859	25
Allegheny, .....	32,475	57
Armstrong, .....	6,838	37
Beaver, .....	6,477	52
Bedford, .....	5,414	81
Berks, .....	16,533	12
Blair, .....	11,730	15
Bradford, .....	6,224	107
Bucks, .....	7,637	138
Butler, .....	7,482	42
Cambria, .....	15,626	30
Cameron, .....	1,434	180
Carbon, .....	5,191	11
Centre, .....	8,285	36
Chester, .....	7,892	26
Clarion, .....	5,507	46
Clearfield, .....	9,866	116
Clinton, .....	4,497	68
Columbia, .....	5,360	10
Crawford, .....	7,668	61
Cumberland, .....	5,743	1
Dauphin, .....	11,513	12
Delaware, .....	5,584	11
Elk, .....	4,908	110
Erie, .....	10,035	104
Fayette, .....	8,975	21
Forest, .....	1,493	55
Franklin, .....	5,771	27
Fulton, .....	1,603	11
Greene, .....	2,650	10
Huntingdon, .....	5,027	35
Indiana, .....	7,152	40
Jefferson, .....	7,757	53
Juniata, .....	2,065	3
Lackawanna, .....	13,743	36
Lancaster, .....	14,932	10
Lawrence, .....	6,699	182
Lebanon, .....	5,199	3
Lehigh, .....	10,944	33
Luzerne, .....	23,609	30
Lycoming, .....	9,924	71
McKean, .....	8,263	284
Mercer, .....	7,522	279
Mifflin, .....	5,031	11
Monroe, .....	4,562	197
Montgomery, .....	15,342	18
Montour, .....	1,331	1
Northampton, .....	10,979	115
Northumberland, .....	10,250	5
Perry, .....	2,575	1
Philadelphia, .....	15,707	140
Pike, .....	1,934	630
Potter, .....	3,333	286
Schuylkill, .....	13,766	0
Snyder, .....	2,147	8
Somerset, .....	7,159	10
Sullivan, .....	1,162	14
Susquehanna, .....	3,236	84
Tioga, .....	4,597	162
Union, .....	2,404	7
Venango, .....	7,054	96
Warren, .....	4,595	206
Washington, .....	10,480	58
Wayne, .....	3,415	57
Westmoreland, .....	19,927	69
Wyoming, .....	2,215	6
York, .....	11,685	18
Department of Revenue, .....	2,347	196
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>524,337</b>	<b>4,966</b>

A total of 4,966 non-residents hunted in Pennsylvania during 1933—1,805 from New York; New Jersey, 957; Maryland, 164; Ohio, 1,553; West Virginia, 192; District of



Record claim of 122 weasels recently probated for bounty by Kenneth Wiemer, Laughlintown.

Columbia, 28; Delaware, 44; Connecticut, 32; Indiana, 80; Massachusetts, 12; Florida, 1; South Carolina, 1; Virginia, 24; Kentucky, 17; Illinois, 20; Oklahoma, 3; North Carolina, 5; Rhode Island, 6; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 8; Michigan, 5; Maine, 1; Nebraska, 1; Tennessee, 1; Vermont, 1; and Iowa, 1.

More hunters were in the field during the 1934 season than at any time since the license law became effective in 1913, except during 1931, when there was an open season on both bucks and does. That year 572,779 resident and 8,967 non-resident licenses were issued. Last season, on the basis of a preliminary report furnished by the Department of Revenue, 568,003 resident and 5,998 non-resident licenses were issued.

## GAME COMMISSION PICTURES ATTRACT LARGE GATHERING

Approximately five hundred persons enjoyed the motion pictures and talks presented by officials of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, under the auspices of the Millersburg Gun and Conservation Club recently. A dozen reels of interesting and educational motion pictures of wildlife were shown.

Mr. Norman M. Wood, Lecturer of the Game Commission and W. M. Cramer, Division Game Protector, West Lawn, spoke of the work of the Commission. Mark Motter, Dauphin County Game Protector, Harrisburg, and R. D. Reed, Traveling Game Protector, also were present.

## HAWK KILLER

W. J. Jackson, of Conneaut Lake, spends much time killing vermin. In a recent report he includes some interesting notes. For instance, he saw a marsh hawk kill a full grown ringneck cock. He killed two young red-tailed hawks in their nest, about which was strewn the remains of a rabbit, quail and a hen ringneck. While hunting ducks near the Pymatuning Swamp, he saw a male ringneck pursued by a broad-wing. He killed the hawk. He claims that one Great Horned or one Barred Owl will kill more game than any ten hunters.

## SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1935

County	Wild Cat	Gray Foxes	Wes-sels	Gos-hawks	Amount
Adams .....	0	49	104	0	\$300
Allegheny .....	0	4	130	0	146
Armstrong .....	0	33	355	0	487
Beaver .....	0	6	60	0	84
Bedford .....	3	85	220	0	605
Berks .....	0	20	404	0	484
Blair .....	0	49	230	1	431
Bradford .....	1	75	353	0	668
Bucks .....	0	41	365	0	529
Butler .....	0	22	412	0	500
Cambria .....	4	44	465	0	701
Cameron .....	7	29	12	0	233
Carbon .....	1	24	83	0	194
Centre .....	0	72	139	1	432
Chester .....	0	2	277	0	285
Clarion .....	0	18	284	0	356
Clearfield .....	4	64	461	0	777
Clinton .....	0	68	74	0	346
Columbia .....	1	36	268	0	427
Crawford .....	0	3	466	0	473
Cumberland .....	0	20	99	0	179
Dauphin .....	0	14	155	0	211
Delaware .....	0	1	66	0	70
Elk .....	0	30	147	1	272
Erie .....	0	0	279	0	279
Fayette .....	1	81	325	0	664
Forest .....	0	1	70	0	74
Franklin .....	0	35	111	0	251
Fulton .....	0	34	44	0	180
Greene .....	0	19	119	0	195
Huntingdon .....	1	98	307	0	714
Indiana .....	0	72	379	0	667
Jefferson .....	0	30	260	0	380
Juniata .....	1	23	107	0	214
Lackawanna .....	0	44	81	0	257
Lancaster .....	0	22	306	0	394
Lawrence .....	0	0	143	0	143
Lebanon .....	0	19	93	0	169
Lehigh .....	0	6	123	0	147
Luzerne .....	1	87	349	1	717
Lycoming .....	2	149	129	0	755
McKean .....	2	16	158	1	257
Mercer .....	0	0	195	0	195
Mifflin .....	0	34	120	0	256
Monroe .....	6	33	138	1	365
Montgomery .....	0	18	264	0	336
Montour .....	0	2	68	0	76
Northampton .....	0	26	129	0	233
Northumberland .....	0	24	157	0	253
Perry .....	0	45	139	0	319
Philadelphia .....	0	1	27	0	31
Pike .....	2	39	51	0	237
Potter .....	0	14	110	2	176
Schuylkill .....	0	46	401	0	585
Snyder .....	0	23	81	0	173
Somerset .....	0	84	657	0	993
Sullivan .....	1	28	78	0	205
Susquehanna .....	0	84	54	0	390
Tioga .....	1	34	136	1	292
Union .....	0	42	44	1	217
Venango .....	0	7	301	1	334
Warren .....	0	0	205	0	205
Washington .....	0	16	124	0	188
Wayne .....	0	50	36	0	236
Westmoreland .....	0	71	757	0	1,041
Wyoming .....	1	64	98	1	374
York .....	0	57	312	0	540

Totals ..... 40 2,387 13,694 12 \$23,902  
Total number of claims for this month—6,852



# Latest Development in Stream Purification Plan

IN the February issue of PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER you were advised of the "Dern-Lonergan" Conference and of the status of the very important national stream purification plan adopted by that conference.

On January 24th, Senator Lonergan wrote Secretary Ickes a strong plea for the plan adopted by the Conference, as representative of the sincere thought of the nation's leading conservationists and pure streams experts, and urged the necessity of altering any other plan that might be submitted to him by the National Resources Board to conform essentially with this plan if it was to receive the endorsement of the conservation forces. Secretary Ickes replied on January 31st advising that a special committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Thorndike Saville had been set up to guide the survey being made in this field, and that Mr. Crohurst of the U. S. Public Health Service would do some research work and report within sixty days. He added that the Advisory Committee of the National Resources Board had impressed him with the complexity of the general problem and the necessity of proceeding with caution in order to build a firm foundation of public support.

It is significant, if somewhat disappointing, that of the seven members on this special committee, the chairman and two others are the signers of the report rejected by the Dern-Lonergan Conference, while neither Honorable Grover C. Ladner, nor Dr. M. D'Arcy Magee, who signed the report adopted by the Conference, are represented.

It is sincerely hoped that this special com-



mittee will prove "action conscious rather than bureau minded" by approving a clear and definite plan of action such as is embodied in the Dern-Lonergan Report, rather than one of cautious hesitation replete with endless investigations and delays—a policy that has characterized all of our futile governmental plans to cope with the problem to date. In the meantime, Senator Lonergan is having the Legislative Council draft legislation in conformity with the "Dern-Lonergan Conference" Plan so that proper bills may be introduced in Congress in case the special committee's report takes an unfavorable turn.

If you have not already done so it is more important than ever that you write The President, your congressmen and Senator, strongly urging the adoption of the "Dern-Lonergan Plan for the National Purification of Streams." This is the opportunity of a lifetime to bring back pure streams—DO YOUR PART NOW!

tion of this problem is an admission of Federal responsibility in the control of pollution, with a definite plan of cleaning up the people's waters through the establishment of Federal Watershed Control Boards, whose duty it would be to regulate the use and abuse of our waters to the best interest of our people.

In no phase of recovery could PWA funds be used to greater advantage than under this plan of stream purification. The plan not only provides work for the needy and permanent assets for the polluters, but results in direct benefits through purer water to all mankind below the present source of pollution.

In addition to the need of pure water by municipalities and industries, we must remember the potential fisheries, both commercial and recreational, which are being completely destroyed by the present system of poisoning our waters. With our present tendency to shorten working hours and increase leisure, it is part of our duty to provide clean, wholesome recreational facilities for our people. One of our most cherished desires is for association with health giving water in its various phases. If we do not destroy pollution, pollution will destroy us. The time for definite action is here; the method is available.

Hoping that the above will find a responsive chord, I am

Most respectfully yours,

P. G. Platt, President,  
Pennsylvania Division,

Izaak Walton League of America.

## YORK WALTONIANS BANQUET

One of York county's outstanding events of the year in conservation, the annual banquet of York Chapter 67, Izaak Walton League of America, was attended by approximately 225 sportsmen and their guests on the evening of February 21 at the York Y.M.C.A. David A. Garver, president of the chapter, acted as toastmaster.

The executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, Ernest E. Harwood, Harrisburg, in his address said that it is necessary in order to keep up a nearly suitable supply of game to take care of the ever increasing number of hunters each year, to provide food for game. He stressed that it is important that every sportsmen organization and conservation group help to increase food bearing plants, shrubs and trees by plantings.

The editor of the ANGLER, representing the State Department of Fisheries, told the gathering that 595,000,000 fish were produced in the ten state hatcheries last year. He urged sportsmen to get behind the Ruth bill, which, if enacted into law, should drastically curb the pollution menace.

## CLUB ACTIVE

The Crafton-Ingram branch of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League is up and doing. They have been very active in game feeding during the past winter and expect to conduct several large crow shoots this spring. The club now has under option a 40 acre farm whereon they expect to install skeet, pistol and rifle ranges. They recently received a Corporation Charter.

# League Seeks Adoption of Dern-Lonergan Plan

In a forceful letter to President Roosevelt, Phil G. Platt, president of the Pennsylvania Division, Izaak Walton League of America, urges adoption of a nation-wide plan to control the menace of stream pollution.

Following is his letter, which should serve as a basis for similar Communications to Washington on this subject so vital to the future welfare of the people and the conservation movement:

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.  
Dear Mr. President:

We beg to call to your attention a Nation-wide problem which we consider of primary importance to the welfare of our people; namely, the menace of polluted public waters. The existing unsavory and indecent condition of one of our Nation's greatest assets is freely admitted, yet year by year, the offence grows worse. Progress in elimination of stream pollution has in the past been blocked by a general adherence to the doctrine of "States' Rights," which merely means that the rights of the citizens of neighboring states are ignored. State gov-

ernments have attempted to justify this condition with the argument that with the adoption and enforcement of stringent anti-pollution laws, industry of such states would be placed on an unfair competitive basis with that of states which did not force its industry to meet this public obligation. We meet this argument with the indisputable statement, that all rivers and their tributaries eventually become inter-state. It is manifestly unfair to permit one state to pollute the waters of a stream which flows across the borders of, or adjacent to another state. The only logical method of bringing about the desired result appears to be that of definite Federal control.

There is a movement afoot to attempt a solution of the problem by means of pacts by groups of states, yet past experience indicates that such procedure is totally inadequate to the task. This method of approach invariably results in years of fruitless investigation and technical arguments without any visible accomplishment. At best, it would only half solve the problem, as there would be no uniformity of standards between the various state groups.

We believe that the only practical solu-





# A STUDY IN EYES

This is the third series of close-ups of some of our interesting birds and mammals, prepared especially to interest children. Upper left, white-tailed deer; upper right, weasel; lower left, top-ruffed grouse on nest; bottom, woodcock on nest; lower right, black bear.





# Do You Shoot or Half-Shoot Your Game?

By J. R. MATTERN

EDITORS NOTE: *It is with a great deal of pleasure that we welcome Mr. Mattern to our columns. A title abstractor in the Bureau of Refuges and Lands, he is also a nationally known authority on firearms and ammunition and author of many books and articles on these subjects. We hope to hear more from him later.*



THE day when this article is written, and in the same Pennsylvania town, there is a funeral. They are burying a nine-year old boy who was accidentally shot with a 22-caliber (rim fire) lead bullet which entered his back at the top of the shoulders, emerged at the thorax, went in again and lodged under the tongue. Death was caused almost instantly.

Now, it is not the purpose to color with gloom a discussion of rifle shooting, but the tragedy is mentioned to brush aside the holiday levity and casual superficiality with which the subject usually is handled. Hunting and shooting are real and earnest matters which have had large part in building Pennsylvania, and in molding Pennsylvania manhood. Despite temporary tendencies mentioned farther along, they will be important in the future.

No one knows how many rifles are owned and used in Pennsylvania, but nearly six hundred thousand hunting licenses were purchased last year, and a host of land owners hunted without. Counting the two or more rifles owned by one sportsman, it is safe to assume that there are, in this greatest game State, at least a million rifles. For these rifles we paid around thirty millions of dollars. In their use we annually spend an estimated five million more.

Finally, in license fees alone we sportsmen of Pennsylvania contribute more than a million dollars a year to a special fund intended solely to improve hunting and hunting conditions. True, only a part of this huge sum is used for the benefit of the rifle shooting fraternity. The shotgun boys can not be overlooked, as their figures are equally impressive. The question raised here is whether that million rifles are all selected with an eye to conservation of game, and of hunters, and the general up-building of hunting conditions. Are they good rifles, or what kinds among them should be scrapped?

What is a good rifle? Good for meeting what specific purposes?

Your rifle must conform to five prime specifications before it can fully or with entire success meet your modern requirements.

And the first of these is adequacy in power!

Before you start to thinking what the bunch at camp says on rifle power, or what the gun store man told you, or recollecting that your grandfather had an uncle who killed a big bear with half a bullet as big as a pea, get these two pictures: In the old days a hunter did not take the first

shot that offered. He waited and picked an easy one. He had to, for he seldom could fire a second time. And after he planted his little pill, from short range, at about the desired vital spot on the animal, he sat down and smoked two pipes of tobacco, or took a nap, while nature worked in his favor and against the quarry. No outsider blundered along to take the trail of the wounded animal; nor was that animal unduly alarmed. It ran off a little way, then walked a few steps farther, and feeling some discomfort, did the natural thing of lying down. Presently, after stiffening and torpor set in, the old-time hunter approached close enough for the finishing shot.

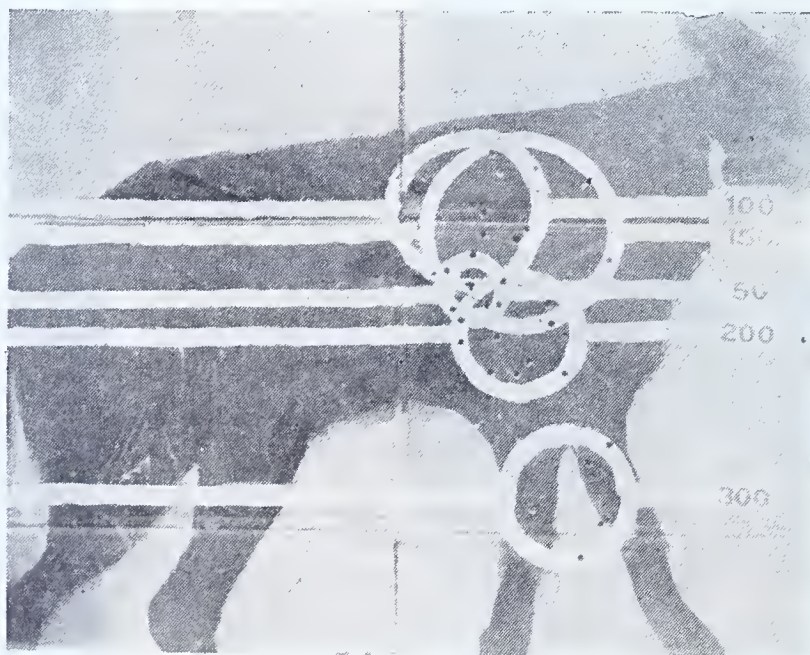
The other picture is altogether different. Granted that Pennsylvania has more deer today than in 1682 (although not so many bear, elk or wolves), the 1935 hunter has less time, less skill in shooting and in butchering; and he is up against interference from other hunters. If he fails to fire at and to secure the first buck that he sees, he may not get another shot during his limited stay in the woods. Keep in mind that although as high as twenty-five thousand deer are killed in one season, the number of deer hunters is two or three hundred thousand.

He must fire upon a running deer, usually through woods or brush, and over any range from virtually gun muzzle to hundreds of yards. He plants his bullets where

he can on the animal. And he must drop the game on the spot or very near by. If it runs any distance, even though he can trail it by blood in snow, the chances are that some other hunter will happen to see it first, knock it down—and it then is the second party's meat—or that it suffers and dies unfound and wasted.

As a net result of these factors, present-day rifle hunters often must kill game with hits the old timers would not consider making. Paunch shots, hip shots, brisket shots and the like must be speedily fatal. Even where opportunity is given by reason of open shooting, to pick out the more vital heart, spinal, neck or head regions, only a very few modern hunters are competent or cool enough to land bullets upon them in the exciting instant. This condition is no reflection upon modern riflemen, because woods living and more familiarity with rifles than comes in one week of each year is required to develop precision shooting on running game.

And when the first animal is not bagged, the present-day hunter does not always follow it to determine how badly it is wounded. In fact, I have observed regretfully that in gang hunting the following of wounded game is the exception rather than the rule. Ask any hunting party you meet whether its members have had any shooting. The answer will run about like this: "Yes, Bill had two shots, and Sam nine. But they didn't get 'im." They may even tell you how many points the buck carried,



Illustrated on the body of a coyote, where your 30-40 Krag bullet strikes—higher and lower—when fired at 50, 100, 150, 200 and 300 yards range—with sights adjusted for 200 yards.



and how fat it was—but still, they didn't get it!

Yes, present day hunters waste a lot of game animals by letting them rot in the woods. Do we kill fifty thousand deer to bring in twenty-five thousand? Your guess is as good as mine.

The point is that many hunters do use inadequate rifles. If every man used a rifle that had stopping power enough to drop the *first* animal hit, more good bucks would roam the woods despite bigger annual kills. When the Bills and Sams quit this practice of shooting up two, three or four animals before catching one to skin, a pronounced gain in game conservation will be accomplished.

You ask: What is an adequately powered rifle? The answer must wait for consideration of the other four prime specifications indicated.

Perhaps the second most important specification for your rifle is that it be easy to shoot well. That is, ease of hitting game with it must be inbuilt. This is a complex and little-understood requirement, but very important and very definite. It is closely bound up with a third specification, which may be called accuracy of shooting.

To a considerable extent, a rifle is easy to shoot effectively if it fits you well. When you throw it up, the comb of the stock snugly presses your cheek, the butt plate slides to place on your shoulder, and your left hand forms the third leg of the tripod which makes man and gun essentially one piece for the moment. If cheek, shoulder or hand are cramped or not held firmly in place, loose and sloppy "let-off" results, with the bullets going unaccountably "elsewhere" than you intended. Many rifles are shaped to fit well in these respects, but very many others are not.

To another considerable extent easy hitting with a rifle requires speed of bullet. Reduced to simplest terms, a broadside deer going at thirty miles an hour and 125 yards away, will travel about six feet after you pull the trigger of a modern high velocity rifle, but about sixteen feet after you pull the trigger of a black powder rifle, in each case before the bullet arrives in said deer's vicinity. Since a deer is only three or four feet long, inside his skin, your guesswork is halved at the very least, when using a fast bullet.

Movement of the game is only part of the story of speed. The slow bullet arches up, or drops down, enough to miss game, as compared with a very flat trajectory and little fall of the last bullet. And the slow bullet is driven inches off its course by a hunting-season wind. From these causes the odds are multiplied. That is, both the odds against hitting at all and the odds against merely wounding rather than dropping the game on the spot.

Accuracy is another complicated matter that can not be dismissed with the time-worn remark that: "this gun shoots better than I can hold." When you hear someone pull that one, tag him as a complete shooting ignoramus.

A poor hunting rifle, such as a shaky take-down model handling an inefficient cartridge, probably will group its bullets into a 12-inch circle at 100 yards. With such a rifle, an expert rifleman might kill deer consistently at short ranges, but the



How a good rifle fits snugly the cheek of the shooter. This fit is the vital third leg of the tripod that is required for sure shooting.

dub shot who adds a personal error would not hit many deer. A very excellent hunting rifle will group all its bullets inside a two-inch circle at 100 yards. With it even the dub shot probably will not wobble off his deer more than two-thirds of the time, provided he had standing shots, as he seldom obtains. The carbine-length barrels are very hard to hold and to aim accurately. Long barrels are much more consistent. And some cartridges are much closer shooting than others.

Accuracy of shooting depends on accuracy of aim, of course; and the latter term implies speed as well as precision of aim taken upon game in the woods. With long practice and great familiarity a shooter can accomplish wonders with even the most crude open notch sights, some of which obscure an entire deer standing only 150 yards away. For the less familiar and less skilled present-day hunter, however, sights which cover less of the game and the landscape; which are finer and sharper when viewed against game, are almost a necessity for good shooting. They must be aligned correctly. Many rifles are taken into the woods with sights adjusted to throw the groups a foot away from the point of aim at 100 yards.

Telescopic hunting sights are one of the greatest steps in conservation developed in a generation. Instead of covering the game with the front bead, and guessing at a vital area, as you do with any open sights, your scope aiming post or cross wires can be placed precisely on any spot an inch square on the animal. The lenses appear to add to the light, and of course magnify everything until it stands out clearly and unmistakably. No pulling a trigger at a doe or spike buck; no cracking down on your best friend in mistake for a bear. And the telescopic vision has the uncanny ability of penetrating through between trees and twigs to show exactly what is at all visible. The naked eye sees only the mass, especially the modern city-trained eye.

A specification not often mentioned is that your rifle must afford you pride of possession,—good, solid satisfaction as you carry it over the hills, and as you contem-

plate it during the off season at home. You may want Circassian walnut in the stock, with engraved initials on the metal to accomplish this feeling toward your gun; or you may be satisfied by a plain instrument of precision. Life is too short, hunting seasons too brief, however, to justify use of a rifle that requires excuses.

The tie-up of safety with conservation is too clear to be missed. Consider trajectory alone. We are all familiar with the ignorant newspaper expression, "deadly high-power rifle." Ballistic tables show certain fundamental facts that every hunter, every legislator, every game official should know. The War Department is authority for the statement that a penetration of one inch in pine wood is equivalent to a dangerous wound in flesh. We have seen in the opening paragraph of this article that even the least of cartridges, the .22 rim fire, will penetrate entirely through a human body. That same .22 cartridge and rifle has a range of 1400 yards, as proven by War Department tests.

The policeman's .38 Special revolver bullet is or is not "high powered," but is thoroughly deadly. The writer of this piece once saw a .45 Auto Colt bullet strike a man from a distance of 450 yards, and pass through his body, chest to back.

The essential point is that any and every bullet from any firearm will range beyond your limit of vision in the woods, unless stopped by timber or ground. And all of them are dangerous to an astonishing distance if they hit you. While the black powder type of cartridge, giving velocities of 1500 feet per second, 1250 feet, or down to 1000 feet, has high trajectories and the bullets fall from line of sight enough to miss game, this excess fall amounts practically to nothing in limiting their dangerous range. A 44-40 old standard bullet falls about four feet in 200 yards as compared with about one and a half feet for the standard 30-30. What is the two and a half feet of difference, when slope of ground and relative elevations of man and game cause fifty times as much variation in line of fire above ground?

(Continued to Page 16)





O living person can recall the day when general opinion regarding the status of our common crow was not divided and probably none of us will live to see this opinion unified. Biologists, conservationists, sportsmen, farmers and all other persons interested in wildlife have their opinions regarding the status of the crow. By some the bird is considered a beneficial species and plea is made for its protection; by others the bird is considered a "neutral" with good points counter-balanced by bad; and by still others the bird is considered a winged predator to be destroyed whenever possible. All sides have citations and statistics to "prove" their point. Still the "battle" rages on and still the crow is with us. Let us not enter into this inferno, but rather let us consider the crow from another angle—its sporting qualities.

Relatively few sportsmen realize the sport to be had from crow shooting. The game is plentiful and widespread, the season is always open and the sport can be carried on in the manner most pleasing to the sportsman's own particular fancy. The shooting may be in forest land or farm country, from carefully constructed blinds or from whatever bit of cover nature may at random offer. It is strictly a sport where the skill and knowledge of the gunner is pitted against the instinct and cunning of the quarry.

Aside from gun and shells, there is one essential without which crow shooting on a sporting basis cannot be enjoyed. This is the possession of a first-class call and the knowledge and ability necessary to use it. The importance of calling cannot be over-emphasized. It is the keystone of the sport. With it come hours of enjoyment, without it the sport is so limited as to become almost non-existent. In the following paragraphs, therefore, an attempt will be made to briefly summarize certain essential information relative to crow calls and calling which the writer feels may prove of value to beginners.

First of all, regarding the call. There are two courses open to one desirous of obtaining a call. The first is to make it and the second is to purchase it. Making a good call is a problem for the expert and the great majority of hunters must resort to purchase. There are on the market today an almost unlimited number of patented calls some of which are excellent and some worthless.

There are several points to keep in mind when purchasing a crow call. First, the call should be principally of wooden construction. Such calls have better tone than those of metal, celluloid or other materials and are, as a rule, appreciably sturdier than the latter. The best woods are certain tropical forms which are relatively impervious to water and which will not absorb saliva, swell and finally crack. Secondly, the call should be so constructed that it may quickly and easily be taken apart, cleaned and put together again. Third, the reed should be adjustable in order to vary the pitch as may be desired. The reed may be of any number of materials including

reed, celluloid and metal. Those constructed of thin sheet metal, however, possibly possess the greatest number of desired qualities since they are practically indestructible and, according to thickness, are obtainable in almost any pitch desired. Finally, as to price. Calls may be purchased at prices ranging from twenty-five cents to four dollars. Two dollars or two dollars and a half, however, will purchase a first class call which will stand hard and constant use over a period of years. To enlarge upon the points just outlined, the writer has embodied in Figure 1 those features which he feels to be prerequisite to the construction of a high grade crow call.

Next, as regards the use of the call. There are certain important points which the novice must keep in mind. First, it must be remembered that good bird and animal callers are made and not born. Constant practice is the only means whereby one can become proficient in the art of calling and even the expert is constantly learning new tricks which aid him in the capture of his quarry. Second, it must be remembered that there is no standard method of crow calling and each person has certain peculiar characteristics which he has developed from his own experiences. It is, therefore, impossible for anyone to lay down a strict set of instructions for calling, but in that which follows the writer has enumerated certain general instructions which, it is hoped, may be of aid to beginners.

First of all, one must learn to blow the call with the least possible respiratory effort. This is accomplished by forcing the air out of the lungs by a contraction of the abdominal muscles and lower ribs. Thus the air is passed through a relaxed throat into the call. Secondly, it is imperative to learn to blow through the call in such a manner as to pass as little saliva as possible into the call. An excess of saliva not only alters the pitch of the call, but also causes the reed to stick thus necessitating an immediate dismantling and cleaning of the call.

Also, it must be remembered that there are a number of different types of "calls" each distinct and with a separate use. Among these "calls" are the "attention call," the "call to arms," the "distress call," the "death call," the "fighting call," the "alarm call" and others. The novice should first master the "attention call" and then the "call to arms." Having mastered these two "calls" even to a fair degree, his hunting will prove successful and with practice, his proficiency will steadily increase and additional "calls" may be added to his repertoire.

The "attention call" is possibly the simplest of all "calls." This "call" is made merely by forcing the air out of the lungs through an entirely relaxed throat into the

# Black Sport

By RICHARD GERSTELL

call. It is a high-pitched, smooth-toned "caw" to which the crows respond with the same "call," but which does not draw the crows to the caller. To learn to blow this "call" takes relatively little practice and it is very useful in locating the whereabouts of the crows.

The "call to arms" is probably the most frequently used and most important "call" in the crow hunter's "vocabulary." This call is in actuality a "call" originated in the throat and amplified by the call proper. It is a coarse, rattling, guttural "call" which brings the crows to the hunter. It is made by a rapid vibration in back of the throat and may be varied in almost innumerable ways. The "call to arms" is difficult to master and the novice will undoubtedly find his throat very sore after even a few minutes practice with this "call," but once conquered his efforts will be well repaid.

"Calls" other than the two just discussed can be developed and put into use as the caller sees fit. Individual "calls" may also be invented and employed to great advantage under certain circumstances. Practice and experience alone will teach the caller various tricks of the trade which will greatly increase his success in calling. In the development and variation of "calls," the writer has found that by cupping the hands over the end of the call and through moving the fingers, the same "call" may be modulated in numerous ways.

The general procedure in crow shooting is as follows: A stand is taken up in a blind or other place of concealment. The importance of concealment is paramount. If the gunner is not well hidden from his quarry, his success will be only limited as once observed by the crows, even the expert caller cannot hope consistently to bring the birds within gunshot. Having taken the stand, the caller begins with a series of "attention calls." These are, after a short interval, followed by the "call to arms" which will bring the crows toward the caller. This should afford several shots and when not actually shooting, the calling should be almost continuous and it should be remembered that as the excitement increases, the pitch of the calling should be raised as crows are like women—the greater the excitement, the higher-pitched and louder the screaming. The first barrage of shots will probably cause the majority of crows to beat a hasty retreat, but good calling will bring them back within gunshot two or three times. The gunner can then take up a stand elsewhere and repeat the process with another group of crows.

Calling is probably the crow hunter's greatest asset, but there are other devices which will aid him in his quest. Included in these are blinds and decoys. The blind may be anything from a small bush to an elaborately camouflaged blind for two or



more shooters. One of the most effective types of blind ever used by the writer is the snow house, or igloo. A large pile of snow is heaped in one spot and then hollowed out enough to admit the gunner. Small holes are cut through the sides to provide space for vision, calling and shooting. If that portion of the gun barrel which is protruded from the igloo is wound with white adhesive tape, the camouflage is as near perfect as possible and exceptional shooting is the rule. This blind is particularly convenient and useful in the colder climates and should, of course, be employed only where the ground is completely covered with snow.

Blinds constructed of corn stalks and reeds also afford excellent concealment, but unless located in a corn field or marsh they must be successful be moved rather frequently or else shot from only at intervals of several weeks.

Incidental places of hiding such as corn shocks, briar patches and other clumps of vegetation afford random locations for shooting. A post in a white pine or other densely foliated evergreen some fifteen or twenty feet from the ground frequently yields abundant sport, possibly because calling from a point above the ground affords less reason for suspicion than does a "call" originating close to the ground.

Numerous forms of decoys including live, dead and artificial types may frequently be employed to advantage. Live decoys, wounded or trapped crows, judiciously placed about a blind sometimes bring excellent results, especially when the decoys are prone to calling. It must be said, however, that the decoys at times are the first birds to sound the "alarm call" and in that way greatly hinder rather than help the shooting. The greatest drawback encountered in the use of live decoys of any type is the work entailed in transporting them from place to place and in keeping them when not in use.

Dead crows usually make desirable decoys when scattered about close to the blind. They should not, however, be left lying around the shooting ground for any length of time as the dead birds soon instill suspicion among their living brethren.

Also, there are any number of profile decoys which may be purchased or inexpensively made at home. These at times bring very favorable results and unlike live decoys, they are not bulky and require no attention when not in use.

Live and mounted hawks and owls also sometimes cause among the crows great excitement and thus afford unusual shooting. Here again, due to the inconvenience of the live birds, the mounted specimens are in many ways preferable. Mounted owls which are so constructed that the wings may be flapped by pulling a string are one of the most useful crow decoys.

A live house cat tied in a tree or on top of a pole often provides excellent shooting as do live foxes tied to a stake by means of a collar and chain. In addition, there are many other ruses which may be successfully employed in crow shooting and each gunner soon develops his own particular methods of hunting.

As already pointed out, crow shooting may be carried on throughout the year, but the best methods to be employed vary with

the season. During the winter months when the crows are in flocks, almost any manner of shooting may be employed with success.

In the early spring when the mating season is at its height, the crows can, by shooting, be very efficiently controlled within a given area. Usually only two or three crows will be killed at one stand, but these crows represent the breeding stock for that area and their destruction will save the lives of many of our game birds and animals. For this shooting the "fighting call" is the chief "call" to be employed.

Late spring and early summer brings successful shooting in the nesting woods. In this case the "call" of the young crows is mimicked by the hunter. This calling together with subsequent firing will usually cause reckless pandemonium among the crows and thus afford abundant snap shooting at birds swiftly flying through the low branches and heavy foliage.

Late summer and early fall offer good sport, particularly in the early morning. The young crows readily respond to the call and the vegetation is such that places of concealment are everywhere available. At this time of year, possibly the best shooting is to be had in fields of standing corn.

In conclusion, let it be said that once you give crow shooting as just described a fair trial, you are almost certain to become an ardent devotee of the sport.

### WHAT A NON-RESIDENT THINKS

"Fond recollections of the successful deer hunt enjoyed during the past season in the Pennsylvania woods, by myself and friend, Mr. W. F. Love, of Akron, Ohio, recall to me a duty—that of giving the game department of your state (and formerly my state) full credit for the success we enjoyed in both securing a deer on our first hunting trip.

"We also wish to give due credit to Mr. J. C. Smith, one of your Deputy Game Pro-

tectors residing at Northumberland, for his willingness to guide us to the woods and through unfamiliar territory. While J. C. is my brother, yet I feel sure we could have called upon any other State man within our reach and received the same willing cooperation we were given by Mr. Smith. His knowledge of the territory in the Union-Northumberland County district shows that he has spent considerable time in the field.

"Another fine example of the Pennsylvania sportsman may be had, when I tell you of the willingness of a complete stranger, whom I met just after shooting my deer, to show me how to gut the game and prepare it for a one man portage out of the brush. In my time as a sportsman and hunter, I have never seen a better demonstration of real sportsmanship. I only wish this letter could be published and read by this man."—M. L. Smith, Deputy Game Protector, Akron, Ohio.

### THE REASON

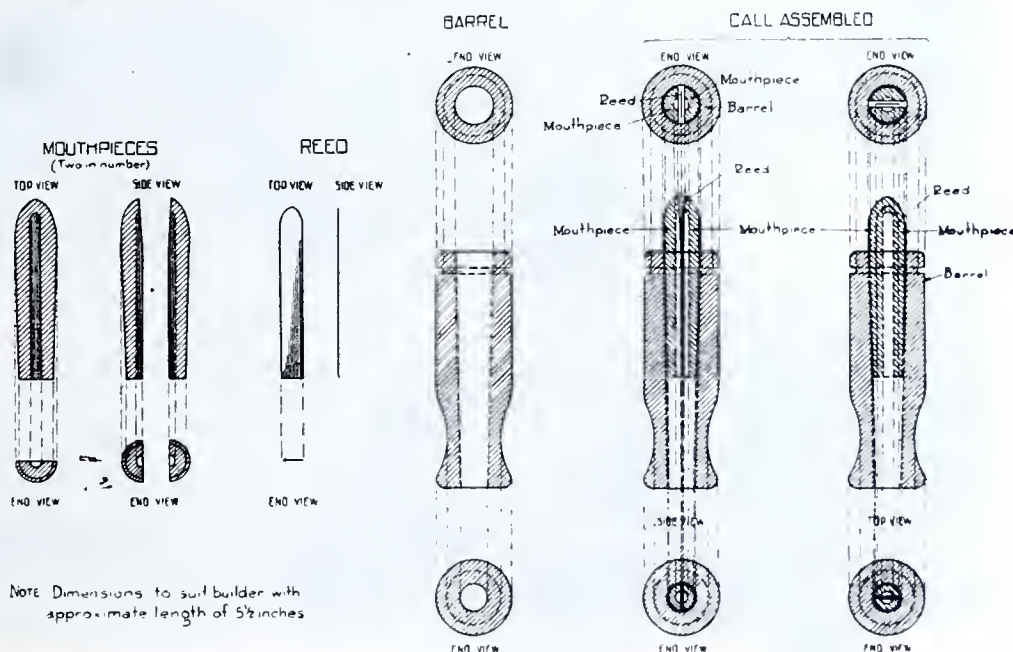
The picture of the squirrel skull (page 15 of the February issue) is very interesting. Perhaps some of the readers would like to know the reason for the freak.

The front teeth of all gnawing animals—beaver, rabbit, etc., continue to grow during the life of the animal, to compensate for the wear the teeth get. Therefore if one of the opposing teeth is lost or broken, then the corresponding tooth in the other jaw will not be worn, but will continue growing producing the result as pictured, or something similar.

A skull in our college museum was a rabbit skull with the lower teeth which had grown to the extent that one tooth nearly pierced the eye.

A rabbit shot in York County about 1910 had one tooth that had grown till it had more than made a complete circle, and had the appearance of a miniature ram's horn.—Dr. A. P. Kilbourne, 811 Main St., Sharpsburg.

### GENERAL CONSTRUCTION OF CROW CALL







Showing Fangs of  
Black Rattler.

MANY people regard snake life as a most repulsive and useless form of creation. Some of the species of the reptile family seem to deserve such opinions but this is not true of all snakes. Of about 2,500 known species throughout the world about 300 are poisonous. Many of the non-poisonous varieties are actually beneficial and should be protected rather than killed. Persons who know nothing of their value to the farmer often persist in destroying them just for pastime.

#### Twenty-one Species Occur in Pennsylvania

The garter snake is probably the best known non-poisonous snake of the United States. They average about 32 inches in length and usually are of a greenish or brownish ground color. However, their coloring and striping varies greatly and many patterns are seen. The most common pattern is that with three yellowish or greenish stripes on the darker background, one stripe along the middle of the back and one at each side. The food of the garter snake consists mainly of frogs, toads and earthworms. They are viviparous—that is, the young are born alive with often as many as fifty to a brood.

Black snakes are also quite common and are pretty well known. They are, as their name signifies, black in color, and quite trim in appearance. An average specimen usually measures about 4 feet 9 inches in length. The food of the blacksnake consists of frogs, insects, other snakes, rats, mice, rabbits, squirrels, and the eggs and young of many birds. The eggs of the blacksnake are usually deposited under stones or in sandy places where they are left to hatch.

The third of the more important non-

poisonous snakes is the milksnake. It is believed it was so named because it was thought to draw milk from cows. This is not true, but it is often found around barns in search of rats, mice or other snakes which constitute its main foods. It belongs to the group of egg-laying snakes and grows to an average length of about 33 inches.

The banded or Timber Rattlesnake is commonly found in the wilds of Pennsylvania. It is one of the 15 species of rattlers found throughout the United States. While not to be compared with the large and formidable Florida Diamond-back Rattler, which attains a length of eight feet, it is nevertheless dangerous enough to command plenty of respect. The coloring varies greatly in this as other species of the rattlesnake family. The ground color may be yellow, brown, olive or black. The cross bands and blotches, which form the beautiful but peculiar pattern, are wide and wavy, being dark brown or black in color. The cross bands are not noticeable on the specimens having a black ground color. The head is quite flat and wide and appears to be puffed out laterally. This "puffed out" appearance occurs below and to the rear of the eyes and is caused by poison glands, one

on each side of the head. The length of banded or Timber Rattler may be as much as five feet, this being a very large specimen. The average length probably is between 3½ and 4 feet.

This snake shows a decided preference for rocky ledges with many fissures, which provide a retreat from enemies or from the cold of winter.

They gather in the fall and spend their last few days before hibernating on the rocky shelves basking in the sun of Indian Summer.

With the coming of spring the snakes return to the open air of the rock ledges, and remain here for the mating season, usually from two to four weeks. With the coming of warmer weather they scatter to their summer hangouts, some to the timber and some to the smaller ledges.

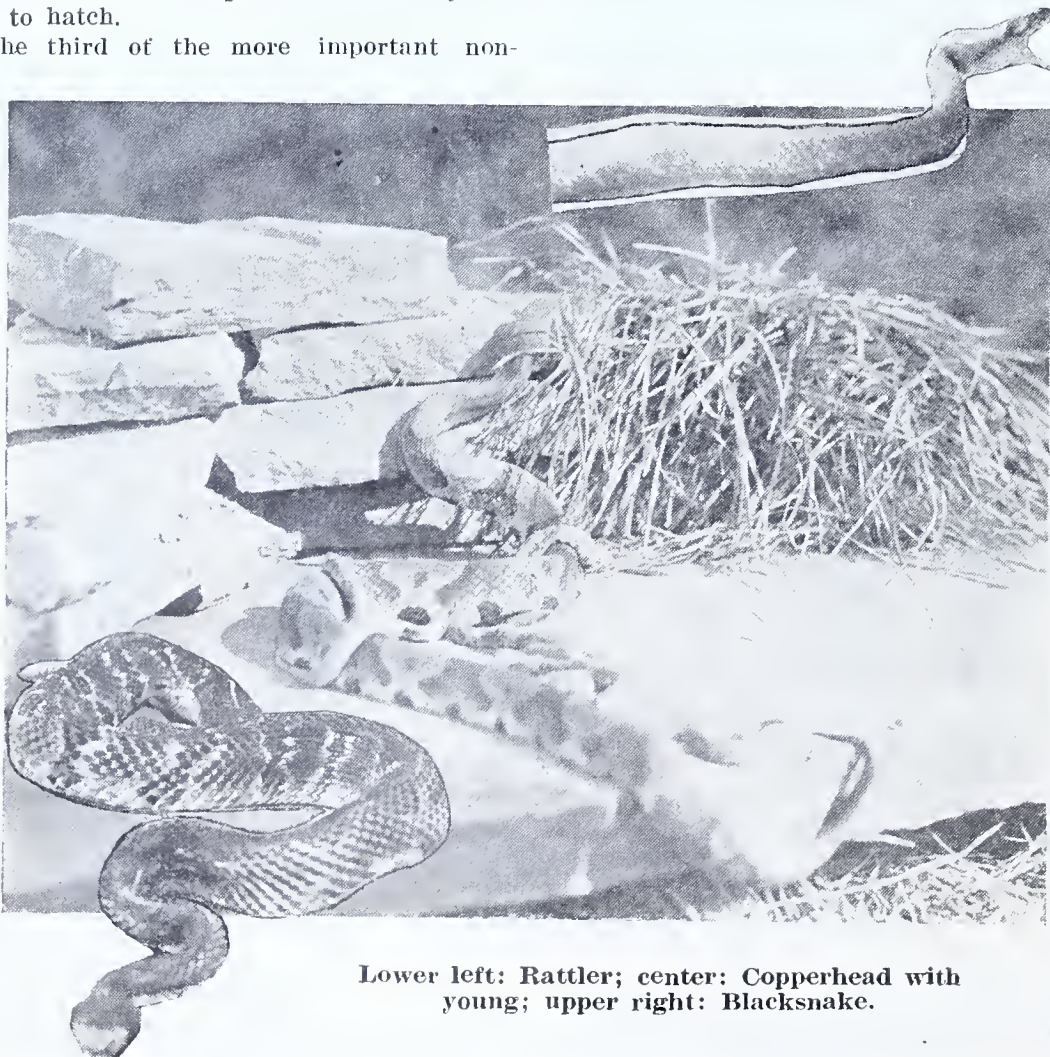
Like other rattlers this species is viviparous, bringing forth broods with as many as twelve young. They are usually born in August or September and are often twelve inches in length at birth. Despite their small size and harmless appearance at this time, they are really dangerous.

The food of the banded Rattler is made up of rats, mice, birds, squirrels and small rabbits.

In its wild state this snake is not aggressive and will retreat rather than fight. However, this cannot be construed as cowardice, as a cornered or disturbed rattler will defend itself, fighting bravely and sinking its dangerous fangs home if the opportunity presents itself. Woe unto the unsuspecting animal or bird that treads on or near a rattler. The snake may be entirely surprised by the visitor, but not too surprised for an immediate and lightning quick dispatch of its death dealing fangs. It may strike as much as half its length with such speed that it appears only as a blurred movement.

One of the most wonderful mechanisms in nature is the arrangement of poison glands and fangs. With the opening of the mouth and erecting of the fangs, which usually lie flat in the mouth, special muscles squeeze on the poison glands. This forces the poison out into small sacs, one at the base of each fang, where it joins the upper jaw. The striking of the fangs causes a pressure on these small, soft sacs and forces the poison through the fangs into the unfortunate victim.

Sometimes in captivity they appear to lose their mean and sullen disposition. However, an act of kindness may be misconstrued by the nervous serpent causing it to strike at its benefactor. Experienced herpetologists rarely display scars and recite tales of narrow escapes from death because of



Lower left: Rattler; center: Copperhead with young; upper right: Blacksnake.



the nervousness and eccentricities of a serpent. This indicates that a person unaccustomed to handling poisonous snakes should never attempt such a difficult and dangerous job.

The Copperhead, a handsomely colored snake, is a relative of the rattler. It generally has a ground color of light brown with heavy, irregular blotches of a chocolate color. Being smaller than the rattler it is often considered insignificant and relatively harmless. Although seldom more than 3½ feet in length, the Copperhead can and will inflict a dangerous bite if obliged to do so. They are not aggressive and if given half a chance will usually retreat to a nearby thicket or cleft in the rocks rather than fight.

Anyone spending time in sections known to be inhabited by venomous snakes should be prepared to render first-aid in cases of snake bite. Immediate and thorough action may be the margin between life and death in such an emergency. First of all, the circulation should be shut off from the vicinity of the wound. This is best done with a rubber ligature tied about two inches above the bite, although a handkerchief, cord, or shoe lace may be used. Enlarge the punctures caused by the fangs in an effort to get at and drain the poisoned blood. A very sharp knife or a razor blade should be used and the incisions made about ¼ inch deep and ¼ inch long. Drainage should be hastened by suction, using a suction cup or sucking with the mouth.

There are three important things to remember in cases of snake bite. First: Summon, or get victim to medical aid; preferably a good surgeon. This should be done immediately if possible. Second: Loosen ligature for a half minute every ten minutes. Unless this is done gangrene may develop. Third: The victim and associates should maintain their composure. An outburst of hysteria or overexertion helps quicken the heart and aids the circulation of poison. This should be avoided.

In conclusion, always remember that it is better to go out of your way to avoid a poisonous snake than to take a chance on being bitten.

## JACK RABBITS MENACE GREAT PLAINS CROPS

Jack rabbits have become a major menace to farm crops in the Great Plains and Mountain states, where drought already has caused an unparalleled shortage of feed supplies. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has received many stories of devastation by this long-eared, long-legged, high-hopping member of the hare family. A petition signed by 9,500 farmers in eastern Colorado, on file with the Bureau of Biological Survey, asks assistance in controlling jack rabbits.

**A BURNING FOREST  
IS  
A BURNING SHAME**



Cut into the fang wounds deeply enough to cause a free flow of blood.



Apply the suction at once. Keep it up continuously. Empty the cup from time to time.



Release the tourniquet every ten minutes for one-half minute—re-apply the tourniquet just tight enough to close the veins not the arteries.





### CLUB PROTECTS REFUGE

The Old Town Sportsmen's Association, Clearfield, not only helped establish Auxiliary Game Refuge No. 86, but have since been taking a great deal of interest in it. For instance, they raised and released 86 ringneck pheasants which were subsequently stocked on the area, and erected numerous winter feeding shelters on it. Other game was also stocked by the Game Commission. Realizing that all the game would not remain within the confines of the sanctuary, yet desiring to protect as much as possible, even that which overflowed to the surrounding public shooting grounds, the club had posters printed asking hunters to cooperate with the stocking program by hunting outside the posted areas. These signs were placed all over the lands adjoining the refuge. The posters read as follows:

"MR. HUNTER: Let's Cooperate . . . . This land adjoins a game refuge where ringneck pheasants have been stocked in order to build up the ringneck pheasants in Clearfield County. You are asked to cooperate with this endeavor by hunting outside of this posted area. Let's Save . . . \$25.00 by not shooting the hens, as they are protected by law. Some ringnecks for next year. Old Town Sportsmen's Association of Clearfield, Pa."

As a result of this campaign only one or two individuals failed to cooperate.

### WINDSOR CLUB ACTIVE

The Windsor Fish and Game Association purchased 150 rabbits for restocking during the past year. They also fed 600 pounds of scratch feed, 20 bushels corn and a large amount of clover hay, to 19 flocks of quail averaging 9 birds to the flock, with a known loss of 2 birds.

A rat killed 2 out of a flock of 12 birds. The rat was caught and killed visiting the food shelter. The Windsor Association has a field force of 20 active sportsmen whose constant duty is to feed game and control vermin. A large number of hawks and owls of the destructive species, and crows were killed.—*Russell S. Holtzinger, Windsor.*

### NATIONAL CONVENTION

#### I. W. L. A.

The National Convention of the Izaak Walton League of America is scheduled for April 11, 12 and 13, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

The national planning as proposed by the National Resources Board will be featured as it pertains to wildlife and recreation. Second feature will be water pollution control.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

### CLUB HOLDS CONTEST

In order to stimulate interest in their Association the Junior Division of the Berks County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League is conducting a mammoth contest, winners to be determined by the largest number of points scored for various activities. The events will include essays on game and fish life, how to be sportsmen, and care of firearms. There will also be points awarded for hiking, building bird houses, feeding stations and crow traps, as well as for hiking, catching the longest suckers, taking the best outdoor photograph, killing the most crows, listing the most important game and fish laws, and for the most perfect attendance at meetings.

### LAPPAWINZO CLUB FEEDS GAME

Through the efforts of Richard H. Lentz and the generosity of the Mauser Milling Company, of Tricheckers, Pa., more than a ton of feed was donated to the Lappawinzo Fish and Game Protective Association for distribution. Deputies Howard Rice and Richard Hall had charge of distributing the feed at various points in Northampton County.

### POSTERS EFFECTIVE

The Fayette County Fish and Game Protective Association have been using posters in their conservation activities for the past ten years. They found them to be of great value for two reasons: First, they helped create a more friendly feeling between the landowners and the sportsmen to the end that many "no hunting" signs were removed from many farms. Second, by using the posters in localities where more than the usual number of violations were committed they reduced violations to almost nothing. Posters are dipped in hot paraffine before they are put up and many of them have lasted three or more years when exposed to the weather. One of their posters reads, in part:

"The Fayette County Fish and Game Protective Association will pay a reward of \$15.00 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person damaging this property while in the pursuit of game or fish. Respect the rights of the owner. He is a good fellow or it would be posted.

"Will also pay above reward for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person violating any of the Fish, Game, or Forestry Laws."

# Here a

### WYOMISSING NATURE CLUB

The PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS is a much used magazine by members of the Wyomissing High School Nature Club. Members of this club are growing into nature students and conservationists of wildlife by assisting local State Game Protectors in feeding birds, restocking rabbits and ringnecks, encouraging farmers to feed birds, catching rabbits within the Borough and restocking same throughout the township, and by establishing a wildlife sanctuary in what is known as Losches Woods near Wyomissing Borough. Twenty-two members of this club have maintained forty-nine feeding stations and observed seventeen coveys of quail on these stations. As many as thirty-five ringnecks have been seen on one feeding course. Mr. William N. Martin, Head of the Science Department, directs this interesting activity.

### VERMIN CONTEST

Simon Kephart, Sykesville, President of the East Branch Sportsmen's Club informs the News that their club has sponsored a vermin control contest, including such species as the crow, unprotected hawks and owls, watersnakes, red squirrels, and chipmunks. They did some very successful feeding during the winter and had over 50 quail coming to one of their shelters.

### WAR ON CATS

The Dutch Hill Sportsmen's Club recently declared a war on cats to the end that over 300 have been killed so far.

### THE BITING HEN

The mystery of the "biting hen" of Butler, was solved recently by Hallett W. Kelly, to the sorrow of his neighbors, his chickens, and himself.

Kelly, a retired letter carrier for years, has had a hobby of raising chickens. One night he put his hand cautiously into a hen's nest, to see if there might be any eggs there. Then he removed the hand with great rapidity. Instead of getting an egg, he got a bite. He thought it to be a cat bite.

"My, my," said Kelly. "Can it be that my hens have gone and grown themselves some teeth."

It hardly seemed probable, so Kelly clapped a board over the nest, rushed from the hennery, and was back again with a rifle under his arm before the chickens even realized he had gone.

"Bang!" went the rifle, into the nest which hid the biter.

The biter made no sound at all. But Kelly and the chickens knew immediately that it was no hen that was dead in the nest, and everybody for blocks around knew it, too. Handkerchiefs covered hundreds of noses in the West Jefferson Street vicinity.

Kelly has a skunk pelt to reward him for his pains. The neighbors have nothing but the lingering aroma of pole cat.

—*Dr. B. D. Hetrick, Butler.*



# There with the Sportsmen

## A SPORTSMAN

Is one who is fair, reasonable and a respecter of the Rights of others. He plays the game according to "The Law" or the Rules governing the sport he plays.

## STRANGE FLIGHT

Following is an account of a very unusual experience in bird hunting: "While hunting near Catasaqua, with my brother, several ringneck pheasants flew up directly in front of us. One being a male we both fired at it. My brother fired last and the bird twisted slightly, increasing its speed as it flew out of range. When he was about 400 yards away he suddenly started to spiral directly up into the air, going so high that we lost sight of the bird. However, we continued watching where we had last seen him, wondering where he went. Soon afterwards we saw the bird fall. Upon reaching the spot it was dead and seemed slightly stiff. Examining it we found one No. 4 chilled pellet had entered at its back splitting the shell of the backbone from the rear up to above the heart where it lodged, forming a large clot. Otherwise the bird was untouched—much to our surprise. We thought a pellet hit or grazed its head, which caused it to act so strangely."

—H. J. Moyer, Leesport.

## BUY RACCONS

Proceeds from a banquet enabled the Berks County Coon Hunter's Association to purchase and release thirty raccoons last month. The Association which is only five years old, has released 200 of the animals. Their spring Field Trial will be held April 13 at Cedar Top Gun Club, 5 miles southwest of Reading. For further information communicate with Brooks E. Ritter, Secretary, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

The gestation period of the white-tailed deer is said to be about 7 months. Their normal lifetime is from 10 to 15 years.

## AN UP AND GOING CLUB

The Delaware County Game and Fish Association, Feltonville, just a year old in January, has made tremendous progress, and included in their year-round program are some valuable suggestions which will no doubt be of interest to other sportsmen's organizations. In their winter feeding program, for instance, the club purchased and placed at each feeding shelter a poster telling why the shelter was built and carrying an appeal not to destroy it. The Association contacted many farmers who had their lands posted to the end that from two to three thousand acres were subsequently opened to public hunting.

The club purchased over one thousand signs to be tacked up on posted farms where the owners were still a little skeptical about opening to hunting. The sign read: "Be a Sportsman. If you wish to gun on this property ask the owner's permission, close all gates, do not break down fences, etc. To be a Sportsman, act like one. Delaware County Game and Fish Association."

The club also secured the permission of the Sun Oil Company of Marcus Hook to use their farm property, comprising about 500 acres, for a game refuge. The area is not cultivated and has a large stream, large woods and plenty of natural food and cover for game. Three of the Company's caretakers live on different parts of the property and are cooperating in the game program, as are the Company guards.

Per agreement with the Company, the Association purchased the necessary stakes, boards and signs and the members laid out the proper boundary. The signs read "Delaware County Game Refuge. No gunning or Trespassing. Sun Oil Company and Delaware County Game and Fish Association."

The Association now has a committee working with the oil company in an effort to secure permission to erect a brooder house for raising day-old chicks received from the State Game Farm.

The Association also was able to secure, through the generosity of the Philadelphia Suburban Water Company, permission to use their Springtown property or the Springtown Reservoir, for a game refuge. This property includes approximately 395 acres,

most of which comprises a dam and reservoir which provides good fishing and excellent resting place for waterfowl. This area also is properly posted as a game refuge.

A plan to add five chapters to the club, each in different parts of the county, is now being considered. There are over 5,000 sportsmen in Delaware County.

The GAME NEWS is grateful to Crosby M. Black, Jr., President of the Delaware club, for preparing the above interesting account of their many activities, and to Representative Edward Nothnagle, of Chester, for passing it on to us.

The gestation period of the black bear according to Seton is about 7½ months; average life span about 15 years.

## BEAR INTERRUPTS

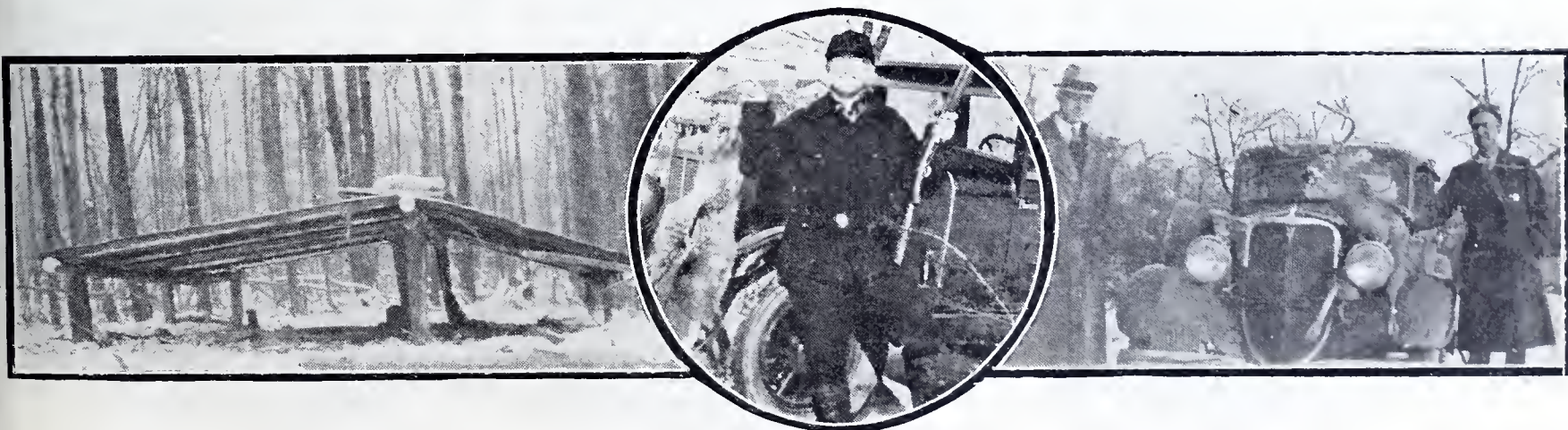
Howard Rice, Deputy Game Protector of Northampton County writes: "My dog came to point on a grouse, with me only about four steps in back of her and a little to the right. I raised my gun, took off the safety and was just ready to make another step to flush the bird when I heard a noise to my right—Thump, Thump, Thump. I looked around and to my surprise there came a nice size bear right in line with my dog. It did not see the dog until but a few steps from it. By that time the bear was only about four steps in front of me but he quickly turned to the right, ran a short distance, then stopped and looked around. When the bear started to run he flushed the bird but my attention was so much on his bearship that I did not shoot. If the bear had turned to the left instead of to the right he would have run into me."

## ESTABLISH CLUB GROUNDS

The Eastern Counties Protective Association has leased a ninety-four acre farm in the heart of the Chester Valley whereon they intend to install trap, pistol and rifle ranges.

The white-tailed deer can clear an eight-foot fence with ease and has been known to make a running jump of over forty feet.

Left: Winter feeding shelter erected by LWD on State Game Lands No. 1; center: Frank Christenson of Sharon, with Red Fox; right: David W. Miller and David Eynon with large buck shot in Centre County.





# Establish A Game Refuge

By BRUCE F. LYBARGER

Sportsmen sometimes assume that conservation is the concern of the Game Commission only. They do not realize that much can be done by a local group of men. One of the greatest links in the conservation scheme is the game refuge. There is, however, a limit to what the Commission can do, since only a portion of the funds received from license sales can be devoted to the acquisition of new land. If the sportsmen of this State cooperate, hundreds of small auxiliary game refuges can be established, which will serve both as a haven for game in the hunting season and a source of game supply throughout the year. Securing land for game refuges is an easy proposition in the western part of the State where large areas of land belong to coal companies.

The Vintondale Rod and Gun Club has met with singular success in carrying through the idea of establishing game refuges. We secured permission from M. F. Brandon, Superintendent of Vinton Colliery Company to establish a refuge of about one hundred and fifty acres. The coal company was not only willing to donate land for this purpose but also gave us wire with which to fence it and notices for posting it. Of course the

title to the land belongs to the coal concern, but we have use of it. The plan works to the mutual advantage of both sportsmen and landowners, since our fencing and posting prevents promiscuous trespassing, and the cutting of fire lines prevents fires.

The first refuge met with such hearty approval that within a few months we established a larger one of about five hundred acres on an old abandoned farm. For this one the Vinton Colliery Company also donated fence and signs.

The plan has been a success—game has entered the refuge, and sportsmen have carried out a mutual agreement not to enter the refuge from October to April. Some say that we are closing land to hunting. Well, we are, but feel that in this country with thousands of acres of woodland we have not deprived ourselves of anything but have somewhat assured hunting over a longer period of time.

It is with a sense of satisfaction that the Vintondale Rod and Gun Club commends to the attention of other clubs in western Pennsylvania the establishing of a game refuge. Your coal company will, in the majority of cases, furnish the land; you do the work and reap the benefit.

trace every new outbreak as soon as it occurred because of the density of the smoke clouds which surged menacingly with the high wind. Of course, the task of controlling the vicious flames had to be renewed from other vantage-ground. The situation became so serious that even the mountain town of Moshannon was threatened with destruction, but fortunately escaped with only two or three buildings falling prey.

For days the atmosphere for miles around carried the smell of the burning forest; for days the smoke clouds hovered over the mountainous country.

At last it came—rain—a spring shower; a Godsend! Needless to say, the flaming woods were quenched; likewise a number of other forested areas which too were going up in smoke in other territories of this district.

If you, friend, are familiar with these north-central counties, you know how much forest area there is here. When you climb up the long flight of steps that lead into the cabin of a fire tower, and you look out over the endless expanse of woodland extending out farther than the human eye can see, and scrutinize the hundreds upon hundreds of square miles of forest with scarcely a farm dotting its massiveness, let alone a town, you cannot help but wonder what would happen if a fire originated in some remote spot, far from the reach of fire fighters.

Forests are our greatest natural resource, and we must safeguard them as such. Every year, particularly in the springtime, the forest fire takes its toll. During a wet season, as we had two years ago, the loss is not heavy, but the dry, sultry season which was so conducive to fire a year ago in these mountains, only swelled our losses.

Human carelessness has been the direct cause of all but a few exceptions of these fires of the past, and the same factor will be most responsible for the damage to be incurred during this year and every year to come. Fortunately, the true sportsman does not belong in this category. But the sportsman must be ever vigilant to help prevent forest fires; and to fulfill his obligations, he must exercise every power at his command to educate in forest preservation the ignorant and illiterate peoples who constitute the greatest menace our forest conservators must contend with.

## CLUB STOCKS RABBITS

The Monroe-Pike Sportsmen's Association, with a membership of well over 1300, have arranged for the purchase of 30 dozen wild rabbits from Missouri which they will distribute in the two counties.

These rabbits will be placed on lands owned by members of the Association which are open to public hunting.

## FIELD NOTES

Game Protector Clarence Moss, Wyoming County, reports the following incidents during the past deer season: A party of deer hunters found eleven different antlers in one day while driving.

A chap named Zurcheski shot at a buck and knocked him down. The buck fell but got up and disappeared in the brush. In falling the animal lost both antlers, which  
(Continued on next page)

# A Forest Fire

By S. V. SEDLAK

ON the summit of Moshannon mountain where Route 53 cuts its way across, passing motorists had stopped and congregated to view a spectacle which was awe-inspiring. The time was a night in spring, 1934. Cloudless and silent, only the myriad of tiny, twinkling stars in the sky above casting down a faint light on the wooded countryside. A curious people could look across to the opposite ridge and see the twisting tongues of merciless flame eating up a natural heritage which would have been resplendent in all its glory in a short time, except for somebody's carelessness. Yes, an extensive forest fire was denuding another picturesque mountain-side of its feathery hemlocks and plummy jackpines, evergreen laurels and rhododendrons, and innumerable other varieties of deciduous trees and shrubs which combine to make the protective arrangement upon which our feathered and furred creatures depend for shelter and food.

The ravaging flames, although subdued somewhat by the cool, moist night air, worked their way relentlessly onward, illuminating the pallor of darkness about.

To these strangers and natives who looked on and marveled, this aspect only presented a diversion out of the ordinary; the flickering lights bursting anew, hither and thither, appeared like a unique ostentatious show, but in reality it was a catastrophe in the

wild. Within it all there was suffering and death to countless valued inhabitants of the woodlands, and destruction of a thrifty forest—an undeserved loss to game conservation.

In the bleak, obscured darkness, an unheralded corps of C.C.C. boys fought unceasingly to bring under control the flames of destruction. The long night passed and on the eastern horizon a morning sun peeped, denoting the dawn of another day; and shortly after, another unit of C.C.C. workers arrived on trucks, to relieve the fatigued night army.

As the morning waned, the moisture-laden forest dried fast under the warm, penetrating rays of a spring sun; strong winds commenced to fan and frolic the curled leaves which carpeted the forest floor so copiously, and this only added to the furiousness of the conflagration. If you, dear reader, ever fought a forest fire under similar circumstances, you know how discouraging your task appeared; you know how the suffocating smoke smothered you, how your eyes swelled and watered; you know how perspiration deluged your body—such was the experience here encountered; and too, in this instance the twirling leaves carried sparks of fire wherever they descended, and some of these crossed the fire-line only to ignite more forest floor and complicate the work. It was not possible to



# Skeet Shooting in Pennsylvania

*We are indebted to John G. Hagan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Cacoosing Gun Club, Reading, for the following interesting information concerning the Skeet Fraternity in Pennsylvania.*



THE Pennsylvania Skeet Shooting Association of which the Cacoosing Club is a member and of which Mr. Hagan is Secretary, has been promoting skeet among the shooting fraternity by conducting monthly shoots at the various clubs

Rangers Gun Club, Worcester, Pa., Montgomery Co.

The clubs which are members of the State Association are as follows:

Twin Pike Gun Club, Three Tuns.

Cacoosing Gun Club, Reading. Shooting grounds at Oley Line.

Harrisburg Sportsmen Association, Harrisburg.

Zembo Gun Club, Harrisburg.

New Hope Skeet Club, New Hope.

Independent Rod and Gun Club, Woodlyne.

American Legion Gun and Skeet Club, Denver.

Rangers Gun Club, Worcester.

Recently the Cacoosing Club decided that some of the shooters were becoming too sure of themselves and in order to make them toe the mark they inaugurated a Club Two Man Championship Shoot. They discovered in the first shoot held that the competition created by this shoot caused a drop in the averages of the better shooters. The tension created by the competitive shooting was interesting to watch. Mr. Hagan believes that more competitive shooting should be undertaken by the various clubs among their own members, which would be a means of

developing shots for the Major or Championship Shoots.

Another feature that the Pennsylvania Association has introduced among the skeet shooters of Pennsylvania was the elimination of money prizes wherever possible. Merchandise is offered for prizes at the various shoots, thereby keeping the cost of shooting skeet within the means of all those wishing to indulge in this sport.

The Cacoosing Club has had reports, from many men who have taken to skeet shooting within the last two years, that it has improved their field shooting considerably, which has been a means of saving much game that otherwise might have just been crippled and died without being recovered. They have had novices in the game start with scores of 3x25 and with practice are now shooting averages of from 75% to 84%, so that it not only helps them in their field shooting but teaches them to handle firearms with more security and ease.

Another feature of skeet shooting compared with 16 yard trapshooting, is that the shooters are more friendly and less serious, thereby creating more shooters for glory rather than for high sounding titles.

affiliated with the Association, also Championship Shoots of various types. At the last meeting of the Association, the following Championship Shoots were scheduled:

April 14, 1935—

Two Man Team State Championship, at the Twin Pike Gun Club, Three Tuns, Pa.

May 29 and 30, 1935—

Five Man Team and Individual State Championship, at the Harrisburg Sportsmen Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

July 4, 1935—

Twenty-fivers, Championship, at the

## Grape Hollow

By J. V. SEDLAK

No doubt there are many places that bear the same name and the same likeness.

This particular Grape Hollow is a part of eastern Clearfield County and is just what the name signifies, a dense and almost impenetrable entanglement of wild or fox grape vines, interspersed with briars, sumacs, and a few stately hardwoods; roughened considerably by weather-beaten boulders and moss-covered logs, an area that covers no more than a quarter mile in length and half that in width, hemmed on the north and west sides by high slopes.

Mother Nature produces a bountiful crop of grapes here year after year, tons of them, I dare say, grapes that are never harvested by man, primarily because they are hard to get at and usually enough can be gathered from places of easier access. So these succulent berries remain to dry and cling to the vines like clusters of blue raisins long after the whipping winds have lashed the foliage off of the autumnal woodlands; and long after the cold blasts of winter set in, there still remains the greater portion of this dried but nourishing food.

It has been customary with me to make periodic visits to this unique spot when the ground was covered with heavy or crusted snow, so this winter, in the latter part of January, I thought of Grape Hollow.

A thick blanket of fluffy snow accumulated during the night and conditions were ideal for tracking on one cold morning when I started for the Hollow. Enroute I came

across a fox track which apparently headed for the same place, so I followed it as it zig-zagged along and finally lost it in the grape vines. Ordinarily, it is easy to outline the turns of this sly creature, but here it was impossible; the snow was crisscrossed with all kind of tracks, truly, a rendezvous of every kind of game and fur animal. I spent some time just deciphering the various tracks and learning where to place some traps to best advantage, knowing full well that here was the ideal place to earn some bounty money and help to conserve the feathered game which existed on the dried fruit.

In the course of my wanderings I flushed dozens of grouse; some seemingly lifted up almost from underneath my feet, so close were they approached. The Hollow was literally full of birds, even turkeys had congregated here; rabbit, weasel, and fox tracks were in abundance. I found no scattered feathers or blood patches to substantiate the claim that foxes and weasels prey on feathered game, nevertheless, it was evident why the predators were here.

So, fellow sportsmen, if you ever wonder how your feathered friends fare when deep snow covers the woodlands and the thermometer sinks away down, wrap yourself up in your heavy woolens and take a hike out if your time permits, take the scatter gun along and, if you understand the game, carry some traps and make tracks to your Grape Hollow, where, you can rest assured, you will find something to do to help to conserve the gamest of upland birds, the ruffed grouse.

The gestation period of the wildcat is said by most authorities to be about 70 days. The longevity of these animals is said to be from 10 to 12 years.

### FIELD NOTES (Continued)

the hunter picked up. Zurcheski followed the deer trail for a couple of hours and then lost his way. Darkness being near at hand, he spent the night in an old barn. It was a very cold night and the next morning a Game Protector found him with his trophy dangling from his belt. After an hour at one of the Game Commission's cabins the hunter was fed, warmed and put on the right path.

Deputy Smith, of Alderson, while on a stand watching for deer spotted a nice buck coming leisurely toward him. The animal had but one antler, a nice five pointer. Waiting to get a better shot Smith let the deer come closer. Soon it passed behind a small clump of hemlock trees. The hunter waited for a good five minutes and then out stepped a doe. Smith had been on that stand for over an hour but he had not seen any does about. After the doe had passed out of sight Smith got suspicious, went down to the clump of trees, and sure enough there lay the five point antler.

A hunter reported to have shot a 27 point (both antlers), 140 lb. buck near Loyalville, Luzerne County, during the past season. The deer was in very poor condition and had in its ear a steel tag with a date twenty years old.

Weston Ruff, of Noxen, shot a buck in Monroe Township, Wyoming County, that had six points to each antler but weighed only eighty pounds.

### PROSECUTIONS

During February, officers of the Game Commission prosecuted 131 cases most of which were for killing deer illegally and killing game in close season.

L300948



## DO YOU SHOOT OR HALF SHOOT YOUR GAME?

(Continued from Page 7)

Every bullet strikes somewhere. Your only safe course is to make sure it strikes harmlessly, and stops promptly.

Here again certain fundamental facts are to be observed. Lead bullets ricochet easily, from ground (soft or hard) water, rocks, trees; and go humming off at a tangent—all lead bullets, from .22 rim fire to 45-70 types. Game-type jacketed bullets do not often ricochet. Instead, they go to pieces on striking anything, even twigs. Some hunters object to using them because they cannot be fired through brush to strike and kill game. Once I tried to kill a dog that had a sheep down among some timber. My 303 Savage soft point bullet struck a three-inch white oak tree, and failed to go through. At that time I was unutterably astonished, as the shoot-through-iron, high-power complex had me fooled, too. In later years I tried to kill a buck running among timber with six cartridges from a 250 Savage. A lot of the trees were skinned, but "my" game went on unhurt. And still later I repaired to a remote spot on a concrete road and tried with many shots from a 25-20 high speed Savage to make just one bullet glance and whine away. Not one gave as much as a whisper. The only result was a little lead tadpole mark where the bullet hit, even when I fired from a low angle.

The thoughtful reader will perceive now that a *good rifle* is one that in your own relatively unskilled hands will simply knock the living daylights out of the game with its first hit upon almost any part of the animal's body. You owe it to the cause of game conservation to accomplish this result. It sounds easy, but takes a high velocity load in an accurate rifle fitted with good sights, and a game bullet that delivers plenty of shock.

In contrast, the poor rifle will miss game or wound game. And expert or not, you will fire and fire again, and fill the woods with five or ten or twenty times as many wild bullets. The low-power, inadequate rifle is therefore and without any manner of doubt just that many fold more dangerous than the adequately powerful rifle.

What rifles? Finally? Winchester, Savage, Remington, the U. S. Government, and other manufacturers all make good ones. All these makes are to be had with new-type stocks that fit shooters and that possess the quality of in-built skill mentioned. Get these late models.

Calibers and cartridges. A 45-70 was and is a good, clean-killing cartridge. But it is of the slow-speed family, and with it hits are harder to secure, as well as with the 38-55, 32-40, 44-40 and 38-40. All are obsolete—game wasters, not game conservers.

Among adequately powerful cartridges for Pennsylvania conditions, with the very highest speed and possessing greatest ease of hitting are the 270 Winchester and 30-1906. Below them, still adequate, but not quite so effective, are 30-40, 7mm., 25 Roberts, 250 Savage, 300 Savage, 35 Winchester, 33 Winchester, and their like. In this class

might also be placed the very latest loads for 30-30, 32 Specials, 25-35 and 25 Rimless, and with reservations as to accuracy, even 32-40, 38-40 and 44-40; but let it be clearly understood that the old standard loads for these latter seven are lacking in some of the essentials.

It pays to use a *good rifle*.

## HIBERNATING BEAR

While deer hunting in Potter County last season, Harold Glenn, a member of our party of four, got a distinct thrill when he walked within a short distance of the old charred stump shown in the accompanying photograph. He noticed something moving in the cavity of the stump and a casual glance revealed the presence of a drowsy old bear, which raised its head and looked at the intruder apparently without concern. Naturally, Harold side-stepped and reported his interesting discovery to the other members of the party. All of us viewed the bear at a safe distance but we were careful not to disturb it, and the animal made no movement except turning its head slightly a few times.—*R. L. Watts, Dean of Agriculture, State College, Pa.*

## THE REAL SPIRIT

Following is a letter received from a 11 year old boy who deserves a great deal of praise for feeding game.

"I thought I would write to you about the birds I am feeding. I am 11 years old

and before and after school I feed the partridges and pheasants that come near our house. Since the snow is so deep the pheasants seem to be hiding but sometimes I see them coming through the weeds late in the evening, so I take a shovel and clean a big space and scatter some corn and all the offals from the table. But, you see we are poor and I have hardly anything to give them any more.

"I thought maybe you could send me something to feed them. Hoping to hear from you soon."—*Frederick Weaver, R. D. 2, Milton Grove.*

## PLANT TREES

The Pillow Rod and Gun Club has planted much waste land to pine trees during the past few years. Unfortunately on several occasions they were flooded out. Once, during a heavy flood, rabbits were seen sitting in the tops of the trees.

## 21,000 BUCKS

Slightly over 21,000 bucks were killed during the 1934 deer season according to first tabulations, although these figures will be subject to some change from time to time during subsequent computations. Nevertheless they will not vary a great deal and in the meantime the above figure will constitute a very close approximation.

# CAPITAL CITY FIELD TRIALS

The largest meet in the history of the Capitol City Field Trial Association was held on March 18-19, at the increasingly popular course on the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation—a spot which has found so much favor with dog fanciers that it has been mentioned for the All-American Eastern Stakes, dogdom's richest purse.

The competition in the Puppy stake was keen, with many entries vying for first place. In this event Ginger Hawk, owned by Deitrich and Gimbrill, Frederick, Md., was awarded first place, with Ozark Rex Lady, owned and handled by Jack Thomas, of Round Hill, Virginia, second. Third place was taken by Annwood Ray, owned and handled by J. W. Baddorf, of Philadelphia.

The Novice All-Age Stake brought some of the best dogs into action in the trials, and provided real competition. Hawke Fancy, owned by Deitrich and Gimbrill and handled by Dr. R. W. Baer placed first, with Clark's Valley Dan, owned and handled by W. L. Rockey, Harrisburg, finished a close second. Clark's Valley Dan made two finds. Mike L. owned and handled by Captain Robert Lutz, Harrisburg, was awarded third place.

Seaview Rex Queen, liver and white pointer, won first place for Dr. J. J. Sullivan of Johnson City, N. Y., in the Open Amateur All-Age event, while another of his dogs, Chances So Big, white Belton English Setter, took third honors. Both the Sulli-

van entries were handled by Tommy Risko, former lightweight boxer.

Tip's Manitoba Jake, black and white pointer, owned by Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, former women's National golf champion, and handled by her husband, won second place in the All-Age event.

Displaying fine bird-work, Chance's Tiff, a setter owned by Dr. J. J. Sullivan, Binghamton, N. Y., and handled by Tommy Risko, a well-known boxer, won title honors in the Shooting Dog Stake.

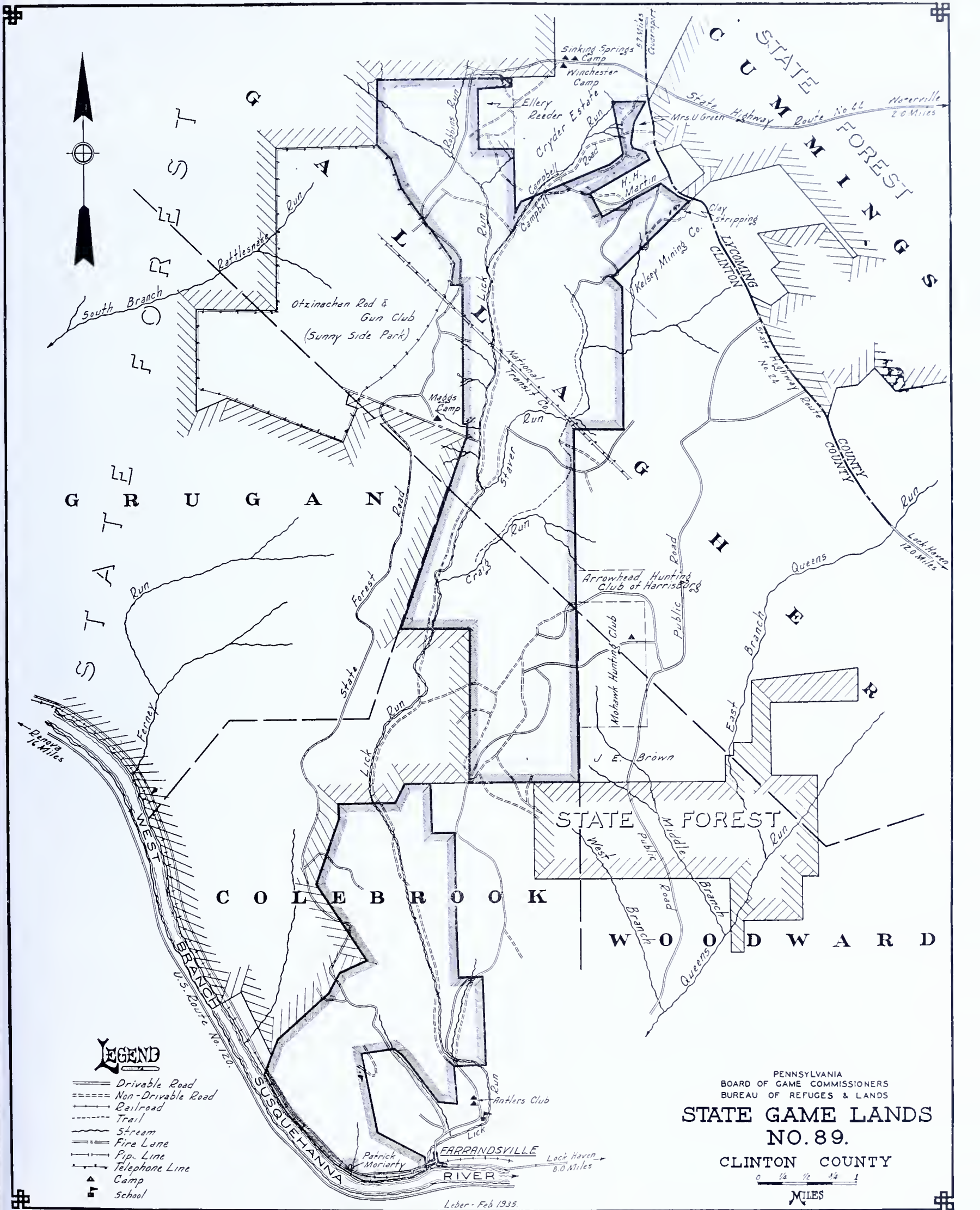
This event was closely contested with a second series necessary to eliminate two dogs, which looked like sure victors in running heats. They are Gladstone Radiance, owned by Herman Garman, Harrisburg, and Betty, owned by Clarence Rose, Binghamton, N. Y.

Hiker's Gadder, a white setter owned by Mrs. Clayton Platt, of Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, and handled by Dr. Carl Williams, of Germantown, took second honors in the Shooting Dog Stakes.

Third prize in the final stakes went to Broomhill Becky, a black and white pointer owned by J. L. Passmore, of Camp Hill.

Teito, a German Shorthair, owned by J. Blackwood Cameron, of Wernersville, helped introduce his species in the local trials by making a fine showing in the early rounds. German Shorthair dogs are of the pointer type but usually larger. Teito, unlike the pointers and setters, covered his running territory completely.





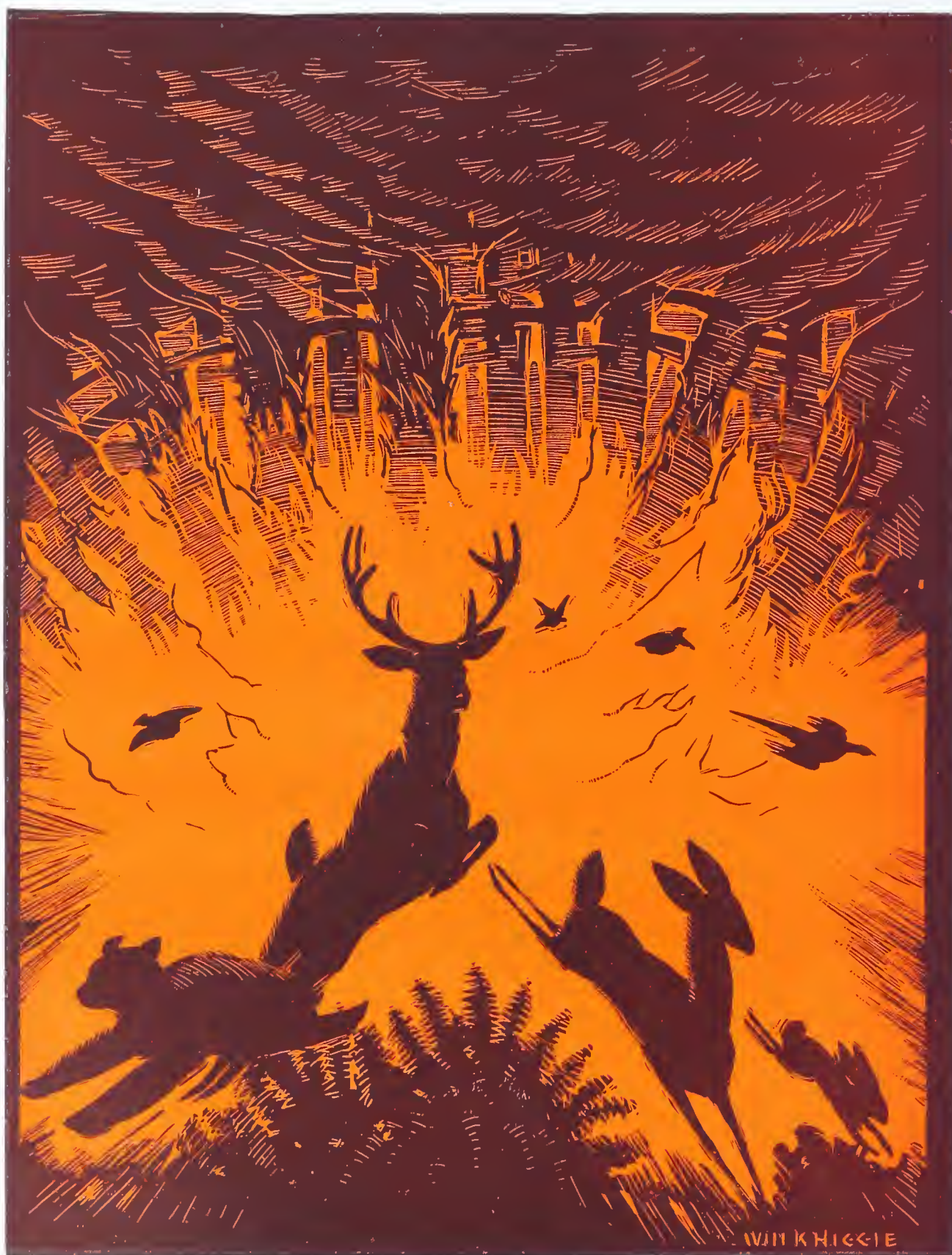
**LEGEND**

- ==== Drivable Road
- ===== Non-Drivable Road
- +--- Railroad
- Trail
- ~~~~~ Stream
- ===== Fire Lane
- +--- Pip. Line
- +--- Telephone Line
- ▲ Camp
- School

PENNSYLVANIA  
 BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS  
 BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS  
**STATE GAME LANDS**  
**NO. 89.**  
**CLINTON COUNTY**  
 0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1  
 MILES



Sec. 562, P. L. & R.  
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# PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

VI, No. 2

May 1935



# Pennsylvania Game News

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Leo A. Luttringer, Jr. *Editor*  
South Office Building, Harrisburg,  
Pennsylvania

## NOTE

Persons desiring to subscribe to the GAME NEWS should address their requests direct to the Editor. Fees must be submitted either by check or money order made payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Cash or stamps will not be accepted.

REMEMBER ALSO that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. Material for each issue should be submitted not later than the first of each preceding month. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Published in  
the interest  
of Sportsmen

## COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

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## Forward

What will be the system of game management in Pennsylvania ten, fifteen or twenty-five years from now?

Will civilization expand to the detriment of all else save selfish profit-making, pleasure-giving enterprises, even to the ultimate exclusion of hunting, fishing and a love of the outdoors in general, or will it continue to recognize in our forests, fields and streams the tremendous recreational facilities which are so essential to the physical and moral good of our people?

If one was to base his deductions on the results of the past forty or fifty years he would say that advancing civilization, despite the fact that people are living at a pretty fast rate, and in an age of wonders, will not have lost sight of the value of any of its natural heritages.

If this were not so then how can one account for the fact that with increasing population, industries, etc., there has also been an increase in the wildlife of our State. Game is more plentiful today than in the days of William Penn despite the fact that over 700,000 persons pursue it every fall.

Whether or not the same conditions will result ten, fifteen or twenty-five years from now depends entirely on each individual sportsman of the Commonwealth.

You have a heritage to safe-guard, and to do it effectively you must keep ever looking forward. You must be like the soldier on guard—never relaxing for a moment your vigilance, else you are caught napping to your everlasting sorrow and shame.

The foundation on which you stand and upon which all your future happy days afield depends, is the Game Fund—the Fund to which only those who hunt contribute.

Repeated attempts have been made, Legislature after Legislature, to divert this money into other channels—to merge it with the General Fund. Selfish interests usually foster such unfair legislation, although occasionally someone with a perverted sense of right and wrong proposes such a movement.

A bill of this nature has been introduced this Session, although with the concerted efforts of all the sportsmen it will no doubt eventually die a natural death as all its brothers and sisters have in the past. However, even though these destructive measures have been killed time after time, you cannot disregard them as a menace.

It is unfortunate that the perpetrators of such legislation do not know more about the value of hunting and fishing—not merely from the standpoint of a large game bag, or the wholesome recreation it affords, but from the revenue that, during the course of only two or three months in the year, enters the coffers of almost every conceivable business and trade in the State and amounts to millions of dollars.

This great business, were it taken out of the hands of the sportsmen, would be the greatest catastrophe that ever befell the people of the Commonwealth, and in the end it would mean nothing to those who were behind the scenes.

So let the password be FORWARD! With such a slogan, and with a Board of Game Commissioners which will brook no political interference, there is no doubt whatever that our fields, woods and streams and all the wildlife that dwell therein will be safe-guarded for all time to come.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD  
Executive Secretary.

If every subscriber to the Game News secured six new subscribers our list of readers would soon grow very large. And the larger it grows the more interesting and valuable material we can publish in the interests of all. *Do your share.* We will furnish sample copies for this purpose in reasonable numbers.



# NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION



Game Protectors Theodore Carlson and Grant Gustin at Tree Showing Clearly the Markings of Bruin's Claws.

## 308TH CASUALTY

The 308th deer was killed recently near Refuge 33, according to Game Refuge Keeper Elmer Pilling, of Philipsburg. The accident happened in the four mile stretch between the notices that have been maintained for the protection of deer and autoists for the past four years. High speed and neglect to pay attention to warnings are blamed. Two deer were instantly killed by a truck on the Port Matilda road near Flat Rock recently.

From now on until the forests become green there will be a heavy movement of deer from the forest to the more open and sunny slopes and as a result many deer and perhaps humans will be killed unless motorists are more careful.

## PROSECUTIONS

During March officers of the Game Commission prosecuted 129 cases including killing of game out of season, hunting without license and attempting to collect bounty fraudulently.

## CARE OF RAW FURS

By Harry VanCleave

Many thousands of dollars are lost to the trappers of Pennsylvania each year because they do not properly care for their raw furs.

All flesh and fat should be carefully removed from the pelt soon after skinning the animal. This can be done with an old, dull table knife or with any tool that is not too sharp so as to avoid cutting the hide. A few moments spent removing all surplus flesh and fat when the pelts are put on the stretching boards will save many a dollar.

After scraping, wipe dry with a rag or waste paper, removing as much grease as possible. Hang in the shade where there is free circulation of air.

Skunk, opossum and raccoon skins if treated as above will keep indefinitely; but if not so treated a few days of warm or rainy weather will surely spoil them.

## DOGS vs GAME

By JOHN B. ROSS

Director of Game Protection

**T**HIS is the season of the year when our thoughts naturally turn to the Great Outdoors. The flowers and trees are bursting into life after their long winter sleep, the birds have returned from their stay in the southland, and the bears have come out of hibernation.

The birds and other wild creatures of the woods have been carefully guarded during the winter months by watchful Game Protectors and the breeding season is now at hand. These wild creatures furnish most of the incentive to visit the fields and forests in search of enjoyment and recreation. It would be bleak indeed in the woods if it were not for the wild life as it exists in its various forms.

With the advent of Spring comes the stray and uncontrolled dog menace. Much game is destroyed each year by worthless dogs that are permitted to roam the fields and forests. All kinds of dogs should be kept under control during the breeding season for game. Thousands of dollars are spent annually by the Board of Game Commissioners to propagate, feed and properly protect game, and dogs left to roam the fields and woods can destroy much of this work. Everyone loves a good dog, but it is the duty of every citizen to keep his dog under control so that the wild creatures will breed and thrive without being molested.

We are appealing to the dog owners and dog lovers to heed our plea and save much unnecessary loss of wild life. A vigorous campaign has been launched by officers of the Game Commission to rid the fields and woods of stray dogs and prosecute those who permit their dogs to roam at will and chase game during the closed season. Such a campaign will also reduce the killing by dogs of poultry and livestock for our farmers, and the destruction of garden crops and valuable shubbery for both urban and rural residents.

Dogs alone are not the only menace to wildlife at this time of the year; forest fires, storms and vermin, including house cats and predatory birds, take a tremendous toll of game birds and game animals. Pages could be written about the dog, but this we know—less dogs roaming the fields and forest mean more game birds and game animals for you and your friends to enjoy.

Help the Board of Game Commissioners make 1935 a bigger and better year for game with fewer stray dogs than ever, and you will be making an invaluable contribution to conservation work in Pennsylvania.

## PROTECTOR HELP EDUCATE

Game Protectors Lester Haney, of Brookville and R. C. Anderson, of Montrose, are to be highly commended for the educational work they are doing among the sportsmen's associations and schools in their districts.



# SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1935

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Goshawks	Amount
Adams	0	19	52	0	\$ 128.00
Allegheny	0	14	174	0	230.00
Armstrong	0	20	234	0	314.00
Beaver	0	3	44	0	56.00
Bedford	1	44	168	0	359.00
Berks	0	35	197	0	337.00
Blair	0	29	181	0	297.00
Bradford	3	34	280	0	461.00
Bucks	0	56	282	0	506.00
Butler	0	8	229	0	261.00
Cambria	1	33	441	0	588.00
Cameron	3	25	13	0	158.00
Carbon	0	23	55	0	147.00
Centre	0	63	159	0	411.00
Chester	0	7	232	0	260.00
Clarion	2	13	248	0	330.00
Clearfield	2	48	448	0	770.00
Clinton	3	51	39	0	288.00
Columbia	0	15	129	0	189.00
Crawford	0	1	280	0	284.00
Cumberland	0	18	63	0	135.00
Dauphin	0	9	62	0	98.00
Delaware	0	2	53	0	61.00
Elk	0	19	138	0	214.00
Erie	0	1	233	0	237.00
Fayette	1	66	235	0	514.00
Forest	0	0	61	0	61.00
Franklin	1	39	69	0	240.00
Fulton	0	16	31	0	95.00
Greene	0	8	59	0	91.00
Huntingdon	0	72	217	0	505.00
Indiana	0	32	287	0	415.00
Jefferson	0	9	204	0	240.00
Juniata	0	13	77	0	129.00
Lackawanna	0	19	69	0	145.00
Lancaster	0	12	192	0	240.00
Lawrence	0	0	109	0	109.00
Lebanon	0	6	31	0	55.00
Lehigh	0	7	101	0	129.00
Linzerne	4	77	271	0	639.00
Lycoming	1	82	83	0	426.00
McKean	0	6	315	1	344.00
Mercer	0	2	162	0	170.00
Mifflin	0	34	67	0	203.00
Monroe	3	9	106	0	187.00
Montgomery	0	17	162	0	230.00
Montour	0	4	36	0	52.00
Northampton	1	15	102	0	177.00
Northumberland	0	15	147	0	207.00
Perry	0	46	103	0	287.00
Philadelphia	0	0	30	0	30.00
Pike	1	31	38	0	177.00
Potter	4	6	100	0	184.00
Schuylkill	0	66	314	0	578.00
Snyder	0	7	29	0	57.00
Somerset	2	54	410	0	656.00
Sullivan	5	14	44	0	175.00
Susquehanna	0	60	63	0	303.00
Tioga	0	31	91	2	225.00
Union	0	16	38	0	102.00
Venango	0	9	319	0	355.00
Warren	0	1	185	0	189.00
Washington	0	3	43	0	55.00
Wayne	0	62	45	0	293.00
Westmoreland	0	43	462	0	634.00
Wyoming	0	24	71	0	167.00
York	0	23	141	0	233.00
Totals	38	1,646	10,153	3	\$17,322.00
Re-certified Check					1.00
Total number of claims received during month—5060					\$17,323.00

## BIRD SANCTUARY

The generosity of two prominent citizens of Erie has given a powerful impetus to the Girl Scout movement in that city. Mr. Charles L. Thompson, and his daughter, Mrs. A. Seymour Wright have donated a 100 acre tract of land to the scout movement in which there are over 400 girls enrolled.

The tract, with splendid buildings, was really given by Mr. Thompson in behalf of his daughter, who has been one of the outstanding women of Erie in girl scouting for a number of years.

When the girl scout leaders take over the site they contemplate making it a haven of rest for game and song birds.

## CATS—CATS—CATS

It is estimated that there are 120,000,000 cats in the United States of which 80,000,000 are strays.

# A FOOD PLANTING PROGRAM

By R. S. SULLENBERGER

WITH the realization that any given area will attract and hold wild life only in proportion to the natural food available, the Federated Sportsmen of Lancaster County recently voted to cultivate and plant approximately 50 acres on one of the State-owned tracts in their county. Sufficient food and cover already exist at this particular tract to maintain an adequate supply of game animals, but it was felt that the natural food available to attract and maintain bird life was inadequate, although the existing cover is ideal. With the thought in mind of making this tract a veritable Mecca for game birds and protected birds, as well as the game animals, it was decided by this group to plant some of the well known grains of which birds are especially fond. Profiting by previously conducted experiments along the same lines, a specially prepared mixture of seed, obtainable from the Michigan Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan, has already been ordered for planting this spring. This is a mixture of Golden Glow corn, hemp, feterita, flax, cowpeas, two species of soy beans, three species of millet, sunflower, sudan grass, sorghum, proso and buckwheat. The advantage of this mixed seed is that the stronger stemmed plants aid in holding up the weaker plants for a longer period and during the winter this combination of plants provides suitable food and cover. Kaffir corn, and broom corn which will be purchased locally, will also be sown along with the above mentioned seeds about May 1st, and an additional supply of buckwheat will also be sown about July 1st. A total of approximately 500 pounds of seed will be planted in patches in conformity with the contour of the adjacent permanent cover, with strips of cover allowed to remain on each side of the planted patches. The expense incurred in cultivating this tract will be borne by the Federated group, but it is felt that this investment will return handsome dividends, and in this belief we heartily concur, especially since a comprehensive vermin control measure has already been set up by this Federation in cooperation with the Game Commission.

Due to the topographical condition of this particular State Tract the majority of the grain will be planted on the Public Hunting Ground section of the tract, and a lesser amount within the Refuge on the said tract. To compensate, however, for the lesser amount of grain that will be planted within the Refuge, the Federated group recently planted approximately 800 food-bearing plants and some berry-bearing vines within the Refuge area. A tractor will be used on the Public Hunting Ground tract to plow and harrow, but it may be necessary to use hand labor in turning the soil within the Refuge, and the sportsmen will turn out in a body in that event, at the call of the District Game Protector for Lancaster County.

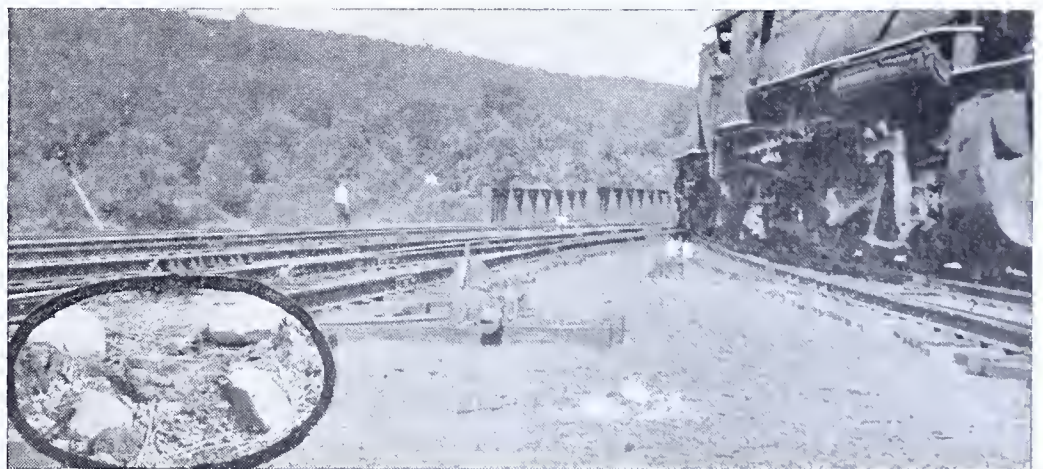
State tracts are finding increasing favor with our hunters, and in counties which are hunted exceptionally hard like Lancaster County, our State-owned Public Hunting Ground tracts are relieving the concentration of an ever-increasing army of licensed hunters on privately-owned lands, which is a factor of major importance in more ways than one.

In addition to taking the initiative in this meritorious conservation movement, this Federated group will also inaugurate a similar educational campaign among the farmers of the county, of which there are approximately 9700 in Lancaster County, and with any degree of success in this venture, the game population should increase to a noticeable degree.

This work is especially commendable and we wish the Sportsmen of Lancaster County every success in this enterprising movement.

The Federated Sportsmen of Lancaster County comprises the following associations, each one of which has pledged it's wholehearted support in this work:

Akron Game and Fish Protective Assn., Cocalico Sportsmen's Assn., Columbia Fish and Game Assn., Elizabethtown Sportsmen's Assn., Fair-Play Hunting Club, Lancaster County Game Conservation Society, Lancaster County Sportsmen's Assn., Lititz Sportsmen's Assn., Manheim Sportsmen's Assn., Mastersonville Rod & Gun Club, Terre Hill Rod & Gun Club.



Workmen in the R. R. Yards at Hawley, Pa., were self-appointed guardians over this nesting whip-poor-will, and in due time she hatched two young.

Photo by Theo. T. Schater.



# SPORTSMEN—PROTECT YOUR HERITAGE

*The following correspondence between the President and Vice-president of the Game Commission and Senator Woodward is self-explanatory.*

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS  
Harrisburg

1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1935.

Hon. George Woodward,  
The Senate,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Senator Woodward:

I note that you have introduced Senate Bill No. 731, which would merge the Game Fund with the General Fund.

As you doubtless know, prior to 1913, the funds to carry on the work of the Game Commission came from the General Fund, by appropriation. That year, however, after eight years of strenuous opposition through the efforts of John M. Phillips, one of the Game Commissioners, and other sportsmen and the assistance of Governor John K. Tener, the hunters of Pennsylvania became self-supporting with the passage of the Resident Hunters License Law.

This law, together with the land purchase program, has made Pennsylvania the foremost game state in the Union, and to my mind, if the bill you are sponsoring becomes a law, it would put the administration of the Game Commission back where it was thirty years ago, and place the Game Commission back in politics.

I would appreciate your advising me your reasons for sponsoring the above bill.

Sincerely yours,  
NICHOLAS BIDDLE, President.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

April 2nd, 1935.

Nicholas Biddle, Esq.,  
1600 Arch Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Biddle:

I quite understand the intense feeling of all sportsmen in Pennsylvania against any such bill as I have introduced. My reason for so doing is that I have always believed that all funds accruing to the State not needed for a sinking fund and other custodial moneys, ought to be put in the General Fund subject to appropriations.

I believe that the Members of the General Assembly are sufficiently intelligent and conscientious to see to it that the Game Commission, The Fish Commission and the Department of Highways are not starved but will receive a sufficient appropriation to function properly.

Yours truly  
G. WOODWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS  
Harrisburg

1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. April 4th, 1935.

Hon. George Woodward,  
The Senate,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Senator Woodward:

I appreciate your prompt response to my letter of April 1st, and note your reasons for believing that the Game Fund should be part of the General Fund, subject to appropriations, and that you feel that the members of the General Assembly are sufficiently intelligent and conscientious to see to it that the Game and Fish Commissions are not starved but will receive a sufficient appropriation to function properly.

In this connection, I wish to refer to the following figures:

Although the Game Commission was established in 1895, there was no appropriation until 1897, when the Legislature appropriated \$800.00, which amount was again appropriated in 1899. The

bi-ennial appropriation was increased in 1901 to \$3000, while in 1913, the appropriation had increased to \$97,400.

However, following this appropriation, the Game Commission became self-supporting and the income from hunting licenses for the period from December 1st to November 30th, 1913-14 totaled \$282,981.56. This income has increased today to over \$1,300,000, and I doubt very much, from past appropriations of the legislature that the Game Commission would receive sufficient money to carry on the progressive game program that is in operation today.

Sincerely yours,  
NICHOLAS BIDDLE, President.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 5th, 1935.

Honorable George Woodward,  
State Senate,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Senator:

You have again introduced a bill in the Senate to merge the Game Fund with the General Funds. This bill touches the interests of the sportsmen who contribute the whole of the money which goes to the Game Fund. The license funds which now support the Game and the Fish Departments were never intended to be a part of the general revenues of the State. They were originated by the sportsmen for the purpose of providing larger funds for these departments in order to enlarge their activities. They have been carefully and efficiently expended. While the Game Fund is quite large, it is all needed to support the activities of the Game Department, and none of that fund can be taken into the general fund without detriment to the Game Department. The account is regularly audited. Many of the expenditures are fixed by statute and it is obligatory to meet them; thus we have first out of the \$2.00 license fee the treasurer's fees for collection, ten cents from each license (\$54,000), and seventy-five cents to be devoted to land purchase and maintenance. These two fixed charges cut the license fee down to one dollar and fifteen cents. We have next a statutory obligation to pay bounties, which in 1934 amounted to \$128,979.00, statutory obligation to provide deer proof fences, which in 1934 required \$5,825.63, statutory fixed charges on lands, in lieu of taxes on lands, which in 1934 amounted to \$16,031.75, the printing of hunting licenses, \$31,367.00 and the state employees' retirement fund contribution of \$12,410.00.

These fixed charges take up more than half of the Game Fund each year, as you may see by consulting the report of the Game Commission for 1934. Beyond these, the general activities of the department are dependent upon what is left and it now requires very careful expenditures to meet the necessary requirements for the game farms, protection, printing, travel expenditures, salaries, purchase of game and general expenses.

There is no money derived by the department that could be spared to help to swell the general revenues of the state without injury to this department. There would be nothing gained by paying the fund into the general revenues and then appropriating the whole to the department. The Administrative Code carries the appropriation now.

I call your attention to these things in order to impress on you the difficulties that would confront the Board of Game Commissioners if your bill should be passed. The money accruing from the licenses is not a tax but is a license fee paid by the sportsmen to promote the activities of the department. The sportsmen as taxpayers will pay their taxes as do other citizens.

You are well informed of the opposition of the sportsmen to this bill, which is widespread and intense. May this bill not be withdrawn?

Very respectfully yours,  
J. Q. CREVELING, Member Board of Commissioners.

• PROTECT THE GAME FUND •





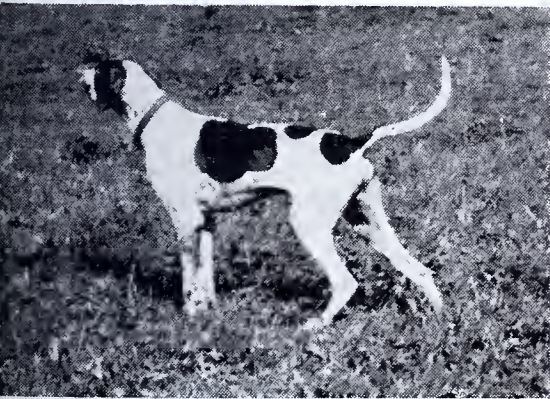
## SNYDER COUNTY SPORTSMEN MEET

The recent banquet and meeting of the Snyder County Sportsmen's Association was a great success and several hundred sportsmen turned out for the occasion. This organization is extremely active and has undertaken a unique rabbit rearing experiment which has produced some excellent results.

The area on which the work is being done comprises about 13¼ acres of which 9 constitute tillable soil and the remainder second growth woodland. Stocked last year with 44 does and 6 bucks the Association caught 204 this spring leaving about 20 within the enclosure for breeding purposes.

Among other things the organization is keenly interested in the chestnut grafting activities of Assistant Game Protector Clarence Walker who has produced some wonderful results in this field.

Speakers included Dr. H. A. Surface, of Selinsgrove, a great friend of the sportsmen, and Mr. Harry VanCleve, Assistant Chief of the Division of Predatory Animals and Leo A. Luttringer, Jr., Editor of the GAME NEWS, from the Game Commission.



Hexer's Carolina Jack, owned by Dr. E. K. Tingley. Won Amateur All-Age Stake at Capital City Field Trials last fall.

## PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Deputy Game Protector A. C. Zappa, of Philadelphia, says that a small piece of fine mesh chicken wire makes an ideal guard for around a camp fire, preventing sparks from blowing into the woods.

The gestation period of the skunk is about 7 weeks.

## HOUSE CATS TURN WILD; PREY ON DESERT RODENTS

Tame cats gone wild have become a problem in Death Valley. These animals, once pets at the Furnace Creek Ranch, multiplied as is the way of cats and spread out into the mesquite thickets adjoining the ranch. Reverting to the primitive, they have become quite wild and to some extent have replaced the native meat-eating animals, particularly the little desert kit fox.

The especial problem involved in these cats gone wild is their liking for native rodents, which, because of abundance of shelter, food, and water, live largely in the mesquite thicket. Cottontail rabbits, wood rats, antelope ground squirrels, and kangaroo rats, as well as Gambel quail, all fall prey to these feral house cats.

"Control of the wild cats" now is being planned by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, which has authority over the Death Valley National Monument.

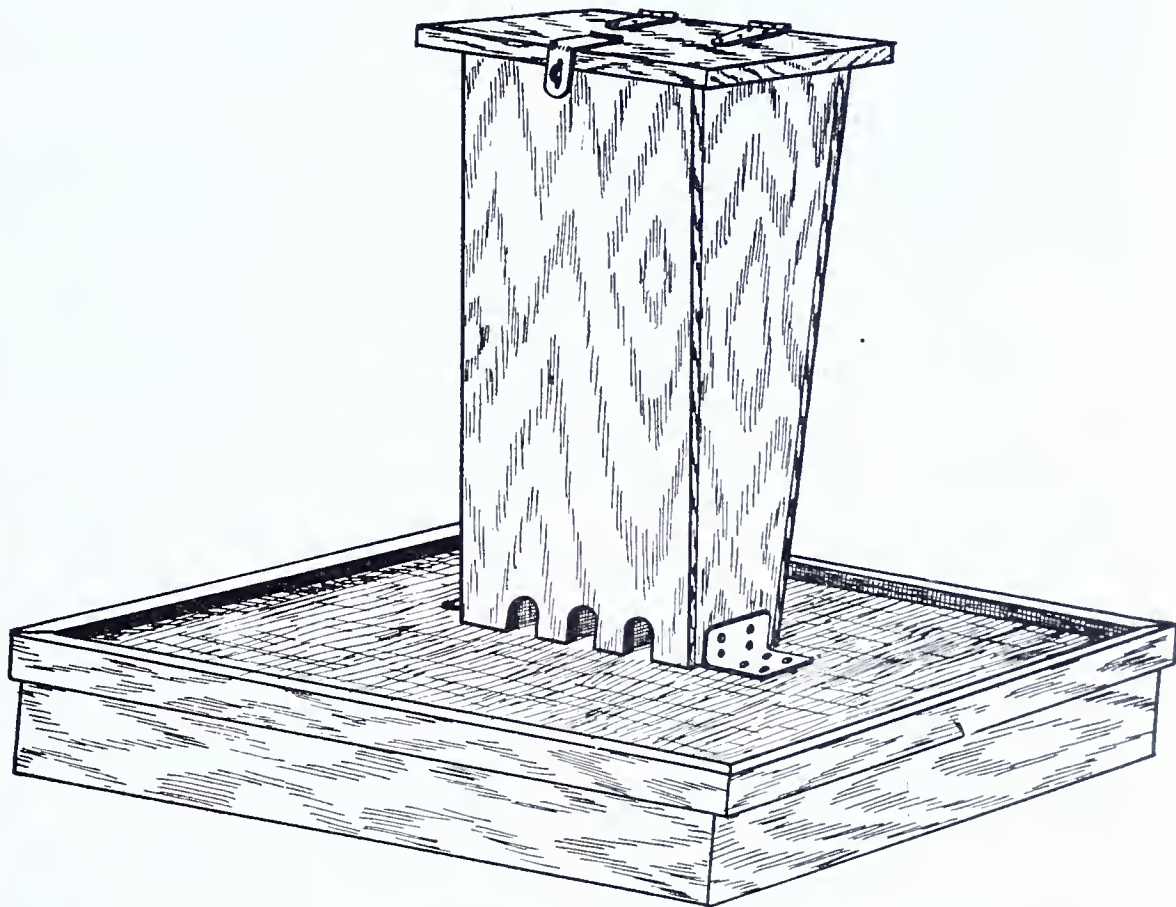
## KILL THE STRAY CAT



### TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mr. C. E. Logue, of First Fork, claims the championship belt for Cameron County for the season of 1909, having captured and killed seven bear, more than any other one hunter in the county—killing four and leading three by a rope to his house, a distance of two miles, all alone. He has captured and shot fifteen bear during the past three seasons.

—Potter County Journal, March 9, 1910.



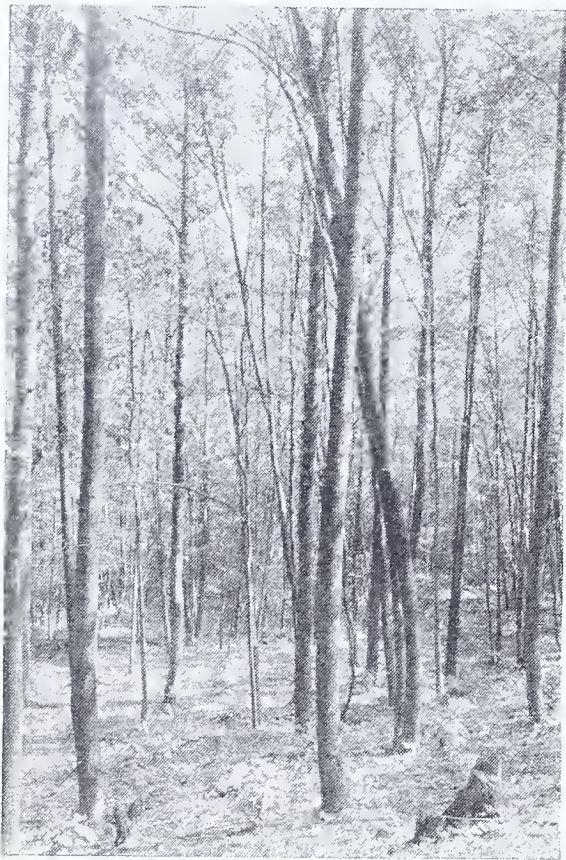
Type of feed boxes which the Claysville Branch of the Washington County Sportsmen's and Conservation League have installed this winter. First a natural feeding ground is selected at the edge of a woods or thicket and then two logs are placed parallel from twelve to fourteen feet apart. Poles are then placed from one log to the other with the top of the feed box just above the poles. The poles are covered with brush and corn stalks, etc., which makes it weatherproof underneath. This shelter is from one to one and one-half feet above the ground, and owing to the size of the shelter, game can always get to the feed platform even in deep snow. In all, this organization has placed fifteen of the boxes at different places. The boxes were built by two of the club members, James Barr and Add Blayney, in their spare time.

The Washington County Association has also done much to protect the bird and animal life by holding vermin contests. Crows, weasels, mink, hawks, and stray cats have been placed on the outlaw list, and prizes have been given to the highest contestants on points allotted to the various species. Stray house cats carry the largest number of points.



# What is Forest Improvement?

By JAMES N. MORTON



**If Improvements of Stands of Trees Develop a Park-Like Forest, Wildlife Will Suffer**

THE advent of the Civilian Conservation Corps has made the expressions "Forest Improvement" and "Improvement Cuttings" commonplace, whereas a few years ago they were of interest principally to the forester or the forest school student. Comparatively few improvement cuttings, as we know them, were made prior to 1933, due to limited funds. The work was confined principally to demonstration plots along roadsides, to sample plots where studies were made and to parks or recreational areas.

The depression made available undreamed of funds for forestry work. The C.C.C., the C.W.A., the L.W.D., etc. have made it possible to carry on extensive operations for the improvement of the forest. With the prospect of a continuation of much of the work, it seems timely to consider what forest improvement in its broadest interpretation really is.

Let us first consider forest improvement cuttings. Some of our forestry books defined them somewhat as follows, "Improvement cuttings are thinnings designed to give the best trees the amount of light and growing space most favorable for their best development. Their purpose is entirely to benefit the existing stand." The objects are improvement of the form and to increase the rate of growth of the trees as well as to increase the yield and value of the final product. Theoretically the openings are made small with the expectation

that in a few years the crowns of the surrounding trees will close together. It is only natural therefore that foresters assigned to a C.C.C. Camp in conducting improvement cuttings with crews of the camp boys or with crews of L.W.D. laborers would have such a picture of their completed job in mind. It seems to me that this picture should be somewhat enlarged to include among the trees a few browsing deer, a chattering squirrel scampering into a hollow tree, a couple of grouse feasting under a tangle of grape vines and a few turkeys searching among the leaves for a meal of dogwood or black gum berries. In addition to this the picture would include a mountain stream overhung with shrubs and trees where fish life could find optimum conditions. If the one conducting an improvement cutting has not only the picture of the stand of trees in mind but its wildlife inhabitants as well it will no doubt influence him in his marking of the material to be removed.

The old English law defined a forest as a "tract of woodland or waste, usually belonging to the sovereign set apart for the keeping and hunting of game, etc." Back as far as 1598, the Englishman Manwood, in his treatise on the "Laws of Forests" defined a forest as "A certain territory of woody grounds, fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase, and warren to nest and abide in, in the safe protection of the King."

Many of the old world forests were maintained merely as habitats for game since game was thought to be more valuable than timber. In fact, the desire of royalty for sport was so great that in a few instances we are told that farms were converted into forests for game.

This illustrates the other extreme, where the old world forest manager saw only the game in the picture with the trees as a means to an end. Operations which were conducted were intended to influence favorably conditions for wildlife. The uses of the forests have greatly increased since Manwood's time, so that instead of being solely valuable as habitats for game they are now chiefly valuable for the production of wood and the conservation of water but their usefulness for recreation and as a home for wildlife is still very great and in their management and in improvements of the forests this value should receive full consideration.

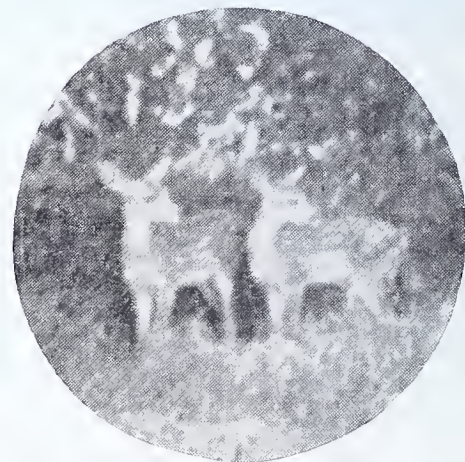
In arriving at the question as to what constitutes forest improvement we must therefore not consider the forest as composed merely of stands or groups of trees or shrubs, nor should we consider it only as a habitat for wildlife but rather it must be looked upon as areas of land on which various forms of plant, animal and bird life are associated. If this is done, improvements in the forest should be designed to benefit all.

We should not consider that all forest improvements are to be made for the benefit of wildlife. Neither should we contemplate the production of sawlogs to the exclusion of wildlife. It can not be all game nor all wood volume production. The two should be coordinated in a way that will serve the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run. Game management and forestry are not independent projects that differ in their objectives and necessitate different or conflicting procedures to attain their end. The same forest areas can and should be made to serve both.

Improvement cuttings can be made useful to both timber production and to game. The sprout growth that springs up in a short time provides cover for small game and browse for deer. To be most effective to wildlife, however, the person conducting such operations will need to keep in mind certain things which are especially beneficial to game while he is improving the composition of the stand of trees.

Where the timber is large, heavier thinnings will need to be made in order that there is sufficient light to promote the growth of an understory of trees necessary as browse for deer and cover for all game. The "wolf" trees are undesirable for timber production but some of these left in the stand will increase the supply of game food. A few of the tops resulting from cuttings left in piles will provide emergency cover for game until the sprout growth is high enough to provide cover, and the deer will browse on them in winter. The old hollow logs should not all be burned up. Some of these hollow logs allowed to remain will provide a place of refuge for the frightened rabbit when the owl or other enemy gets too close.

The dogwood, hawthorn, mountain ash and many other shrubs do not produce timber, but are extremely essential for food for game and for game, song, and insectivorous birds. Perhaps a few good trees could be sacrificed here and there to let in more sunlight for these species. Old



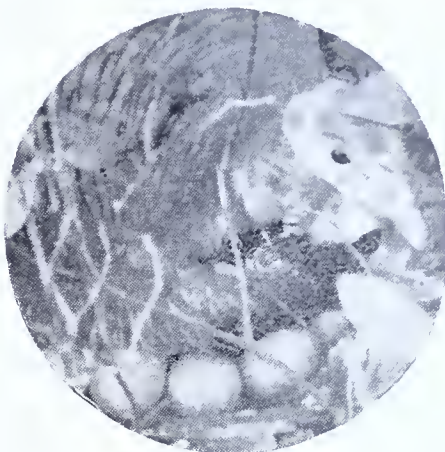
**Low Growth is Essential for Game Animals**



hollow trees are undesirable as timber trees, but they provide homes for families of lively squirrels, raccoons and many kinds of insectivorous birds. In the long run, isn't the forest improved by permitting plenty of these to remain? To cut a few trees may provide a patch of blackberry briars or a tangle of greenbriers, both of which provide good cover and food for game. Would it be good forest improvement to make provisions for these? Wild grapes are one of the best game food producing plants. Quite often they are found growing in places where good timber trees are not found in abundance. Shouldn't improvement in the forest include some work to develop these vines in order that they produce better? Perhaps a few trees can be removed to let in more light. Where a vine has run high up in a tree to secure the necessary sunlight, but bears little fruit, should forest improvement mean the cutting down of the vine because it may become loaded with snow and ice and break the tree down, or should the tree be cut down and the vine permitted to form a tangle over the top of the fallen tree. It seems to me that the food for wildlife provided by the latter procedure amply justifies this, at least on certain areas. Maybe the old birch tree hanging across the stream doesn't add to the appearance of the forest and the chances are that it will never produce one board foot of good lumber, but it is going to provide some good meals of buds for a hungry grouse, some seeds for birds and it is also going to add more insect food for the trout and help to lower the temperature of the water to a degree more habitable for trout. These things should all be given consideration.

I believe that the construction of roads into large forest territory is a valuable forest improvement for both timber production and for game. It enables the forest manager to better administer and to protect his lands from fires. It is a well

known fact that fire is the worst enemy of both tree production and of wildlife production. There is no other single agency that does more harm to the cause of game and wild bird increase than forest fire. Aside from the actual loss the conditions with respect to food and cover are made much worse. It is no doubt possible to construct too many roads. Quite often a road is built where the same beneficial results would be obtained by the construction of a non-drivable trail. The trail would serve for fire protection and would be much



Cover Conceals Nesting Game Birds. Wild Turkey on nest.

more desirable for game. In cases where the forest is cut up with too many roads, game is bound to suffer if remedial measures are not taken. These measures could be either the closing, during the hunting seasons, of part of the roads or another remedy would be the establishment of additional game refuges. It stands to reason that conditions in such areas cannot be the same for game after the territory is opened up as it was before. Thousands of acres of forest in this State, which for years were natural game refuges, due to their com-

parative inaccessibility, are now easy to reach. The question is what forest improvement should be made for game to take care of this condition.

Thousands of forest tree seedlings are planted each year by C.C.C. Camps. The planting of trees certainly improves the forest, but would it be of more value to the forest as a whole if some game food producing shrubs were included in the planting plans, especially at C.C.C. Camps? Money is spent for the purchase of material to construct dams, to build recreational areas, etc. Could not some of this be well spent in the purchase of food producing plants to better wildlife conditions? Wildlife furnishes much of the inducement for nature lovers, recreationists, hunters and others to go to the woods. Why shouldn't the improvements in the forest include an expenditure of money for the better development of wildlife?

The question of forest improvement is broader than we ordinarily consider it. In arriving at the proper procedure, before we go too far, it seems advisable to take stock and to see if the interpretation given in our forest school books is entirely applicable to present conditions. I do not profess to know, but it seems to me that there is some doubt concerning this. A well planned program will have in view, not only economic but social welfare. The ultimate objective will be a forest that will yield the largest net total of public benefits. The question resolves itself into what are the greatest benefits or what does the public desire. There are in Pennsylvania approximately 100 C.C.C. Camps, composed of about 200 men each. They have already worked in the forests for nearly two years. The chances are good for their continuing for another two years or more. The first period has been devoted largely to improvements for timber production. Should considerably more attention now be given by the camps to improvements for wildlife development?

## POINTERS AND SETTERS



THE fundamental foundation of the setter was spaniel blood—and the spaniels have never been breeds which hold or point their game. The spaniel has always been a dog which finds and flushes game to the gun—or, to use a common expression the spaniel “springs” his game. Therefore, the art or instinct of pointing game has been a process of development—“manufactured” into the setter breeds. Through the ages this pointing instinct has been quite highly developed. The point I am asking you to remember is that it was not originally a natural instinct or inclination of the setters. In his “Manual for Young Sportsmen,” the famous Frank Forester wrote: “The habit of setting or pointing game, which is now an instinctive qualification of the setter race, was originally an acquired trick, taught by diligent breaking.”

Now let's take a look at the foundation stock of the pointer. History tells us that this was a breed quite prevalent in Spain.

The dogs were slow and somewhat ungainly—but very “Sticky” on game. In other words, they were “full of point.” In the same book as mentioned above, Frank Forester says: “For tractability and tenacity of memory the pointer is undoubtedly superior to all dogs; and on this account he is recommended for beginners, for all occasional shooters, who have smaller opportunity for keeping their dogs in constant practice, and for all persons who are averse to extra trouble, and who, for the sake of having everything go smoothly, are willing to sacrifice something of dash, spirit, style and show.”

There you have a comparison of the foundation stock—the setter full of style and eager hunting instinct, taught artificially to point and hold game. On the other hand, you have the pointer, lacking in the important hunting instincts of the setter—yet by natural inclination ready to “point” by instinct on the least provocation.

But time and changing conditions exerted their influence. A lot of game meant plenty of opportunity to keep the setters in prac-

tice. With an increasing scarcity of game, the setters had less and less opportunity to point and this situation became a natural disadvantage to them. Then came a time in our field trial competitions when judges went “class crazy” and were so fascinated by seeing a dog run and hunt with range, style and animation, that exhibitions indicating “bird brains” were not given the fullest consideration—if lacking the essentials of “class.”

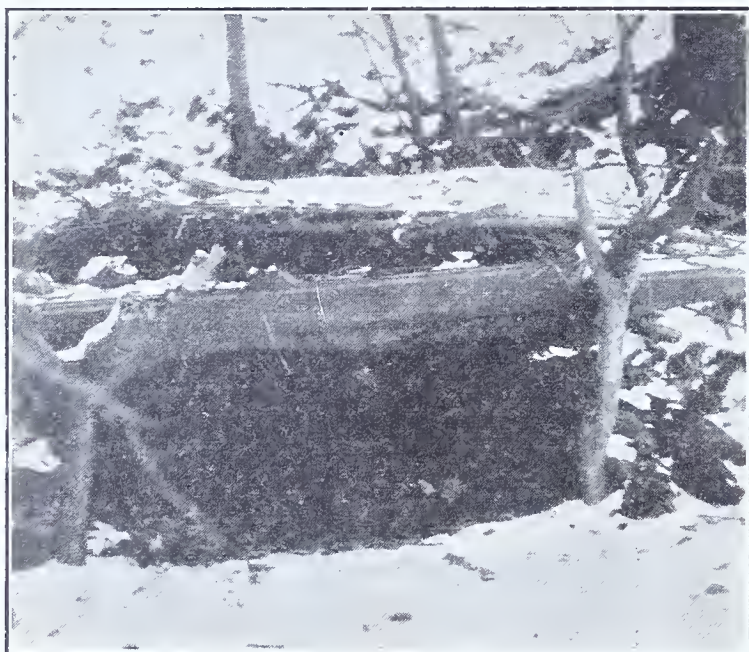
During this inning, the setters were invincible, but anything carried to extremes must have a day of reckoning. And that day came. Happy am I to be able to say that the conception of the competitions has materially changed of recent years. No longer is mere class glorified over the fundamental of finding and handling game. We still like class—but it must be coupled with the practical result. The class craze, while it lasted, didn't do the setter much good. Not quite enough attention was paid to keeping him in practice in what was to the setter the artificial art of pointing game. A gradually decreasing game supply was a further contributing downhill factor. There was not enough game on which to keep him in constant practice.

(Continued on Page 19)



# Do You Keep Winter Feeding Records?

By CHARLES A. HILLER



A Feeding Shelter for Bob-Whites

PERHAPS it has never occurred to sportsmen and farmers that their winter feeding activities can be made so much more interesting if a record is kept from year to year of the actual number of birds fed and other pertinent information. The keeping of such records is especially applicable to the winter feeding of bob-white quail because of this splendid little game bird's presence in almost the same location year after year.

A few sportsmen are now keeping such records and one interested individual just submitted records on one complete year of his observations of bob-white quail. This gentleman's records begin with the 1933-34 winter and are complete up to March 1935. These particular recordings were kept at the request of the Division of Game Propagation with the view of obtaining valuable information for the Game Commission in an effort to improve general game conditions and particularly more favorable conditions for our bob-whites.

The particular records referred to here are so complete that to make them public would simply mean advertising the exact location of approximately one hundred coveys of quail within a few minutes automobile ride for a large number of hunters. The name of the owner of each farm where one or more coveys of bob-white quail are found is shown, as well as the date the birds were first observed during the winter of 1933-34. There is also shown the number of birds in each covey with special remarks as to the

size of the birds and other interesting facts concerning the covey. After the dog training season opened, thus affording another opportunity to contact the coveys already located, as well as learn of new coveys, the dates of observation and the size of the various coveys were noted in the records. Contact was maintained with these coveys right on through the hunting season and the winter of 1934-35.

These records, therefore, include data on a large number of coveys beginning with the winter of 1933-34, the following natural breeding and rearing season, the 1934 open hunting season and then the past winter.

Another interesting feature of these records is the recordings made concerning the

food and cover conditions. Using the headquarters of each farm as a starting point in determining the four principal points of the compass, a brief description is made of the surrounding territory. Taking one farm as an example, we find that to the north are old fields and brush, east shows all old fields, to the south woods and river and in the west are old weed fields and the river. This farm affords ideal bob-white quail conditions and there are four good sized coveys to be found there. On those farms where cultivated fields predominate and where the fence rows are clean, seldom is there more than one covey of quail found.

In addition to the notes kept, this sportsman obtained a township map of his county. On this map he shows by minute circles the approximate location of each covey of quail he has located and fed. Each covey is given a serial number which corresponds to the number of the covey in his notes. By doing this, he does not have to trust to memory the location of any particular covey from season to season, and when winter comes, he knows almost to a certainty where he should carry on his winter feeding activities.

Because of these quail observations and records, the District Game Protector knows just where the best places are to be found for the release of quail in this particular county and is able to make a very good estimate of the number of quail killed during the open season.

As already suggested, individual sportsmen and even organizations who carry on active winter feeding programs without a doubt will add considerably to an already interesting activity if some kind of records are kept. In a year or two they will have a very good picture of their small game country. Organizations especially will benefit by this practice because of the absolute elimination of duplicating effort in game feeding. Valuable information will be obtained which in the end will materially assist in improving game policies and practices. Any ordinary ruled or ledger paper will suffice for these records kept in the following manner:

County .....Township .....

Covey No.	Farm and description	Date first observed	No. of birds	Date observed before season	No. of birds	Date observed after season	No. of birds	Remarks

PREVENT  
FOREST FIRES

SEND IN  
YOUR GAME  
KILL REPORTS



# Log of a Bear Trapper

By CHAUNCEY E. LOGUE

as told to RANDOLPH THOMPSON



Black bears! Well, I don't know so much about bears. Still a feller can't ketch around a hundred and forty o' them gentlemen alive, beside shootin' and trappin' a tolerable number fer fur and meat, without learnin' a few things not wrote in books.

Now then, there is bears and bears. My experiences is that you can't never tell from one bear's tricks what kind of didos another of the varmints will pull out of his bag. You can't pretty near do it. 'Bout the time you figger you're pretty well acquainted, and everything seems smilin', then's the time you gotta watch out.

Yes, I've had a lot of onusual experiences with them back in the sticks. Had a lot o' narrer esapes too from gittin' hurt bad, or mebbly killed. I reckon the most fitten way to get at this "bozo," who I consider the greatest game animal in Pennsylvania today, is to tell somethin' about his habits, then in a sort o' continued story, discribe some of them things that happen onet in a lifetime, and then jest don't happen again.

Now then, if you aim at studyin' bears at home, trappin' or killin' them, you got a big job on your hands. It aint worth while to start doin' it without you make up your mind to work hard. Boy, I'm tellin' you them gentlemen is smart. Course their eyes is very poor, but they mor'n make up for it with their ears and noses. A deer aint in it when it comes to hearin' and smellin'. He's right to home in the roughest and steepest and thickest places as is to be found. Swamps and rocks and briars is pie to him. Without you're ready to hike into the next county don't never even try to traek one down. Unless you're mighty sliet or mighty lucky, you won't even see the black bouncer boundin' away when he scents you long afore you guess he's bedded down near at hand. And onet he's up, you can jest count he's goin' eight or ten miles afore he stops for his breath to eatch up with him.

Winfalls, big rocks, straight up hills mean nothin' to him. Soon's he's decided he's gone far enuff, he stops an looks 'round. Then he baektracks a spell and takes a big jump uphill into a thicket of rhodyden-dron or brush, and picks a good place to watch his baektrack from a safe distance. Without the feller followin' on his tracks is a wise one in bear's ways, or has a buddy which is parallelin' the trail above and a spell ahead, Mr. Bear is up and off again bound for another county afore nary hide or hair of him is sighted. That's one o' the tricks he does.

Course a squirrel hunter or some feller jest loafin' round the woods often gets a

chanet to shoot a bear some real bear hunter has worked hard to start. But with an army of hunters in the woods in November, the old-time bear hunter generly makes it easy for some lucky feller, and without much show for his self.

Once in a while the she bear, which hibernates earlier than her old man generly, is shot by a hunter which finds her snugged away under a uprooted tree or stump, or mebbly under a big rock or another per-tected place in November. Without we have a cold spell they mayn't hole up till much later. A skinny food supply has a heap to do with it. Mr. Bear fattens up by stuffin' his self in fall when nuts and things is plenty, then mosies round until 'taint worth while to try to find square meals eause there aint none to be had. Some old he bears don't even bother to hunt them up a den. Just curl up in a clump o' laurel, or snuggle up against an old log, and start their hibernatin' nap.

The eubs come along the end of January or early February, mostly two or three to the batch. Bald and blind and no bigger'n a minit at first, taint long till they're lively eritters, giving their mammy all kinds a' trouble to keep them from investigatin' what's outside the front door. She lays on her hunkers mostly, sos the kids ean feed under the front part of her, whilst she has a paw handy all the time, to rake them in if they aim at gettin' too curious. Long bout the first week in April moving day comes, and the old lady's first meal in

several months is comin'. Mebbly only some pine needles and grass first, a physic, tho she's lean enuff and hungry enuff to eat a cow. The eubs is fat and lively now, and has growed from the pound they weigh at birth to several pounds in heft.

Berries, fruit and nuts; ants, honey, and fish; roots, animals, and earrion; most any-thing what can be chewed and swallowed bears'l eat. And boy, I'm tellin' you, when that there chestnut blight killed off our chestnut trees in this State, the bear lost his best feed. White oak acorns, which is sweet, is the best substitoot, an' that means that in the fall bears stick more in the hardwood flats than in the open chest-nut groves as they uster.

Yes, bears do kill farm critters. Not a wonderful lot. When an old bozo gits that habit, the only sure cure is to get his scalp. Figgers kept by the Game Commission say that in eight years time only 933 sheep and 22 cattle were destroyed, besides about ten hogs and goats. A bear always pulls a sheep uphill after killing it, and always walks in his same tracks goin' back to his kill. About 700 bee hives was raided in that time. As owners is paid such damages from a Game Commission fund, farmers don't lose much from bears.

My experiences is that bears is never dangerous in the woods under no ordinary circumstances. They're glad to be let alone and don't want no new acquaintances. Of course, there is exceptions to most all rules.

(Continued on Page 19)





# Car Dodging Rabbits

By HERBERT ELISHA STOVER

**M**OST of the old nature queries have been answered. My small boy can answer glibly the question of why the cow crossed the road, most people are familiar with the deep and sound reason for why the bear went over the mountain. But the modern query for the country and suburban sections is why a rabbit insists on crossing the road exactly when an automobile comes along. And the reason must be full urgent for bunny is paying with his life. The other week I counted the crushed bodies of three of them in less than a mile who had paid their all for their temerity.

Driving through the Fourteen Mile Narrows with a friend I suddenly put on the brakes, skidded to one side, righted myself and the friend rearranged his hat. A full grown rabbit had emerged from the brush to one side and crossed on a slight diagonal to exactly similar brush on the other side. He had left absolute safety to make his mad dash and he doubtless had no place to go that mattered, either. My friend cleared his throat and delivered himself.

"That fool rabbit has more faith in four wheel brakes than all the dumb drivers I've seen put together."

There would be little sense in wanting to think like a rabbit, if he thinks, but, it would be interesting, for a moment, to sense the reasons why this animal of all those in the woods, insists on being so conspicuous. Sometimes I think he finds a joy in showing off which makes him nearly human. There is also a remarkable analogy between a reckless driver in a fast car racing a train for a grade crossing and a rabbit trying to get to the other side. Certainly the rabbit has as much right as the driver to turn with a grin to his friends who have had their hearts in their mouths and say: "Well, I made it allright."

Only, the rabbit was alone, very often the driver has helpless passengers with him.

But, the rabbit makes the roads interesting at night. Driving through this same Narrows with my family we topped a small rise. The engine was humming softly, just like the dealer said it would. There, down the way a bit was a fearsome looking bogie, two gleaming eyes. Yes, they looked big enough to belong to a bear but it was only a rabbit, a small one at that which raced us for a rod or so and then figured all he needed to save himself from this Juggernaut bearing down on him was a right hand banking turn.

Rabbits seem to have increased greatly these last two years in our mountains or else he is showing off more than usual. Early in May, in our mountain home, I rose early, opened the front door and stepped quietly to the narrow porch. The grass bore a beautiful green testimony to my use of the lawn mower the day before. The pines were fresh and fragrant, birds were turning for the second morning concert. And, the rabbits were practicing a new dance.

There were two at one end of the lawn, two more at the other and they were so well matched in size that they would have made a match four-in-hand. Out front, near the gate was the great grandad of all the bunnies in the mountain. I was still. The pair to the left advanced perhaps a yard, stopped. One of them sat up on his hind feet momentarily. The other pair advanced, neither stood up. Then the big fellow described a small cricle, faced the others, How I wished I were indoors where I would not frighten them.

The big fellow must have heard me think. He departed with no dignity and much haste. The one on the left sat up, I'm not sure it was the same one that had done so before. But, instantly there were four bobbing cotton tails and I was alone with the birds.

The rabbit seems to have one grace that would bear imitating. He always seems to have a good time. There is a cheerfulness about his hop that argues a light heart. Two hundred yards from where I labored at an old stone wall, I saw a rabbit come into the sandy road. My dog, reared in town, was with me. We watched the rabbit. I have a suspicion he was bantering the dog to a race. The rabbit crossed the road several times. Then he did something entirely new for me; he indulged in a dust bath. Over and over on his back with much dust flying. My dog watched him gravely until he vanished in the weeds.

I dont think a rabbit has that awful hunted feeling we read about. Really, he seems to get a kick out giving an ambitious hound a running lesson. A hunter friend tells me of one his dog chased. He had run to a place where he thought bunny would circle past and he did. Directly op-

posite my friend, the rabbit stopped looked about, then made a small circle, then hopped mightily to one side, breaking the track. This done, he sat for a moment so close that the hunter could see him wrinkling his nose. Then he was off leicurely at a comfortable pace.

Hunters kill many rabbits and I have no quarrel with them. This cotton tailed fellow can play hob with a mountain garden. This season he wrecked our chances for peas, nibbled off the tops of the radishes and utterly ignored a few cabbage plants and carrots. But, I am not so keen on shooting them and seldom do. At the close of a lone day after grouse when all the birds were away to a feather convention or something, I met a small rabbit. Not wishing to go home empty handed, I fired. The rabbit disappeared behind a laurel bush. When I stepped forward to pick him up, very much alive, he bounded forward. I fired again as he crossed a log. The second time I went to pick him up, again he scuttled away.

I reloaded, jumped him again, and I'm glad to say I missed again. How on earth he managed to dodge that fog of number six shot, I have never been able to fathom. I should have hit him with a garden hose but he appeared again placidly hopping away and I let him go. I felt like apologizing.

There is much of the child in a rabbit. He is helpless, he is light hearted, he does not check each movement with the tedious standards of common sense. He has so few sincere friends and his enemies are legion. He needs a light heart. Hawks, owls, foxes, humans watch for him. Danger haunts him danger from the vicious, the thoughtless, and the reckless. Certainly the motorist should not add to these. It's poor efficiency to use a two ton automobile to kill a three or four pound rabbit.

The country side would lose a lot without him. Children would lose the thrill they know when he appears and they cry, "there's a bunny." If the motorist wishes to practice running over things, I commend to him a gentleman I met not so long ago. He is a small animal; in the headlights fringe, he looks like an absurdly small gentleman in a dress coat moving along on his back. He is not in a hurry and, if you hit him, you will known at once he is not a rabbit.

Yes, the rabbit will cross the road for no reason that is apparent. He isn't going anywhere, probably there is as little reason for his hurry as that the motorist holds. He is one of a very large family but he is worth a chance. Automobile manufacturers should champion him since he has such faith in the stopping mechanism that cars carry. Next time he picks one of those poorly chosen occasions for testing the leaves on the other side let him get away with it. You'll feel better. Let him brag to the boys. Let him say: "Well, I got away with it."

You see you may want to race a train for a crossing some day.





# An Early Day Bear Hunt

Note: The following story of an early bear hunt was sent in a long time ago—in fact several years, but it was unsigned and we never learned who contributed it.

IN 1815 most of the pleasant valley along the Tuscarora Creek, in Bradford County was covered with a heavy growth of timber. Deer, bear and wolves were plenty, and the cheering ring of the active settler's axe was heard only at long intervals. It was in that year that Elisha Cogswell selected a location long familiar to his youthful rambles, built a rude cabin in the midst of the wilderness some two and one-half miles below the present New Laceyville, and began the duties of an active pioneer. For many years he was well known along the Tuscarora Valley, as an energetic woodsman and fearless hunter, and many were the deer and bears that fell before his old unerring flint lock rifle. He was a single man when he began there, but had a partner in view, as he fixed up his cabin in fine style, and brought his fair bride to their snug little forest home the next year. He remained in his primitive home some eighteen years clearing many large fallows and changing the wilderness to a state of cultivation, when he sold his improvement and moved up the creek to Auburn Township, Susquehanna County, where for many long years he held the position of an honored and respected citizen.

His ancestors, who were descendants of the noble old Puritan stock, settled in that region years before, and from his boyhood days the far reaching forests adjacent to the Tuscarora Valley had been familiar ground. Hunting in those days was not only sport, but part of the necessary routine of every successful pioneer. The woods were full of destructive animals, and not only the sheep, pigs and poultry needed careful guarding, but the growing crops among the logs and stumps required protection as well. A gang of raccoons, or an old bear and cubs would destroy as much growing grain in one night as half a dozen full grown hogs. Great fires were often built along the edge of the woods to frighten them away, and traps set to catch them, but notwithstanding every precaution they usually succeeded in tramping down a goodly portion, and obtaining their share at least. Our county history informs us that Elisha Cogswell caught seven bears and five wolves in one season. His adventures were, of course, numerous, and many of them thrilling and dangerous.

One early morning in the fall of the year 1826, he shouldered his trusty old flint lock rifle and set out for "Round Top" hill in search of large game. This place had long been famous as a resort for bear and deer, and as he proceeded on his way he felt confident that he should find game there in abundance. The chattering of squirrels or the whir of the partridge, so exciting to our modern hunters, was unnoticed by the old backwoodsman, and nothing of importance transpired until he arrived at the spot he set out for.

He had reached a place in the great forest



She Uttered a Deep Murderous Growl of Vengeance and Charged

near where the farm house of George Bolles now stands, in West Auburn, or possibly between the present farm house and Bolles' Cemetery, when the rustling of dry leaves nearby attracted his attention. Turning his gaze in the direction of the sound he beheld two small bear making off through the open timber. The click of the gun lock seemed to speak the word "ready" as the pan was arranged and the flint loaded hammer drawn back, and the next moment the famous old long rifle was to the hunter's shoulder, and his keen eye glancing along the barrel. A flash and a puff of smoke shot up, and as the sharp report rang out one of the cubs tumbled over with a bullet hole through its back.

The little animal was not instantly killed, but it was so completely disabled that it could not walk, or even stand upon its feet. Rolling over and thrashing about, it uttered the most piercing cries and howls of distress. The mother bear was not far away, and the next moment the loud crackling of brush and fierce growls of anger heralded her approach. Running out from an old fallen tree-top she hurriedly glided up to the wounded cub, turned it over and over with her nose, smelled the blood, uttering the most terrible growls and snapping her teeth like an old swine when her pig is in trouble, and then seeming to come to the conclusion that her baby was fatally injured by some power she had not discovered, she raised her head and began sniffing the air in every direction, turning around to every point of

the compass. At length her nose pointed straight toward the hunter; and giving one or two more quick sniffs, as if to assure herself of the direction, she uttered a deep murderous growl of vengeance, and with hair bristling erect, and eyes glowing like balls of fire, she dashed forward.

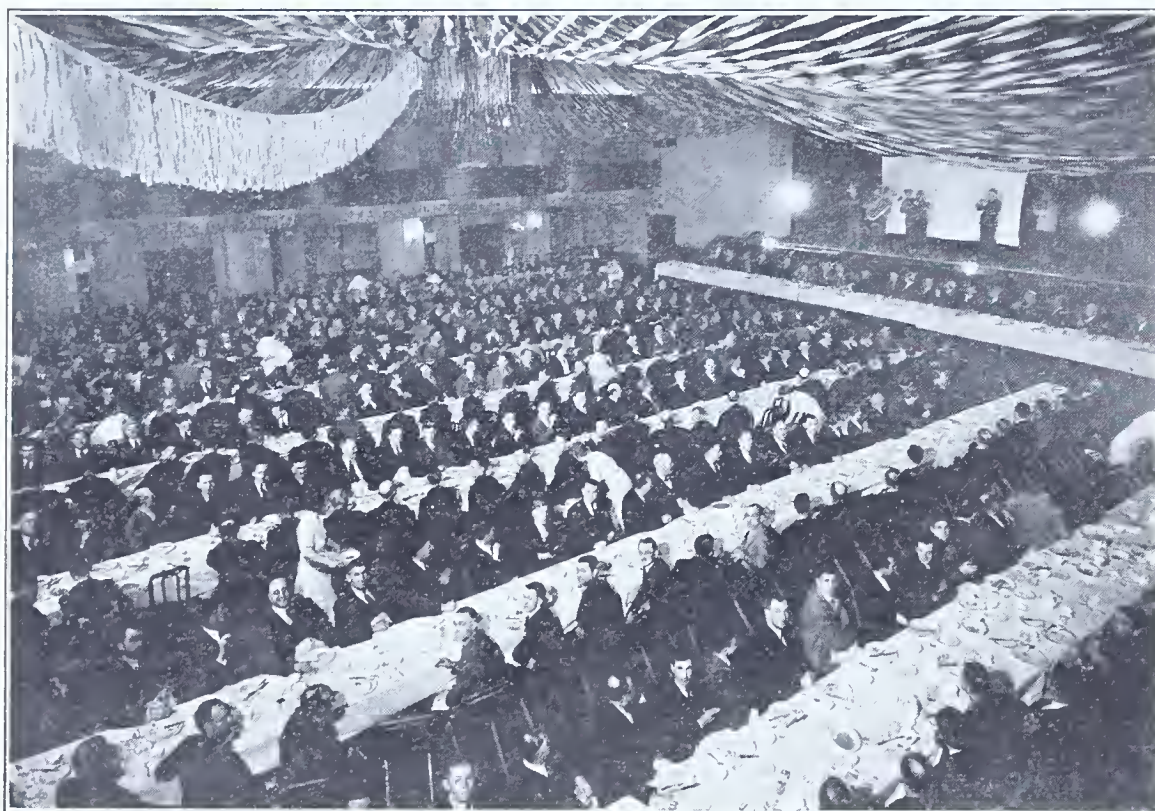
Meanwhile the hunter had not been idle. From the moment when the cub had sent up its first cry of distress he had been hurriedly reloading his gun, and when the angry brute turned towards him the work was nearly completed. With a steady nerve and coolness seldom equalled in such a case, the sturdy old backwoodsman drove the bullet down, and withdrawing the ramrod drew back the hammer and calmly raised the trusty rifle to his shoulder. The furious beast was now within twenty feet of him. His aim was quick and sure. His finger touched the fatal lock, and the sudden report shook the forest. The unerring bullet went crashing through the enraged animal's brain; and springing forward she fell dead at his feet.

If the powder had only flashed in the pan, as was often the case with the old flint lock guns, it is fearful to contemplate what might have transpired. But the hunter had not thought of this, and he had, as usual, performed his work in the face of danger without the tremor of a muscle. The other cub escaped. The dead bears were now prepared for removal, and the young one shouldered and brought home. Next morning help was obtained, and in due time the old one was brought in.





Some of the speakers at Lycoming Sportsmen's Banquet. Left to right: Hon. Samuel C. Castner, Member, Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary, and Maj. Nicholas Biddle, President, Game Commission, John E. Person, Toastmaster, and Walter E. Wolfe, President of the Lycoming group.



General View of Banquet Hall

## LYCOMING SPORTSMEN HOLD MAMMOTH MEETING

Over 500 sportsmen attended the annual banquet of the Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County held at the Elks' Club in Williamsport on April 5.

Among the speakers were Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary of the Game Commission; Samuel C. Castner, newly appointed Member of the Commission; Charles S. Ault, Master of the Lycoming County Pomona Grange; Walter E. Wolfe, President of the Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County; and District Attorney, John C. Youngman.

In his talk Mr. Harwood complimented the organization, at the same time paying high tribute to Mr. Castner, who, because of his great popularity as a sportsman and conservationist, was recently named to the Board. Mr. Harwood reported briefly on the deer situation saying that although a number were found dead in recent months,

no evidence of disease was discovered among them. He intimated that an open season on antlerless deer to reduce the size of the herd is being considered for next fall.

Mr. Castner received a rousing ovation from the sportsmen. Thanking them for the honor they had obtained for him, he said he considered it a greater honor to be treated as "a fellow sportsman." Mr. Castner presented an interesting outline of the activities of the Consolidated Sportsmen of which he was the guiding hand for a great many years.

The principal speaker was Major Nicholas Biddle, President of the Game Commission, who extended personal greetings from Governor Earle and cited evidence, in reviewing the personnel of the new Board, of the Governor's sincerity in pledging himself to keep the Game Commission non-political. He also spoke concerning some of the problems con-

# Here

### OUR CLUB

The Sportsman Club of Wilkesburg,  
Has opened a new Den,  
And you will always find them,  
At 711 Penn.

They do hunting and fishing there,  
And you would be surprised,  
To hear of all the fish they catch,  
And how they stretch their size.

And when it comes to hunting,  
For small game or for deer,  
To hear them tell the weight and size,  
You would think it was a steer.

They argue all the fishing Laws,  
And bills they want put through,  
They think our old Governor,  
Has nothing else to do.

And when it comes to bird dogs,  
Ben and Saul will tell you right,  
They have dogs that hold a point,  
From early morn till night.

One and all they are good fellows,  
And Game Laws they uphold,  
They want pollution stopped at once,  
And fish in every hole.

We want you for a member,  
You can be young or old,  
Just fifty cents then sign your name,  
And you are in the fold.

Come on now all you Sportsmen,  
Join with this happy throng,  
Back up the bills that we want passed,  
One Hundred thousand strong.

By W. C. BEERS,  
Wilkesburg Sportsmen's Club.

fronting the Commission at the present time, stating his own desire to promote as much as possible the native game in preference to introduced species. He also commented on the Loyalsock State Game Farm, intimating that this area should be given a greater opportunity to prove its worth.

The Lycoming County group have always been strong advocates of fair play and have done everything possible to cooperate with the farmer and landowner. In this connection preliminary steps toward the formation of an agreement between the farmer and landowner and the sportsman, whereby the rights of the property owner will be respected by the hunters and they in return find less restrictions on hunting privileges, was one of the primary developments of the meeting.

The five hundred sportsmen present applauded vigorously when Charles S. Ault, Master of the Lycoming County Pomona Grange, responding in behalf of a group of grange masters who were guests at the banquet, said that, speaking for the 700 or 800 grangers in Lycoming County, a great many of whom are themselves sportsmen, he had no doubt that the grange would meet the sportsmen halfway in anything proposed to promote mutual understanding and good will.



# There with the Sportsmen

## FIELD TRIALS—READING CHAPTER I. W. L. A.

More than 300 spectators were in attendance at the two day second annual field dog trials sponsored by the Izaak Walton League and held at the Reading County Club recently.

First prize in puppy stakes went to Annwood Ray, a pointer dog, from the Blooming Glen Kennels, owned by J. Batdorf of Breinigsville.

Second award was taken by Adel VanDer Gertrudenhammer, male German short haired pointer, owned and trained by Homer Stark of Adamstown.

Third prize was won by Vad's Buccaneer, a male setter, owned by J. A. Kramer, of Philadelphia.

Honors in the junior all age stake went to Gentleman Jim Day, a male pointer, owned by I. W. Day, of Muhlenberg Park. Second prize was carried away by Eight Ball, a female pointer, owned by Sylvester Fake, of Hamburg. Third award went to Annwood Ray, J. Batdorf's male pointer which won the puppy stakes.

All-Age Stake Results—First, Rex's John (Male pointer), owned and handled by Jacob H. Longenecker of Philadelphia. Second, Middleberg Dan (pointer dog), owned and handled by Leroy Durburow, Maplewood, N. J. Third, Expectre (English setter dog), owned and handled by Roy Craft of Reading.

Members' Shooting Dog Stake—Tito (German short-haired pointer dog), owned and handled by J. Blackwood Cameron, Wernersville. Second, Ben's Flashy Boy (English setter dog), owned by Louis Lingle, of Reading, and handled by Miss Betty Lingle. Third, Don (Irish setter), owned and handled by Clement Parlamen of Reading.

Weather conditions for both days were perfect and plenty of birds were found in all stages. Both pheasants and quail were released for each brace of dogs. There were 18 entries in the members' shooting stake, six in the puppy stake, 10 in the junior all age, and 10 in the all-age. In all, 44 dogs were entered.

Judges for the trials were Auman Kettering of Annville, and Dr. Herman Ames of Easton, and their decisions were favorably received.

## CRAWFORD GROUP HOLDS LARGE MEETING

Six hundred Crawford county sportsmen attended the annual meeting of the Crawford county branch, Sportsman's Council, in Meadville recently, while another 200, it was estimated, were turned away because the American Legion assembly room was not large enough to accommodate the crowd.

The meeting was featured by addresses by Jay C. Gilford, District Game Protector, and Robert McKee, District Inspector of the State Department of Forests and Waters. Many business matters pertaining to good sports were discussed, and the group elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Willard Deater of Meadville; Vice-President, Ivan E. Burkley, Cambridge Springs; Secretary, Dr. H. H. DeGrange, Saegertown; Treasurer, Chares Heckman, Meadville. A rising vote of appreciation was given E. A. Williams of Meadville, retiring Secretary, for his fine work during the past year.

The group has more than 1,300 members for its new year beginning April 1 and will continue its membership campaign looking towards 2,000 or more. Each member receives a copy of the official publication, The Crawford County Sportsman's News, once a month. The branch was not organized until January, 1934, and has attracted widespread attention for its activities since that time.

The Meadville division—one of 11 subordinate organizations affiliated with the county branch—served as host for the affair, with former Postmaster O. A. Speakman and Frank Hill heading up the finance and refreshment committees.

## OUTDOOR CLUB ACTIVE

The Junior High Outdoor Club, of Charleroi, was very active distributing food and building shelters for game during the past winter.

They are now planning to raise about fifty ringneck pheasants from eggs to be furnished by the Game Commission through the local sportsman's association. They have secured an incubator for hatching these eggs and some of the boys who live on farms have hens that can be used for the same purpose.

## LARGE SMOKER

The Ambridge District Sportsmen's Association recently staged a smoker and luncheon at which approximately 500 sportsmen from Ambridge and adjoining territories attended. Among notables in attendance were John M. Phillips, former President of the Game Commission; Ross L. Leffler, former President and recently newly elected Member of the Game Commission; and Judge William A. McConnell, of Beaver County. Others in attendance were C. W. Ward, President of the Pittsburgh Casting Club; Jessie Humes, Tarentum Sportsmen's Association; John A. Bauder, President of the Ambridge Sportsmen's Association; F. G. Wilton, President of the Midland Sportsmen's Association; Burgess Paul, of Ambridge; William G. Atkinson, Allegheny County League organizer; J. H. Simons and James Bergman, Fish Wardens for Beaver and Butler Counties; Raymond Seager, Beaver County Game Protector; Ned Painter, Tarentum Sportsmen's Association; John Mock, editor of "All Outdoors" column of the Pittsburgh Press; Mr. McElravy and Dale Irons, Director and Secretary, Coraopolis Sportsmen's Association; George Rodebaugh, Pine Creek Sportsmen's Association delegate; and R. Boone, Crafton Sportsmen's Association delegate.

The period of gestation of the red fox is known to be 51 days, without more than 12 hours' variation; longevity from 10 to 12 years.



Raccoon





The above illustration is that of an adult Great Blue Heron feeding its young. This picture was taken in June 1933 at a heron rookery on Lake Winnepesaukee in central New Hampshire. It represents a single phase in the photographic life history of this and other wild birds which Professor C. A. Proctor, Dr. W. W. Ballard, Benjamin B. Leavitt and Richard Gerstell of Dartmouth College have recorded during recent years in both still and motion pictures.

Mr. Gerstell is now connected with the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners and future issues of the GAME NEWS will carry additional pictures of this and other series.





Pictured here is the fine display of the wildlife of Pennsylvania which was exhibited by the Wilkesburg Sportsmen's Club during their campaign for new members and at the same time advertising their annual smoker. This novel idea netted 150 new members, and standing room at the smoker was at a premium. Thousands of passers-by stopped to enjoy the display. This club is the second oldest in the Federation and one of the most active. Watch them grow!





Officers, Board of Directors and Committee Chairman of Berks County Chapter Izaak Walton League. Sitting, left to right: John H. Davis, Jr., Dog Trial Com.; Russell B. Hoffmaster, Vice-President and in Charge of Junior Division; Harry G. Cook, President; Myron J. Schlegel, Secretary; Oscar A. Becker, B. of D. & Game Com. Standing, left to right: Earl R. Leiby, Sign Com.; Harry B. Davis, B. of D. & Membership Com.; John D. Rothermel, B. of D. & Fish Com.; Willis F. Goddard, B. of D. & Publicity Com.; Frank J. Yeager, Entertainment Com.; Nathan H. Garman, Board of Directors; Clement Parlamen, Board of Directors. Missing from picture; J. Bruce Kendall, Treasurer; Dr. B. S. Bergey, Board of Directors.

## Fellow Sportsmen:

Pennsylvania has about 900 sportsmen's organizations and nearly a million licensed sportsmen. Under the existing law, the funds derived from these licenses are used solely for the maintenance of the Fish and Game Commissions, and through the intelligent use of this fund, Pennsylvania has been placed at the head of all the States of the Union as a game producing State and has purchased vast areas for public hunting grounds.

At every session of the Legislature bills are introduced which would lessen the efficiency of your two great Boards, some of them would have stolen our entire fund

and others would tend to destroy the very purpose of the Boards, and all would work injury to your investment as visualized in the present status of the Fish and Game Commissions.

It is up to the sportsmen to defend that fund and maintain the efficiency of the Fish and Game Commissions, and this can only be done by a united effort on the part of all.

We urge that you not only express your willingness to join the Federation, but also take an active part in organizing your Division.

The dues are 3c per member.

Please take this up with your Club at once and advise the Secretary, Dr. C. A. Mortimer, Wilkes-Barre, of your wish to assist in the formation of your Division.

Tear off Here and Mail to Secretary

Dr. C. A. Mortimer, Sec'y-Treas.  
Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs,  
194 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

We, ..... are desirous of  
(Name of Club)

becoming affiliated with the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs and hereby make application to do so without incurring any financial obligation.

.....

## ADOPT NOVEL PLAN TO KILL CROWS

Within a short time there will be flying about Lycoming County, 30 crows, each one of which will have a price attached to him.

It would not be correct to say that each crow will have a price on its head, for the price will, literally, be attached to one of its legs.

The Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County, as a means of encouraging war on crows, has authorized the vermin control committee, of which Carl F. Bidelspacher is chairman, to adopt a novel plan of inducing gunners to go out after crows.

Thirty crows are to be trapped and leg bands attached to them. The bands will bear numbers from 1 to 30. The numbers will be listed at the association's headquarters, with awards of from \$1 to \$15 on them. A drawing will determine the assignment of the various awards according to the numbers.

There will be one prize of \$15, two of \$10, three of \$5 and 25 of \$1 each.

The killer of a crow, presenting the band he finds on it, will get the amount of money that particular numbered band calls for. The only stipulation is that the crow must be killed in Lycoming County during the current year.

Announcement of the release of the banded crows in various parts of the county will be made soon.

Hon. Samuel Castner, newly appointed member of the Game Commission, and former President of the Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County, told the editor recently that 132 pole traps had been placed in that section and already a number of winged predators have been taken.

## NEW CLUB

Organization of the Bradys Bend Community Sportsmen's Club was brought about at an enthusiastic meeting of hunting and fishing followers in the Odd Fellows Hall at Bradys Bend. The following officers were elected: President, D. R. Vensel; Vice-President, Jake VanDyke; Secretary, L. W. Mellish; and Treasurer, Samuel Keller.

The new club will embrace a membership from East Brady, Sugar creek, Perry and Bradys Bend Townships.

After electing the officers, the members present voted immediately to join with the Armstrong County Sportsmen's League and also to affiliate with the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs.

Present to assist in the organization were: E. L. Shields, Armstrong County Game Protector; Walter Campbell, President of the Armstrong County Hunting and Fishing Club; Clyde King, enthusiastic supporter of all sportsmen measures; W. F. Pauley, President of the Armstrong County Sportsmen's League; and W. E. Donaldson, a Deputy Game Protector in Bradys Bend Township for a period of ten years.

## LARGE FOX LITTER

W. A. Jackson, of Conneaut Lake, reports that several fox hunters, after chasing reynard for two hours, holed him up. They caught both him and his mate. The female, upon examination, held 13 young.



## NEWS OF THE CLUBS

Of unusual interest in connection with a large smoker held recently by the Wilkinsburg Sportsmen's Club was the presence of over 150 women. It is very gratifying to learn that so many women are becoming ardent devotees of the hunt. The club also held a large educational display in connection with their smoker, which was visited by over 20,000 persons, including many school children. Seventy-six new members were taken into the organization as a result of a drive held in conjunction with the two events.

The Wilkinsburg group also formed, recently, a social club with regularly established headquarters where the members meet, enjoy good fellowship and talk over experiences in the field.

The Mount Carmel Game and Fish Association, organized in 1933 with 13 members now has a membership of 450 and is gaining new ones every week. The club is very active, especially the committee whose job it is to keep stray dogs and cats out of the woods.

The club turned over to Game Protector Bruce Yeager a few weeks ago for release in the county a number of ringneck cocks which they reared from eggs furnished by the Game Commission.

The association is active socially and recently installed a rifle range in the basement of the clubhouse, and expect later to add many other recreational facilities. Their latch-string is always out and visiting sportsmen are always welcome at the club's headquarters, 128 W. Third Street, Mount Carmel.

The Millersburg Gun and Conservation Club recently purchased and released 60 rabbits in depleted areas. A crow shooting campaign in force for some weeks culminated recently at which time Paul H. Schaeffer was awarded a cash prize for turning in the largest number of crow feet. The Millersburg Club now has a membership of 239.

The Sandy Township Sportsmen's Association of DuBois, less than a month old, has taken in over one hundred members. They recently started a vermin contest which will end June 15.

The McKeesport Sportsmen's Association has a fine small and large bore shooting range about one and a half miles from the city. They expect also to install traps in the near future. The grounds are open to the public and prize shoots are held twice a month.

New clubs recently organized include the Porter Sportsmen's Association, Porter, Pa., Claude Kelsey, Secretary; the Adrain Rod and Gun Club, Delancy, Pa., Mickey Graham, Secretary; Punxsutawney Sportsmen's Club, Russel Murray, Secretary; the Coalmont Sportsmen's Association, George Adolphson, Secretary; and the Southern Morrison Cove Sportsmen's Association, Loysburg, E. W. Kagerise, Secretary.

The Monongahela Sportsmen's Association, Monongahela, is growing rapidly and now has a membership of 167. They own their own club room, rifle range and are especially active in winter feeding, controlling vermin, etc. The club is fortunate in having as Secretary a newspaper man who, among other things, carries daily a little column "Of Interest to Sportsmen."

The Arnold Sportsmen's Club, Arnold, Pa., only ten months old, now has a membership of 112. They carried on a strenuous feeding campaign last winter.

The Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs of Centre County recently held several crow shoots during which over three thousand birds were killed. Over 75 sportsmen participated under the direction of Game protector Thomas A. Mosier.

The gestation period of the raccoon is about 9 weeks.

### COOPERATION

L. L. Himes, Treasurer of the Ringgold Rod and Gun Club, Ringgold, recently gathered from various sportsmen and sent in a great many reports of game killed. Such cooperation deserves much praise.



Mr. Pete Seiders of Huntsdale, Cumberland County, had the unique experience of catching the unexpected in a trap set for skunk and opossum.

The above picture shows the immature female red-tailed hawk which he brought to the Game Commission offices for identification. He had the hawk for several weeks when the picture was taken and had a chain to one leg by which he controlled the bird. In this short time the hawk had become quite tame and would sit on its master's arm and as the picture shows was quite content with the situation.

During the time the hawk was held in captivity it was fed on various raw meats while its leg, which was caught in the trap healed rapidly.

On finding that the hawk was a valuable species, Mr. Seiders decided to liberate it and did so near the place where it was caught.

It is highly desirable that our sportsmen realize that certain hawks are not generally harmful to our game birds and mammals and that such hawks should be allowed to live in order that they keep under control the vermin on which they prey.





Left: Game Refuge Keeper Geo. W. Koehler and son, with large number of poster protectors they made in spare moments. Center: Ducks released by Game Commission on Promised Land Lake, Pike County. Right: A real catch of wildcats

### HOLD OUTDOOR MEETING

The Lehigh County Fish and Game Protective Association staged a big open meeting for its members, friends and farmers at Dorney Park, recently. Over 1500 sportsmen were present and after viewing twenty reels of sound and silent moving pictures the guests were regaled with a bear lunch which was furnished as a treat from Robert L. Plarr, manager of the park and President of the Lehigh organization of fishermen and hunters. It was the biggest affair among the many fine entertainments that have been given by this organization in the fourteen years of its history.

Secretary George Zimmerman, of the Lehigh organization, announces that the annual picnic of the Association will be held at Dorney Park on Saturday, July 27, and that members of all sportsmen's clubs in Eastern Pennsylvania are invited to take part in the events which will include trap and skeet shooting, pistol matches and fly and plug casting contests.

### EARLY GAME LAWS

Following are some early Game Laws brought to light by Game Protector W. W. Britton while recently engaged in some research work at home.

"The first game law"; Deuteronomy 22:6.

First planting of upland game not native; Richard Bache, son-in-law of Benjamin Franklin. 1790 in New Jersey. Hungarian Partridges.

First warden system; Mass. & N. H. 1850.

First bag limit; 25 prairie chickens, Iowa.

First closure for term of years; Mass. Deer 1718.

First hunting license required; New York, 1864.

First non-resident license required; New Jersey, 1864.

First rest day in Maryland; 1872.

First state to ban market hunting; Arkansas, 1875.

First Game Farm; Illinois, 1905.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, 12 of the 13 Colonies had laws protecting certain species and banning certain methods and devices."

### ONE EXPENSIVE SPORT

California deer hunters traveled an average of 430 miles and spent nearly \$100 for each buck killed last season, according to State Fish and Game Commission estimates.

### NOTICE!

#### HUNTING WITH PERMISSION ONLY

The Roscoe Sportsmen Association With the cooperation of the OWNER is aiming to promote and continue friendly relationship between the owner and the sportsmen.

#### Are You a Sportsman

Sportsmen do not destroy property. They refrain from VANDALISM. They ask the owner for permission to hunt or trespass on his property.

#### Be a Sport

##### Penalty

Anyone destroying property or menacing livestock is liable to fine or Imprisonment or Both.

Roscoe Sportsmens Association,  
Owner

Analogy fixes the gestation period of the muskrat at 30 days but so far no definite information is on record.

## North Central Division of Federation Meets—Major Biddle Attends

The North Central Division of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs held their first meeting at Emporium on March 21, George W. Dana, of Bradford, was elected Chairman. Joseph H. Barkley, of Punxsutawney, was chosen Vice-President and Secretary and William G. Munsell, of Emporium, was elected Treasurer.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of sportsmen's legislation now before the House and Senate. A resolution offered by C. W. Shattuck, Smethport, to open a short season on bear this fall, was unanimously adopted and presented to the Board of Game Commissioners. The dates recommended were from November 16 to November 25, inclusive. The assembly was also unanimous in its acceptance of an invitation extended by the Brockway delegates to hold the next meeting at that place. Those in attendance also rendered a unanimous vote of thanks to Bill Munsell, President of the Cameron County Rod and Gun Club for the strenuous effort he put forth to arrange the meeting, and for his faith-

ful work in behalf of the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs during the past three years.

After the meeting a banquet was held at the Hotel Warner. Mr. Anderson, of Brockway, acted as Toastmaster. Following the dinner the delegates and members of the Cameron County Rod and Gun Club assembled at the high school auditorium where Burgess Edward White delivered a welcoming address. Mr. White also gave a very interesting talk and expressed his pleasure at meeting with the sportsmen of the six counties. Other speakers included Mr. F. F. Marshall, President of the Clinton County Fish and Game Association; Dr. P. McDowell Tibbins, of Beech Creek; and Senator I. Dana Kahle, of Knox. Bill Munsell, President of the Cameron County group introduced Major Nicholas Biddle, President of the Board of Game Commissioners, who gave an outline of the future program of the Commission, which met with the approval of all present.

### CONDUCT VERMIN CONTEST

The Washington County Sportsmen's and Conservation League recently opened to all members of the clubs affiliated with the League a vermin contest which began at noon April 15 and will close at noon June 29.

The contest is run on a point basis: 25 being allowed for weasels, 20 for stray cats, 15 for owls, 10 for hawks and 5 for crows. The entry fee into the contest is \$5.00 per club.

### COON HUNTER'S ORGANIZATION

Sportsmen of Pike County, under the able direction of C. J. Edwards, President, have organized a coon hunter's association. The club will hold about two trials each year, the proceeds from which will be used for purchasing coons for restocking purposes in Pike County.

The organization is using the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS as its official organ and to that end is giving a copy of this magazine with each membership. The fees are \$1.00 per year.



## MAJOR LEAGUE PITCHER KILLS CROWS

War was declared three years ago on crows in Greene County by William "Bill" Taylor, of Waynesburg, former big league pitcher who, on March 25, achieved his three-year objective of killing 1,000 of the black pests which are so destructive to game and other wildlife and to farm crops.

## POINTERS AND SETTERS

(Continued from Page 7)

All right—what happened to the pointer in the meantime? Breeders took the foundation stock with a lot of natural point in it, and, always consistent and practical in their efforts, kept breeding for more "going" qualities. I won't say whether or not any hound blood may have been used here and there in the process—but I will say that if such was the case, it apparently did no harm. Better and better pointers began to come before the public. They didn't need quite so much practice on game to keep in training. With less game to train on, they were easier to train. We had Jingo and Rip Rap—and Alford's John and Fishel's Frank. Mating Fishel's Frank with the daughters of Alford's John proved the nick which made the pointer. From that mating came Comanche Frank and from Comanche Frank, through Lorna Doone, came Mary Montrose—and the day of the pointer was here! *Reprinted Courtesy Field and Stream.*

## LOG OF A BEAR TRAPPER

(Continued from Page 9)

Don't never ketch any cub bear in the woods without you're ready to shake hands with its mama. When he squeals she's apt to come and come quick, and the safest place then is some place else. Don't never walk up on a shot bear until you're sure he's sure enuff dead. A wounded bear what's cornered will fight—and how he can fight. Better give him another to make sure. And then there's that bear penned up in a cage. You can't never tell about that feller. No sir, you can't never tell. Mebby he's gentle like jest like a lamb a long time, than all a suddint—well that's a long story and I'll tell that one again. However, the bear in the woods, provided you don't try to shake hands with him is as harmless as a kitten, and a heap more interestin'.

Now bears has been plenty in Pennsylvania. Many years more is killed here than in all the other states. Considerin' the fact that he is our most wonderful game animal, we want to keep him. The buffalo, native elk, black, grey and brown timber wolves, the puma, and other varmints found here when Daniel Boone lived in Berks County are all gone. They jest couldn't mix with civilization. But the black bear can and he does. True he needs some help when he gits up agin it, and he has that in short seasons or a closed season when he needs it. Protectin' cub bears helps a lot too. A powerful lot. Mebby cuttin' out huntin' with dogs would help some more. But let's all get together and boost. Took a lot of boostin' to get that big bear out of the water tank up to McKean County. But that's another story too. See you all later.

THE OLD TRAPPER

## BUTLER COUNTY ROUND-UP



Conservation and a note of warning were the keynotes of addresses delivered to 600 members and guests of the Butler County Hunting and Fishing Club at its third annual round-up recently.

Over 600 sportsmen were in attendance. The principal speakers included John S. Fisher, former Governor of Pennsylvania; Hon. Ross L. Leffler, Member Board of Game Commissioners, Oliver M. Deibler, Commissioner of Fisheries, and John B. Ross, Director of the Bureau of Protection, Game Commission.

F. Clair Ross, Deputy Attorney General, presided over the meeting as Toastmaster, introducing the speakers and bearing a personal message from Governor George H. Earle to the sportsmen in attendance at the meeting.

"Governor Earle asked me to express his regrets that he could not be with you tonight and to say that he hoped to be able some time during his term of office to be with you," Ross said. "He said to tell you that he was a sportsman before he became governor and that he was a sportsman now and would continue to be a sportsman, interested in the work of sportsmen's organizations."

The message was greeted with an enthusiastic response by the sportsmen.

Guests of Honor introduced included Robert Lamberton, Franklin, newly appointed Game Commissioner; John M. Philips, former president of the Game Commission, of Pittsburgh; Jay C. Gilford, Division "F" Game Supervisor, John G. Mock, Pittsburgh Press sports writer; Peter Graff III, State Senator; Mayor George M. Thompson; Captain Jasper Oftedahl, Troop D, State Police; Lieutenant Charles McRae, State Highway Patrol; DeWitt Stevenson, Sheriff, Butler County; Charles French, Secretary Sportsman's Council, Division "F", Ellwood City; Judd C. Turner, President of Sportsman's Council, Division "F", Ellwood City; A. F. Menzemer, President Allegheny County Sportsman's League, Bellevue; Troy C. Burns, Butler County Game Protector; C. W. Ward, President of Pittsburgh Casting Club; V. T. Warfell, Superintendent of State Game Farm, Lawrence County; J. H. Simmons, District Fish Supervisor; F. E. Eichholtz, Connoquenessing Valley Hunting and Fishing Club; Zelenople; L. H. Bergman, Butler County Fish Warden and Frank Norris, of the Sportsmen's Council, Division "F".

An excellent program of music and entertainment was furnished during the entire evening.

Officers of the Butler County Hunting and Fishing Club include Dr. H. L. Sanderson, President; Dr. W. D. Imbrie, Harrisville, First Vice President; Louis McConnell, Slippery Rock, Second Vice President; George Hobough, Petrolia, Third Vice President; Reynolds Elliott, Evans City, Fourth Vice President; Norman Miller, Butler, Financial Secretary; Frank W. Christie, Treasurer and H. A. Patten, Recording Secretary.



Young Red-Shouldered Hawks

Photo by LaMar Mumbar.



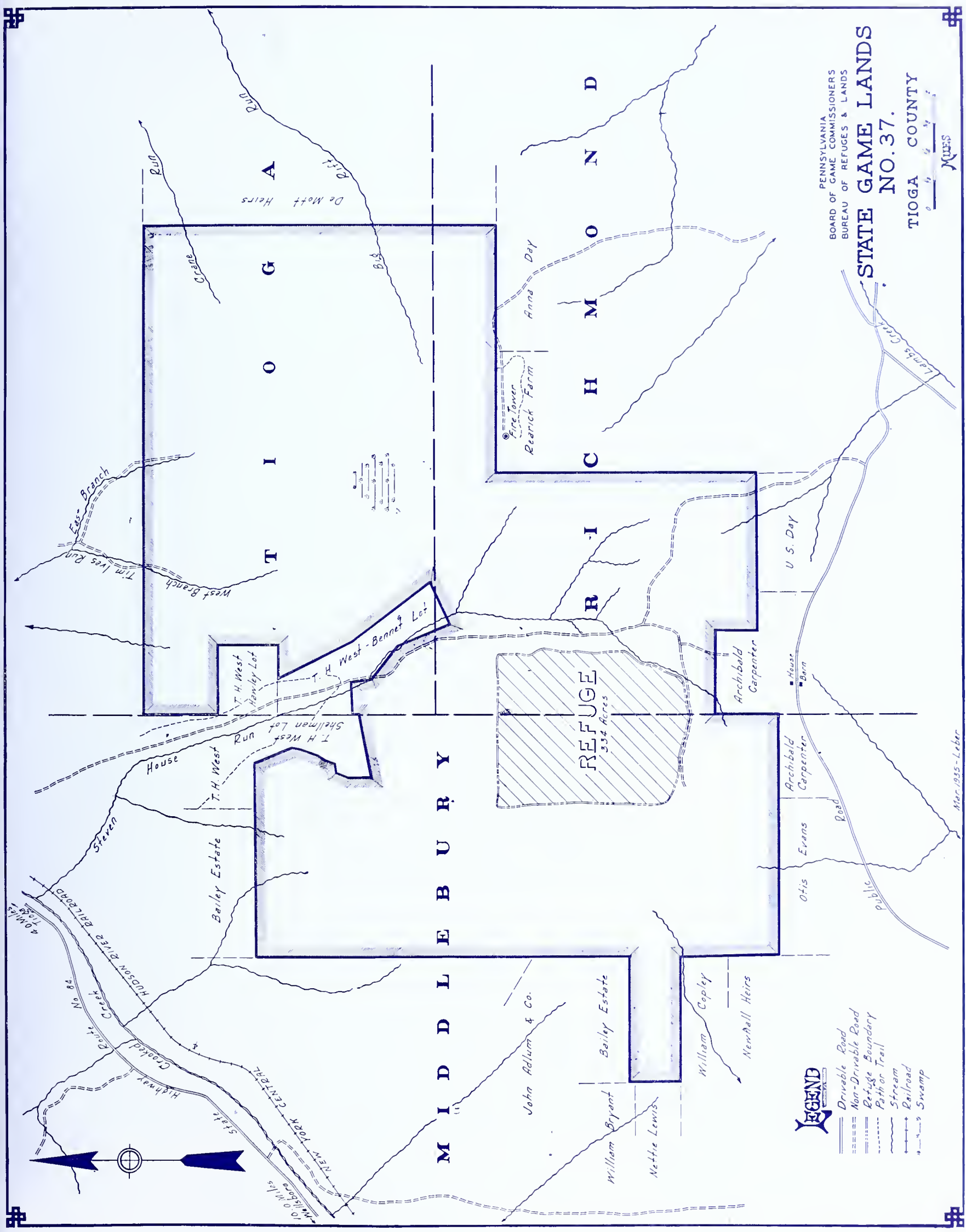
# A STUDY IN EYES



Upper left: The raccoon or "little brother of the bear" as he is sometimes called has an expression of utmost friendliness and confidence. Lower left: The American egret with sharp-pointed bill is a stately bird indeed. Upper right: The cock ringneck pheasant is the personification of dignity, and can maintain it, too. Lower right: The red fox.







PENNSYLVANIA  
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS  
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

# STATE GAME LANDS NO. 37.

TIOGA COUNTY



- Drivable Road
- Non-Drivable Road
- Refuge Boundary
- Path or Trail
- Stream
- Railroad
- Swamp

Mar. 1935 - Leber



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PENNSYLVANIA

# Game News



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VOL. VI  
NO. 3



# PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

(Published monthly by the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners)

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Remember that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

LEO A. LUTTRINGER, JR., *Editor*  
South Office Building, Harrisburg  
Pennsylvania

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Material for each issue should be submitted not later than the FIRST OF EACH PRECEDING MONTH.

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## THE DEER PROBLEM

Anything becomes more serious in the minds of the average individual when it concerns a subject which is kept secret over a given period of time but which is being constantly whispered from street corner to street corner and individual to individual and thereby through the grapevine system becomes exaggerated and is often pictured as a serious catastrophe with much hysteria attendant thereto. These facts are true at the present time with relation to the existing Pennsylvania deer problem. Because of the fact that very little has been said officially by the Game Commission up to the present time it is not for a moment to be considered that the Board is not doing a serious piece of investigation and research on the subject so that when official statements are finally made they will contain facts and every possible suggested remedy and not theories for the purpose of filling up space.

Every sportsman in the State of Pennsylvania as well as many of our neighbors have from time to time during the past year heard stories about and actually have seen dead deer in certain areas of our State. This evidence of mortality together with a natural hysteria is bound to result in an exaggeration of a situation that cannot be denied to be serious.

To give you an idea of the situation, our Dr. Apgar investigated reports of the apparent heavy loss of life in the north-central part of the State. He found that there was a heavy deer population in that section and that due to the fact that the winter forage had been reduced in some sections to an almost negative quantity the animals have died of starvation, the younger and weaker ones going first. Some of these deer of course represented a normal death rate; however, the total was far too high for normal conditions and a reduction of the herd in these sections was advised. It is to be expected that when an animal's food is not of sufficient quantity and not of the right quality other agencies may be influential in killing them such as bacterial diseases and parasitic infestations.

No evidences of bacterial diseases have been found that should cause concern for the deer herd; however, the nose fly is being made the subject of a special investigation by Dr. Norman H. Stewart and his colleagues of Bucknell University at Lewisburg. Dr. Stewart reports definite progress in his studies and feels sure that it is not only a matter of time for him to pin down the possible danger of the nose fly to the deer. A further development of this study will be to evolve means by which the nose fly can be controlled if possible.

## THE FLUSHING BAR

More farmers are using some type of flushing bar or other device for protecting nesting game birds from the mower's knives. This fact is evidenced by the great number of requests for descriptive material on the subject which have been reaching our offices lately.

We have several good illustrations of the flushing bar and will be glad to send them to all who are interested. These devices can easily be constructed from odds and ends of lumber and iron materials lying around the wagon shed and there isn't a farmer who lacks the mechanical ability to hook one up.

The time he takes to do this will compensate him in the lives of the game birds he protects and in the saving of thousands of dollars through their insect-destroying propensities.

## LET YOUR FENCE ROWS GROW UP

During the war, when everyone was trying to grab the almighty dollar, the farmer tried to increase his output by tilling every piece of available soil to the end that fence rows were denuded of their weeds and briar patches and game and song birds had to seek new homes. It is a question whether the few extra bushels of wheat he raised really did net him the profit he thought it did, for in destroying the cover and food of the song and game birds he drove away the very friends he needed to control the enemies of his crops.

Even today farmers persist in clearing their fence rows, and in some of the southeastern counties, particularly, landowners vie with each other in making their lands as attractive as possible. Fence rows are not only meticulously cleared, but whitewashed, and while we must admit such a network of dividing areas against a picturesque background of hills and dales produces aesthetically a most pleasing effect to the eye, it doesn't mean a thing economically. A bob-white or ringneck has just about as much chance of escaping from winged or four-footed predators along fence rows like these as they would in a plowed field. And so farmers take heed. Do not drive away valuable allies by unthinkingly destroying their homes and food supply. If you do you will be the loser in the end.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD,  
Executive Secretary



# NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION



Photo Courtesy Williamsport Grit.

Young Cottontail Rabbits Being Reared at Loyalsock State Game Farm, Where an Attempt is Being Made to Breed Them in Captivity on a Large Scale

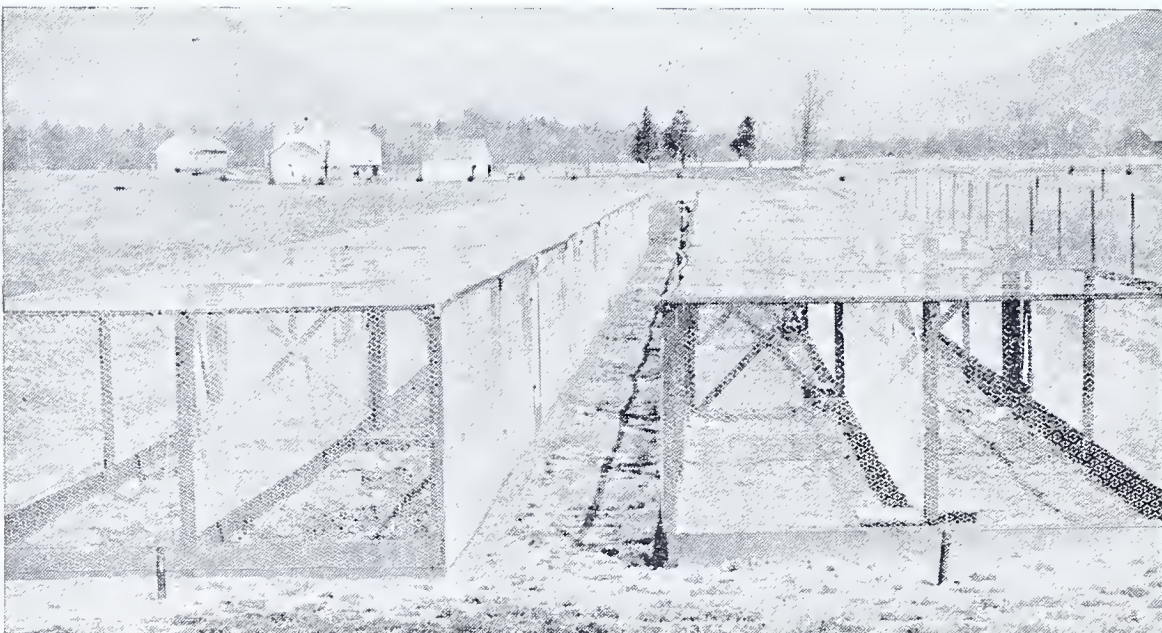


Photo Courtesy Williamsport Grit.

Panorama of Rabbit Rearing Pens

## TRAINING SCHOOL UNDER WAY

The Game Commission Training School which opened on June 9 will continue for five weeks during which the entire field personnel of the department will undergo special training in various subjects pertinent to their work.

The Training School has done much to increase the efficiency and morale of the force and its continuance will eventually mean the moulding of one of the finest law enforcement units in the country.

## DIVISION MEETINGS

Division meetings of all Game Protectors were held during the past few weeks in order to instruct these officers relative to their summer activity. Director of Protection John B. Ross attended all meetings.

Lloyd L. Risser, Elizabethtown, took one shot at a flock of crows feeding near an old building and after the smoke cleared he had killed eighteen.

## IN MEMORIAM

It is with deep regret that we report the death of one of our former officers, Jeremiah S. Reinert, of Lansdale, who for 15 years served as Game Protector for Montgomery County.

## SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1935

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Goshawks	Amount
Adams	0	4	5	0	\$21.00
Allegheny	0	1	30	0	34.00
Armstrong	0	4	32	0	48.00
Beaver	0	0	2	0	2.00
Bedford	0	13	28	0	80.00
Berks	0	6	34	0	58.00
Blair	0	11	34	0	78.00
Bradford	0	14	59	2	125.00
Bucks	0	7	43	0	71.00
Butler	0	1	13	0	17.00
Cambria	0	38	134	0	286.00
Cameron	0	13	10	0	62.00
Carbon	0	6	21	1	50.00
Centre	4	18	61	0	193.00
Chester	0	0	12	0	12.00
Clarion	0	0	26	0	26.00
Clearfield	0	20	79	0	159.00
Clinton	1	33	10	0	157.00
Columbia	0	9	40	0	76.00
Crawford	0	0	35	0	35.00
Cumberland	0	1	16	0	20.00
Dauphin	0	5	37	0	57.00
Delaware	0	0	1	0	1.00
Elk	0	5	46	3	81.00
Erie	0	0	35	0	35.00
Fayette	0	10	44	0	84.00
Forest	0	0	14	0	14.00
Franklin	1	11	20	0	79.00
Fulton	0	2	11	0	19.00
Greene	0	5	10	0	30.00
Huntingdon	0	8	23	0	60.00
Indiana	0	10	41	0	81.00
Jefferson	0	2	33	0	41.00
Juniata	0	1	16	0	20.00
Lackawanna	3	14	10	0	111.00
Lancaster	0	0	28	0	28.00
Lawrence	0	0	23	0	23.00
Lebanon	0	0	11	0	11.00
Lehigh	0	0	9	0	9.00
Luzerne	1	23	70	1	182.00
Lycoming	3	28	40	0	197.00
McKean	0	4	118	0	134.00
Mercer	0	0	13	0	13.00
Mifflin	0	4	23	0	39.00
Monroe	1	3	26	0	53.00
Montgomery	0	6	41	0	65.00
Montour	0	1	4	0	8.00
Northampton	0	1	15	0	19.00
Northumberland	0	3	26	0	38.00
Perry	0	9	12	0	48.00
Philadelphia	0	1	17	0	21.00
Pike	0	15	17	1	82.00
Potter	2	1	25	0	59.00
Schuylkill	0	8	48	0	80.00
Snyder	0	0	2	0	2.00
Somerset	0	12	84	0	132.00
Sullivan	0	12	58	6	136.00
Susquehanna	0	12	18	0	66.00
Tioga	0	4	30	1	51.00
Union	0	9	13	0	49.00
Venango	0	3	29	0	41.00
Warren	0	0	52	2	62.00
Washington	0	8	11	0	43.00
Wayne	0	18	11	0	83.00
Westmoreland	0	8	96	0	128.00
Wyoming	0	4	20	0	36.00
York	0	1	19	0	23.00
Totals	16	470	2,079	17	\$1,284.00
Total number of claims for the month,					12

## PROSECUTIONS

During April officers of the Game Commission prosecuted 113 cases including bounty frauds, illegal deer, dogs chasing game in close season, and hunting without license.



## DO NOT DISTURB THE YOUNG OF WILD CREATURES

C. C. C. workers, fishermen, campers, tourists and other individuals who have occasion to go into the fields and woodlands at this time of the year, are asked not to disturb the nests or the young of wild creatures. Every year the Game Commission is forced to issue a warning of this kind, especially to persons who, either because of misplaced sympathy or sentimentality, are inclined to pick up and take home the young of any creatures they may find. This is especially true of fawn deer. As one approaches the spot where a fawn may be concealed and watched over by its mother, the doe will disappear quietly into the brush and wait until the danger is past, after which it will circle back and once more take up the duties of guarding its offspring.

Therefore, if you find a baby deer when in the field do not get the idea that it is "lost." The chances out of 100 the doe sensed your approach long before you reached the vicinity, and fled to some observation post in the distance where she could see everything that was taking place.

The activities of the C. C. C. camps at this particular time of the year are likely to reveal many young fawns, and through the cooperation of the Department of Forests and Waters the officers and men on these projects are being cautioned not to molest the animals.

There are instances, of course, where the parent deer has been killed either by dogs or other causes, and when such a condition is definitely known the Game Commission will welcome any effort on the part of the individual who finds the young to take care of them until he has a chance to notify a game protector.

This warning does not apply only to fawns but to young rabbits and to the nests and young of grouse, ringneck pheasants and quail.

If you come across nesting game birds do not approach too closely. If your path leads you in that direction it would be far better to back-track and then go around the area, leaving enough distance between you and the bird so that she will not become frightened.

## NEW QUARTERS

The entire drafting room of the Game Commission which was formerly located on the third floor of one of the temporary buildings of the State Capitol, has been moved to the fourth floor of the Odd Fellows Building, Third and Forster Sts.

## KILLS LOON—EATS IT

A chap from North Vandergrift was prosecuted recently for killing a Loon. Although not generally considered edible, the family had cooked and eaten it when the Game Protector arrived.

Bear cubs being reared at Loyalsock State Game Farm. A number of these little fellows were deserted by their mothers because of C. C. C. activities.

# BOARD AGREES TO BUY ADDITIONAL GAME LANDS

THE Board at recent meetings approved the purchase of twenty-eight tracts of land totalling 15,379.6 acres, conveyance being subject to the owners of the respective tracts being able to furnish merchantable title. These tracts will become State Game Lands when and if finally purchased. Titles will be examined and boundary lines surveyed just as rapidly as it can be done. The tracts approved for purchase are:

### Bedford County

From the Estate of W. J. Van Horn, in Monroe and Southampton Townships, 2700 acres of exceptionally good game territory, of which approximately 600 acres had been farmed. The remainder of this acreage is wooded.

### Bradford County

Five connecting tracts, mostly farms, in South Creek and Springfield Townships from E. Horton Berry, 80 acres; Mrs. Annie P. Holcombe, 240 acres; R. R. and Lillian Harkness, 83 acres; S. H. Lewis, 96 acres; Fred Dewaters, 260 acres.

### Cambria County

From the Commissioners of Cambria County, for delinquent taxes and costs, 866 acres of woodland, in Read Township.

### Centre County

From the Philipsburg Coal and Land Company, 2084 acres adjoining State Game Lands No. 33, in Rush Township.

### Columbia County

From Dr. R. W. Miller, 300 acres in Catawissa Township, adjoining State Game Lands No. 58.

### Crawford County

Five tracts in Randolph Township, adjoining State Game Lands No. 69, from: Sylva Luper, 53 acres; Flossie and Paul K. Grove, 37.5 acres; Della M. Sanderson

and Ermine S. Magott, 77 acres; Grant and Grace Harvey, 88 acres; County Commissioners, 50 acres.

### Crawford County

Two connecting tracts of woodland in Steuben and Troy Townships from A. L. Cafilisch Lumber Company, 750 acres; Estate of Ariana S. Kennedy, 169.9 acres.

### Juniata and Perry Counties

In Saville, Tuscarora and Spruce Hill Townships, in good turkey territory and adjoining State Game Lands No. 88, from Howard Scholl and others, 66.5 acres of woodland; C. M. Simonton, 200 acres; and R. C. McNitt, 800 acres.

### Luzerne County

From Mrs. Lily Lewis Kilner, 3,473.7 acres of woodland in Bear Creek Township.

### Pike County

From Mrs. Elizabeth Roche, 1,841 acres of woodland in Shohola Township.

### Somerset County

In Lower Turkeyfoot Township, connecting with a large body of land previously accepted for purchase by the Game Commission but not yet conveyed, from H. R. and Ella Moon, 200 acres of woodland; County Commissioners, 150 acres; J. B. Davis and Sons, 86 acres; Lucy Steyer, a farm of 83 acres.

### Venango County

In Plum and Oakland Townships from the Hammermill Paper Company, 265 acres of woodland and old farms, connecting with a fairly large body of lands previously contracted for purchase in that section.

### Wyoming County

In Forkston Township, adjoining State Game Lands No. 57, from Tunkhannock Rod and Gun Club, 40 acres, mostly cleared land; Jesse White and wife, 240 acres of woodland.





# Which Causes the Most Accidents, Rifle or Shotgun?

By MAJ. NICHOLAS BIDDLE

THE comparative summary of Rifle vs. Shotgun accidents in Pennsylvania, appearing in this issue of the GAME NEWS, re-opens that perennial controversy as to whether the rifle or shotgun is the more dangerous weapon in the hunting field.

In certain states, the rifle is outlawed for deer hunting and the use of single ball cartridges is prohibited in shotguns as a protection to human life rather than to game, the theory being that a load of shot is less dangerous than a single bullet. No

one questions the fact that a bullet propelled from an ordinary cartridge travels a far greater distance than the load from even a super-speed shell, but statistics prove that the percentage of fatal accidents caused by the shotgun is greater than those caused by the rifle.

As there are many more shotguns carried in the field each season than rifles, it is to be expected that the total number of both fatal and non-fatal accidents caused by shotguns will exceed the number caused by

rifles. If you will glance, however, at the fatal and non-fatal accidents listed under the separate headings of Rifle and Shotgun in the comparative summary, you will note that in the ten years from 1924 to 1934, each year the percentage of fatal accidents in comparison with the total number of accidents for the rifle is lower than the similar comparison for the shotgun.

The "proof of the pudding is in the eating" and the figures conclusively prove that the shotgun is the more fatal weapon.

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY RIFLE VERSUS SHOTGUN

Season	Total Resident Licenses Issued	Total Hunting Accidents by Rifles and Shotguns		Rifle		Shotgun		Rifle				Shotgun			
								Fatal		Non-Fatal		Fatal		Non-Fatal	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1924	501,572	178	100%	42	23%	136	77%	20	11%	22	12%	31	18%	105	59%
1925	521,855	276	100%	55	20%	221	80%	20	7%	35	13%	31	11%	190	69%
1926	520,574	237	100%	38	14%	199	86%	11	4%	27	11%	34	14%	165	71%
1927	501,622	338	100%	49	15%	289	85%	17	5%	32	9%	46	14%	243	72%
1928	437,727	279	100%	43	15%	236	85%	7	3%	36	13%	37	13%	199	71%
1929	505,103	325	100%	58	26%	267	74%	14	4%	44	14%	40	12%	227	70%
1930	530,390	347	100%	71	20%	276	80%	15	4%	56	16%	43	12%	233	68%
1931	572,779	534	100%	158	30%	376	70%	47	9%	111	21%	59	11%	317	59%
1932	537,451	329	100%	59	18%	270	82%	21	6%	38	12%	33	10%	237	72%
1933	524,337	283	100%	36	13%	247	87%	6	2%	30	10%	25	10%	222	78%
1934	568,113*	282	100%	35	12%	247	88%	7	3%	28	9%	21	8%	226	80%

\* Incomplete as of December 31, 1934.

4/22/35

## Commission's Fortieth Anniversary

FORTY years ago on June 25, the first Board of Game Commissioners was created. That body of men, then numbering six, was faced with the gigantic task of bringing wildlife back to a land virtually destitute of game. It was a tremendous task—a task to be accomplished only with enthusiasm born of the highest sort of altruism and the most intense devotion to a cause. And so was

the pioneer work begun—so was laid the foundation upon which our enviable reputation as the leading game state in the Union now stands.

Whether we continue to stay at the top rests not only with the Board of Game Commissioners and its employees, but with every sportsman in the Commonwealth. All must work together. There must ever be that

splendid spirit of cooperation which has existed throughout the years.

With these thoughts in mind, and with a remembrance of those who have gone before, let us look upon the future, pledging ourselves anew to a cause which is worthy of every sacrifice we may make. Let us save for posterity that which has been OUR great privilege to enjoy.—THE EDITOR.



# Deer Shooting or Deer Killing?

By LEWIS M. WHITECOTTON

TWO kinds of hunters go into Pennsylvania's forests each year after deer—the majority, who make no preparations whatever, and who consistently miss reasonable shots time after time and wonder why, and the minority who have prepared themselves and whose trophies hanging from the walls in their dens at home is evidence of their success.

The majority blame their misfortune on poor luck, and attribute the success of the minority to good luck—in other words they get all the "breaks." What a misconception!

The man who kills a deer consistently year after year is lucky just this far—he had to see a legal deer at which to shoot and be good enough with the weapon he used to bag it.

On the other hand there are a great many hunters who miss reasonable shots at legal deer year after year who consider themselves unlucky. The question which now arises is just how far does Lady Luck travel with these two groups of hunters?

It would appear that they are both lucky up to the point where shooting begins. Of course many deer are killed with lucky shots, especially when killed on the run.

Right here there is a whole lot of room for discussion. Why does one group kill deer with the same degree of consistency with which the other group misses?

It's as idiotic and senseless for a man to take a firearm and ammunition about which he knows little or nothing into the woods and expect success as it would be to place a man in an automobile who knows nothing about the operation of a motor vehicle except what he has seen, and expect to derive the same degree of success as the man who is an accomplished driver. The only conclusion at which we can arrive about the man who kills his deer year after year is that he *knows* his weapon and ammunition that he uses in it. Hence we must assume that his success comes from knowledge.

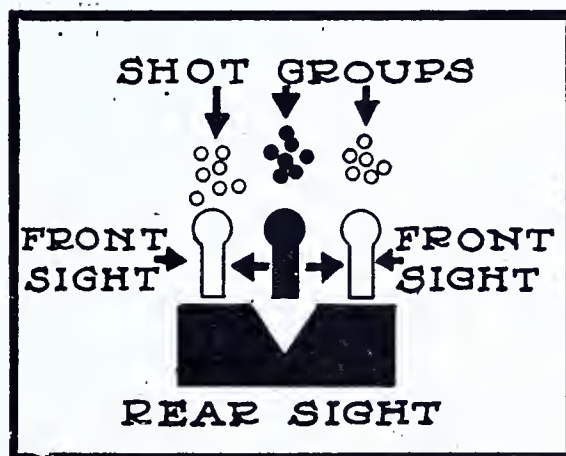
Every year the deer camps of Pennsylvania are full of men who have never fired their weapons since they were purchased except at game which they have consistently missed. Is it any wonder they consider themselves unlucky! Fortunately there is a solution and a remedy for much of this misfortune. The remedy is a little time spent in acquainting themselves with the weapon they happen to own or expect to acquire plus knowledge of proper ammunition to use in hunting deer.

A few years ago I met a man in the woods carrying a Griffin & Howe converted Springfield, calibre .30-'06 with which he had hunted deer for three years without success. It was a beautiful weapon and after admiring it I inquired as to how it shot. His answer was typical. "It ought to shoot all right, I paid \$180 for it." He admitted that he had never fired the gun except at game which he had consistently missed and knew

nothing more about it. The rifle cost enough to shoot straight in his opinion. We determined immediately to find out just where this rifle was placing its bullets. At one hundred yards the rifle grouped its bullets eighteen inches high and twenty inches to the right.

The result of firing the rifle indicated that the sights were out of alignment when purchased as he had never checked their setting. It would be well to state right here that *factories never adjust the sights on rifles before leaving the factory.* The sights are put on in a position that is only approximately correct. *The real adjustment is left to the purchaser.*

It is obvious why this man had never killed a deer. Instead of being unlucky in his misses it would have been purely accidental had he hit any deer at which he shot. He admitted having missed standing shots at ridiculously close ranges. We adjusted the sights to shoot center at one



hundred yards. The rifle was then given him for trial shots. The rifle in his hands shot eight inches high which was due to his taking a rather coarse front sight. The sights were dropped to shoot three inches below center at one hundred yards, because it is a well known fact that any but a careful shot will see more front sight while shooting at game than he would while shooting at some inanimate object or paper target. The owner of this rifle was much elated to kill his first deer with one shot at one hundred and twenty-five yards on the following morning. He made the vow that from this time on he would target his rifle before deer season with the ammunition he expected to use rather than curse his luck for misses which were strictly his own fault due to ignorance regarding his sight setting.

In visiting eighteen deer camps during the fall of 1929 and examining the carcasses of forty-seven deer one peculiarity was outstanding. Twenty-seven deer bore from one to three bullet marks along the ridge of the spine that did little more than clip the hair along the top of the back. Why? There are two reasons. The first—a great many men will carefully aim a rifle so that the

bullets will strike center at a given range, but in the excitement of shooting at game will see more front sight resulting in their shots striking a few to fifteen inches high. Second—they don't know what the point of impact of their rifle is over a given range and never took the trouble to find out. Some no doubt were due to snap shooting at running deer.

A few days after the close of last deer season a man who has hunted deer for the past fifteen years, and who has yet to kill his first deer, bemoaned his luck because he missed a standing shot at a ten point buck at seventy-five yards when he had a secure rest on the top of a convenient fence post. The following facts developed from a few questions. First—that he was using a Smith and Wesson shotgun (and there jist ain't no sich animal—it was a double barreled shotgun of a good make) and that he was shooting pumpkin balls. Now any man who has tried to shoot a group of several shots with pumpkin balls at seventy-five yards with the average shotgun will readily understand why this man missed his deer. So would this man had he made such a test before entering the woods. A group made by pumpkin balls at seventy-five yards by the average shotgun will be large enough to miss a deer more often than registering a hit. Therefore instead of bemoaning his luck he should have realized before he fired the shots that his chances of hitting the deer were hardly fifty-fifty in the first place.

There are many men who hunt deer each year who are excellent game shots in the woods but who do not make a very good showing when shooting at a paper target. In the first place most of their shooting has been of a practical nature and they have confidence in their weapons because they know where it shoots and precisely where to hold on whatever they happen to be shooting at. Nevertheless their success in shooting game is due to knowledge and confidence from practice. It is not this type of hunter to whom this article is written. These men know what their firearms will do, what they intend to do with them, and demonstrate to all and sundry from year to year that they can do it.

If the men who hunt deer year after year and who miss shots consistently under reasonable conditions will take the trouble to find out precisely the point of impact of their bullets at given ranges it is reasonable to assume that many misses will be changed into kills.

The average sporting rifle is equipped with a rear sight adjustable to elevation. However there is no convenient adjustment for lateral dispersion. In this case the front sight must be moved either right to left or from left to right to center shot groups. In moving the front sight to change the shot group it must be remembered that the front sight must be moved in a direction opposite that from which the group is to be

(Continued on Page 16)





Game Protector John M. Haverstick, Lancaster County, in Charge of Planting Program on State Game Lands No. 52.



Members of Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Lancaster County, Sowing Grain on State Game Lands No. 52

# Attracting Wildlife

By JAMES N. MORTON

*(Many sportsmen's organizations are desirous of doing something to better conditions for wildlife but do not know what to do. The purpose of this article is to point out ways of improving food and cover and to encourage all sportsmen to assist in this. In this connection the Board recently created a position and will employ a man to assist in this work.)*

THE farmer knows that to raise crops he must save some seed for planting the next year and that he must carefully care for the young plants that the seeds produce. In this way only can he hope to harvest crops each year. The forester or timberland manager knows that to harvest a crop of trees he must carefully protect the young shoots that spring up when the older trees are cut, that he must leave seed trees of certain species or he must supplement the natural growth which springs up with seedlings artificially raised and transplanted. The same technique applies to game crops. It is certainly not possible to harvest the game crop each year and forget about the seed stock and the young produced by it until the time for the next harvest. It is obviously impossible for the Game Commission to adequately care for the crop. This means that all sportsmen must assist in raising their crop if they hope for a bountiful harvest. Boy Scouts, bird and nature lovers also have a particular interest in this connection and can render valuable assistance. Improvement in condi-

tions for wildlife in most cases improves the environment for song and insectivorous birds. Naturally we are all interested in them.

In these days of intensive development, clean farming practices, good roads, automobiles, more leisure time, and an ever increasing number of hunters, game must have some attention during the entire year. We cannot let it shift for itself. This is particularly true with respect to food and cover, which in many sections is a serious problem.

Sportsmen's organizations have always responded nobly in Pennsylvania to every emergency. An emergency now exists which challenges them beyond any which has existed during recent years. To meet this, each organization should appoint a game food and cover committee or at least a subcommittee of the Game Committee to act on this important matter. The situation in the small game section is the most serious but the committee will also find plenty to do in helping direct work to the interest of

wildlife in connection with C. C. C. Camp activities in the large game areas.

There has not been a great deal of work done in the way of improving the game environment, consequently we do not know much about it. I will attempt, however, to enumerate certain things which either have proven successful here or elsewhere or which promises to be a successful procedure.

In the first place I want it understood that I do not discourage the artificial winter feeding program carried on by sportsmen. The supplying of feed artificially during winter is very helpful but it is not nearly as desirable as an adequate supply of natural food which is more relished by game and which in the long run is cheaper than artificial feeding.

Let us first take up the question of the planting of trees, shrubs and vines producing nuts, fruits and berries which furnish food and which also produce the necessary cover for game. There are a great variety of shrubs and trees which produce game food. Quite a number of these were listed in Bulletin No. 11 of the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Among the



State Game Lands No. 52, North of Churchtown, Showing Type of Area on Which Planting and Seeding Was Done



trees the most important are the nut bearers such as walnut, hickory nut, butternut, hazelnut, oak and beech. The mulberry, either common or Russian, is very valuable for summer food for game birds as well as song and insectivorous birds. Black gum produces berries relished by wild turkeys. Fruit bearing trees such as apple, crabapple, wild cherry, paw paw, hackberry, etc., are very valuable. Other trees such as sassafras, cucumber, hornbeam and birch furnish food. For cover the trees most useful are the various conifers such as spruce, pine, and hemlock. Among the shrubs and vines producing food are the dogwood, holly, barberry, snowberry, witch hazel, sumac, hawthorn, wild rose, mountain ash, viburnum, wild grape, greenbrier, osage orange, buffaloberry, bush honeysuckle, Russian olive, Siberian pea tree, bittersweet, blackberry, huckleberry, elder, raspberry, dew berry, Japanese barberry, etc.

If each sportsmen's organization would put on a campaign calling for the planting of food producing species in sections where deer will not destroy all of them much good will result. The thorny shrubs such as hawthorn, osage orange, barberry, and the wild rose probably will not be disturbed by the deer and would be best to plant where deer are quite numerous. The fall or spring is the best time for planting. The planting could be done either in October and November or from about March 15th to May 15th. Practically all the shrubs, as well as the trees, require sunlight. Consequently the planting must be made where they receive light. Food producing plants should be set close to cover or some cover plants set out in connection with the food producers. A very good plan is to plant a clump of 25 or 50 evergreens and nearby a clump of mixed shrubs. If these in turn are located near a food patch of grain, game is almost certain to be found there. The planting can be made on State owned land or lands upon which permission to hunt can be obtained. Farmers, no doubt, in many instances will readily give permission to hunt in return for the planting of trees and shrubs on their land. These trees increase the value of the land and most of the shrubs are very ornamental and attract song and insectivorous birds as well as game. The value of insectivorous birds to the farmer cannot very well be estimated in dollars and cents but undoubtedly it is enormous.

The planting of food patches and strips is another very essential program for providing wildlife with food during the summer and fall. Several organizations have taken this matter up during the past summer. It is sincerely hoped that more will make arrangements now for an extensive program to be carried out as soon as possible.

There are a great many grains, grasses, weeds, etc. which furnish food for game. Nearly everyone is familiar with many of the kinds found quite commonly growing on farms. In addition to the commoner plants there are other plants which produce particularly desirable seed for game, song and insectivorous birds.

The Department of Conservation in Michigan, as a result of experiments, found a wildlife mixture which has proven very satisfactory for southern Michigan. This consists of a mixture of 15 grains, including



Planting Pine Trees. A Large Number of Sportsmen Turned Out for the Occasion

Sudan grass, buckwheat, sorghum, cowpeas, flax, millets, hemp, corn, proso, soy beans, feterita and sunflowers. This is planted in May or early June, at the rate of about 20 lbs. to the acre. It may be broadcast on the previously prepared seed bed and harrowed in. This should be planted in long narrow strips close to cover. It appears to be an excellent combination for planting in Pennsylvania. The cost of seed is very reasonable. This should be particularly good in ringnecked pheasant or quail territory. A cooperative arrangement between sportsmen and farmers could be worked out in many sections whereby patches can be planted to this material. Information as to where seed may be obtained will be furnished on request.

The Department of Conservation in Minnesota has put on a campaign of planting of Black Amber Cane or Minnesota Sorghum, which is a native plant of the State. It is of the same family as Kaffir corn but more hardy. This material is drilled in with a corn planter, planted about the same time and cultivated in the same manner as corn. It is planted 20 lbs. to the acre and under normal crop conditions will produce sixty bushels of seed. It grows from seven to nine feet tall and has a high fodder value for livestock. In Minnesota the farmers are furnished the seed and they arrange to raise the material as their own. All that is requested is that they leave the shocks in the fields until the snow leaves the ground, when they can use it up as fodder.

All during the winter, therefore, this valuable food is available for game birds. Sportsmen in Pennsylvania could no doubt make similar arrangements with farmers in this state.

Willie Craig of Trevilians, Virginia, the well known dog trainer, purchased 3,000 acres of land in Virginia a few years ago for the purpose of training his dogs. At that time the quail was practically gone on this area, due to lack of food and cover and because of predators. By intelligent attention to the requirements of the quail Mr. Craig has been able to bring them back. He encourages cover such as thickets of briars and vine tangles. Adjacent to these areas and wooded sections, strips are plowed and planted to various grains. For fall, winter and spring food a mixture of cowpeas and beans is used. Other patches are planted to Octotan beans, Kaffir corn, maize, millet, buckwheat and sorghum, with a sprinkling of field corn. This material is planted by hand, about 2 pecks to the acre. Planting by hand distributes the seed more evenly than by using a drill or seeder, as the small seeds, when mixed with the larger ones, have a tendency to work to the bottom of the drill and sow them too thick. These seeds are planted about the middle of May. From the middle of May to the middle of June should be satisfactory for Pennsylvania climate. Mr. Craig finds that by sowing the seed thin it matures good strong plants and makes more seed than if planted thickly.

(Continued on Page 14)



David Mohler, landscape gardener, supervised the various working crews, and his superior knowledge in this field expedited the work considerably.





# FOXES

By RICHARD GERSTELL



"THIRTY-FOUR thousand dollars and the two foxes are yours." "Sold" came the reply and the record fox deal was completed.

The payment of such a sum for two live foxes seems incredible, but so also do many other facts relative to our common foxes and it is, therefore, felt that a few words about these animals may be of interest.

Included in the fauna of Pennsylvania are two foxes, the red fox and the grey fox. These two animals are not so closely related as commonly believed. Both are members of the family *Canidae*, which includes all the known species of dogs, wolves and foxes, but they represent two different groups, or genera, of animals each of which contains a number of similar types, or species.

Of the two foxes just mentioned, the red fox is probably the better known. The scientific name of this animal is *Vulpes fulva* which indicates that the animal is a member of the genus *Vulpes*, from the Latin meaning fox, and that it belongs to the species *fulva*. The genus *Vulpes* includes a number of the smaller dog-like mammals with long, soft fur; long, sharp muzzles; large ears, linear eye pupils, and bushy tails more than half the length of the body. The specific name *fulva* is from the Latin meaning yellow and is used because it more or less accurately describes the fox in question.

The red fox averages between 38 and 42 inches in length, of which approximately 14 inches is tail. The males are usually slightly larger than the females and individual specimens weigh from eight to twenty pounds, the average being something under twelve pounds.

The general color of the red fox renders its identity unmistakable. The body is a golden red; the belly, grey; the large ears and feet, black; and the long, bushy tail, colored like the body, is plainly tipped with white.

For range, the red fox prefers areas of timberland interspersed with farms rather than vast expanses of unbroken wilderness. Thus, the advance of civilization has led to an increase both in the numbers of the fox population and in the extent of its range.

Northern Pennsylvania was apparently the southern extent of the original range of the American red fox, but the fact that the red fox is now common to all parts of Pennsylvania as well as to many Southern States gives rise to the belief that the red fox

found in Pennsylvania today is probably the result of a cross between the original American red fox and the closely-related English red fox which has in numbers been brought to the eastern United States by fox-hunting enthusiasts. Whether or not this is actually the fact of the case, zoologists have so far been unable to definitely determine, but some of the early records of Pennsylvania contain interesting notes on the subject.

On Peter Kalm, who wrote of travel throughout the eastern states during the early Colonial Period, says that about the middle of the eighteenth century red foxes were very scarce in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and that they were the same as the foxes found in England. We, of course, shall never know upon what basis Mr. Kalm made his identifications, but other notes and facts support his statements. Foxes had been brought to America before the period in question for fox hunting purposes and the American Indians are quoted on saying that in the eastern United States the red fox was entirely unknown until after the advent of the white settlers.

An exceedingly interesting record of the red fox in Pennsylvania is found in *Dougherty's Cabinet of Natural History* written in the early part of the nineteenth century. The writer of this book states that as a boy he was present at the first recorded death of a red fox in Perry County, Pennsylvania in 1787. Many persons are said to have closely examined this animal during a period of days immediately following its death, but none could identify the creature. Finally, an old resident of New Jersey saw the fox. He immediately pronounced it an English red fox and went on to say that the red fox had been imported into New York State by one of the early English governors. According to his story, the foxes in question had for sporting purposes been turned out on what is now Long Island, but after some years the animals crossed to the mainland over the frozen sound and eventually spread throughout the northeastern states.

Regardless of ancestry, the red fox is one of Pennsylvania's best-known animals. Common to the state as a whole, this interesting mammal is rarely if ever seen by the vast majority of people and only by a relative few is it thought of as anything other than the subject of fable or an article of fashionable clothing.

In the foxes is found an excellent example of the highly developed structure, instinct and intelligence common to certain of our

more familiar animals. Structurally the fox far surpasses man in many respects. The eye-sight, audition and muscular ability of this animal cannot be approached by that of man. Even in casual observation the high specialization common to the fox is readily discernible. The sharp eyes, the large, erect ears and the relatively long legs unmistakably mark the fox as an animal of acute vision, keen hearing and exceptional agility.

Even the large, bushy tail has a highly specialized function. It is the habit of the red fox to sleep in the open even during the severest days of winter. Were it not for the fox's tail, its bare nose and footpads would undoubtedly freeze as the animal lay down to sleep during periods of extreme cold. The fact is, however, that as a fox lies down to sleep, it very carefully curls up in such a way that its nose and feet are by its tail completely surrounded and are thus protected from the elements. This specialization is so highly developed that the tail of the foxes varies according to the climatic conditions of their home range, those individuals living farthest to the North having the bushiest tails.

The instinct and intelligence of the fox is known to most persons through the ever common usage of such words and phrases as foxy, sly as a fox, and others. Hunting tales teem with references to the fox's ability to outwit a pack of hounds and the animal's cunning is only too well-known to the trapper. Books, newspapers and other literature contain various references to certain feats of the fox which would lead us to believe that this animal possesses a power of reasoning surpassed only by that of man. In the following paragraphs is found a brief resume of certain of these reports. The basis of these is apparently sound, but the writer cannot vouch for their actual veracity.

As already pointed out, the fox is blessed and cursed with a very heavy coat of long, soft fur; blessed during the winter months when it amply protects him from the cold and cursed during the summer months when its warmth is unwanted and it becomes the home of many insect pests including lice, fleas and ticks. Records new and old contain various references to the manner in which the red fox rids itself of fleas.

According to report, when greatly tormented by fleas, foxes rid themselves of the pests through a most ingenious ruse. A bunch of dried grass, corn silk or similar material is grasped in the mouth and the animal then



proceeds to slowly wade into gradually deepening water until only the tip of its nose together with the material held in the mouth is above the water. As the water slowly covers the fox, the fleas keep hopping forward and eventually all are found on the tip of the fox's nose or on the material held in its mouth, whereupon, the fox drops the material and swims to shore having left his tiny tormentors marooned on the floating material formerly held in his mouth.

References to the performance just discussed are quite common and one person has even gone so far as to experiment with the procedure using a pet dog as the subject. It was found that such methods are quite adequate for the removal of fleas, but to date it has been impossible to teach the dog of his own free-will to employ this method of insect eradication.

Another interesting trait attributed to the fox is the possession of a fundamental knowledge of surgery. E. T. Seton in his *Lives of Game Animals* cites a typical example of this phenomenon. The citation follows in brief: A certain New York family was possessed of a young red fox which they had raised from a small cub found in the wild. In one way or another, this fox broke one of its forepaws. The animal, which had until the paw was broken been very tame, immediately became very savage and retired to its burrow from which it refused to emerge. Upon examination, it was found that the fox had very carefully buried the broken paw in the ground and had firmly packed earth over it so as to form what was in effect a mud cast. For many days the animal lay with its paw thus buried in the ground while its keepers supplied it with food and water. Finally, the fox limped from its burrow and in due course of time the paw regained its full strength and usefulness.

Seton also gives us another most interesting fox story which appeared in several metropolitan newspapers and was supposedly told by "a gentleman whose word cannot be doubted and who is not easily deceived." Roughly, the account runs as follows: Early one morning a fox was seen eyeing a number of ducks feeding in the rushes of a small lake. After some moments, the fox moved to the windward of the ducks and set afloat on the lake several bunches of rushes and grass which drifted down among the ducks without causing the slightest alarm among the birds. Finally, the fox took a mouth-

ful of grass, then carefully and quietly launching himself in the water, he swam and floated toward the ducks with only his nose and the tuft of vegetation above the water. In this manner he reached the center of the flock entirely unnoticed by any of its members. With a sudden spring he captured a fine mallard and retreated toward the shore.

Observations similar to the first two enumerated above are so common that the traits concerned may be attributed to foxes in general. The third, however, is apparently the only one of its kind on record and the writer is not inclined to grant such ingenuity to foxes in general.

Another interesting characteristic of foxes is their monogamous mating habits. Observations made both in the wild and on fox ranches definitely prove that the fox is strictly a monogamous animal. The union of any two foxes is apparently one which continues throughout the normal lives of the animals rather than for shorter periods. Foxes do not run in packs as do dogs and wolves and the fact that two individuals are so frequently seen together, both during the mating season and at other times, indicates the devotion of paired foxes one to the other.

The young of the red fox are born in the early spring in a den dug by the adults. The period of gestation in this species is 51 days almost to the hour. The cubs are from 4 to 9 in number and are born with their eyes closed. At birth, they very closely resemble the young of the common house cat. Until about a month old the young do not leave the den which is constantly used for a home during the first four months of their lives.

While considering the young of the red fox, it is not amiss to discuss the color variations found in the common red fox. According to color, these varieties are known as red, black (silver) and cross foxes. Any one or all three varieties may be found in the same litter. The red fox has already been described. The black, or silver fox, is structurally the same as the red variety, but its fur is coal black and many of the hairs are tipped with white which causes the grizzled or "silver" appearance. The color of the cross fox is quite similar to that of the red variety except that the fur is generally darker and there is usually a dark cross on the shoulders. Still another variety is common to the red fox family. This is the so-called "scorched" or "Samson" fox. In this case, the animal has only a coarse

wool rather than long fur and the pelts are consequently of no commercial value.

The silver fox, because of its fur, is world famous. Strange to say, the fur of the silver fox is intrinsically of no better quality than that of the red or cross fox and its exceptional value is due chiefly to the fact that it is rare, beautiful and fashionable. All in all, it is inimitable.

In value per skin, the silver fox fur ranks second only to that of the sea otter. According to reports issued by the Canadian Government, from 1890 until the fur market crashed in the late nineteen-twenties, the price paid for all silver fox skins bought and sold as products of the Dominion averaged over one hundred dollars per skin. For many years the great fur sales in London saw the highest grade silver fox furs being bought and sold at prices ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,000. The record price paid for a single silver fox fur was \$2,625 given by Greenwalt, of Paris, during C. S. Lampson and Company's sale in London in 1889.

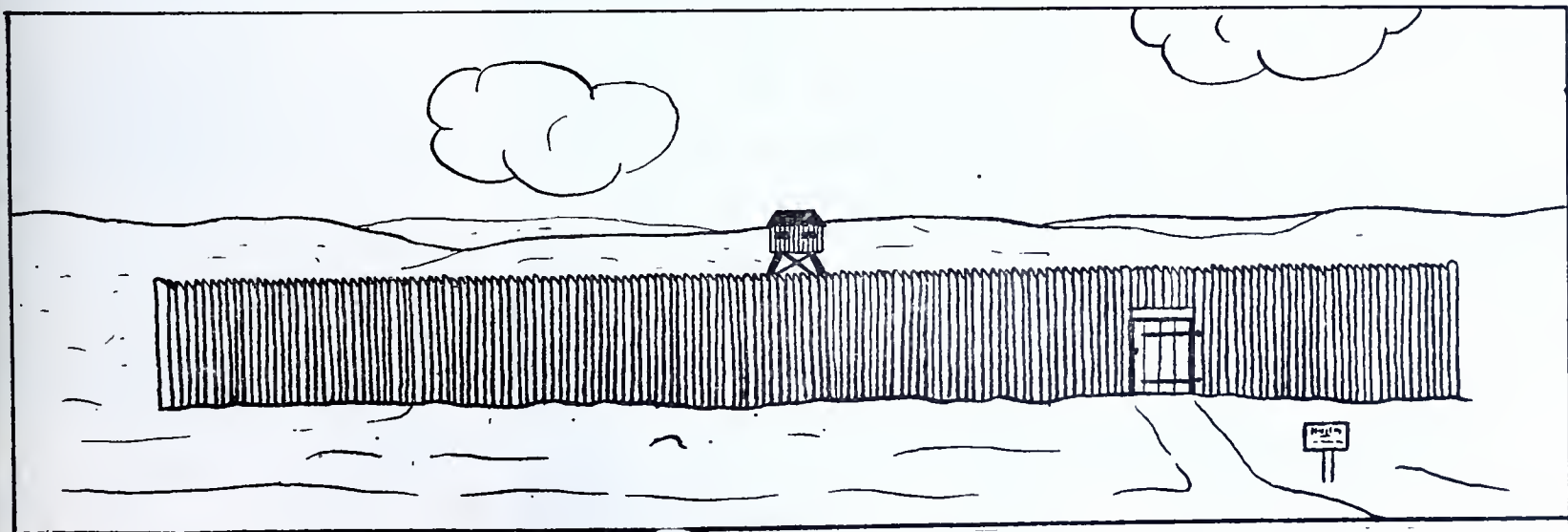
The value of silver fox fur led to the establishment of many fox ranches where silver foxes are raised for their fur. This business was first entered upon in the latter part of the eighteenth century. By 1910 the business was well on its feet and from 1915 through 1920 silver fox farming in the United States and Canada enjoyed a most flourishing boom.

The St. Lawrence River Valley is today studded with fox ranches. Management of the foxes in captivity requires extreme care and a minimum of interruption by unusual events. Many of the ranches are surrounded by typical stockade fences which protect the animals therein confined from notice of many outside disturbances. Especially during the breeding season, the foxes require careful observation. High wooden towers are often constructed which enable the ranchmen to observe the foxes at all times without being seen by the animals.

The prices paid for silver foxes to be used as breeding stock vary considerably. As already pointed out, one pair of live silver foxes brought \$34,000. This price, however, represents an all-time record and is many times the average paid for breeding stock. A fair average price for pedigreed breeders is probably between \$250 and \$350 per pair.

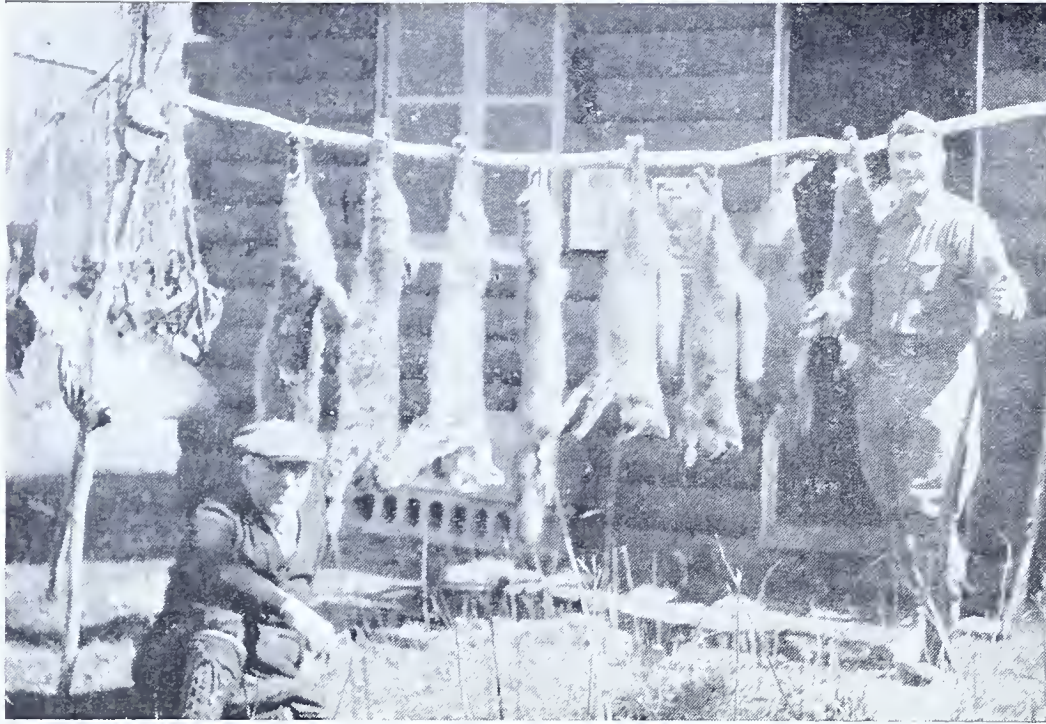
In any discussion of the red fox, the animal's sporting characteristics cannot be overlooked. Both in England and America,

(Continued on Page 15)



Typical St. Lawrence Valley Fox Ranch with Stockade Fence and Elevated Watch Tower





George Miller and J. W. Varner of Scranton with some of their last fall's catch, including several crows and hawks, 3 wildcats and 5 gray foxes. One of the cats was 57 inches long and weighed 32 lbs.

### LEFFLER SPEAKS

Hon. Ross L. Leffler, Member of the Board from McKeesport recently presented an illustrated lecture on the wildlife of the State before the Business Men's Club of Duquesne.

### OPEN DRIVE ON CROWS

Beginning its campaign against crows, the Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County recently trapped and released nearly 30 crows throughout the county after fastening prize bands on the bird's legs.

Sixty dollars in prize money will be given to sportsmen shooting the crows—25 prizes of \$1.00, 1 prize of \$10.00; and 5 of \$5.00. Any person finding a red, white, and silver band on a crow he shoots should bring it to Carl F. Bidelspacher, chairman of the vermin control committee of the Consolidated Sportsmen.

Most of the crows were trapped near the State Game Farm at Loyalsockville. Two chicken eggs are placed in nests in the middle of the field and surrounded by jump traps with padded jaws which snare the crows without injuring them. No other bird lighter than a crow can spring the traps.

The crows were released in different sections of the county. Mr. Bidelspacher said that the committee needs 10 more crows to release and would like to have farmers or sportsmen bring in any they have trapped.

In pole traps set out by the Consolidated Sportsmen, 31 owls and 58 hawks have been captured and killed.

Members of Lycoming County Sportsmen banding crows used in above mentioned campaign.

Photo Courtesy Williamsport Grit.

### CHESTER COUNTY GROUP HAVE LANDOWNERS AS GUESTS

In an effort to promote more friendly relations with local landowners, the Chester County Rod and Gun Club recently held a large meeting in their honor at which many grange masters of the county were present.

The principal speaker was Henry M. Faucett, Master of the Pomona Grange and Boy Scout Executive for Lehigh County. Dr. E. M. Gress, State Botanist also gave an illustrated lecture on Pennsylvania's wild flowers.

### ANTLER HUNTING

Deputy Game Protector Lee Cady of Wright, McKean County, says he is finding quite a few shed deer antlers. This spring both adults and youngsters of his community are hunting for and preserving these interesting relics.



# Here are

### BIDDLE SPEAKS TO NEW JERSEY SPORTSMEN

Major Nicholas Biddle, President of the Board, attended the 17th annual banquet of the Burlington County Game Protective League, Moorestown, New Jersey, where he was one of three principal speakers. The others were George C. Warren, Jr., President of the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission and R. G. Harvey, Special Agent of the Division of Investigations, U. S. Department of Justice.

The principal part of Major Biddle's address constituted a plea for reciprocal hunting privileges for waterfowl shooting for the two states.

For a number of years the Pennsylvania Game Commission has been attempting to secure the cooperation of the New Jersey authorities to the end that hunters of either state be permitted to cross the river and hunt along the respective shore lines with the understanding that no landing on the shore will be permitted, nor penetration inland of any navigable streams emptying into the Delaware be allowed. So far the New Jersey department has been unwilling to go along on such a proposition and Major Biddle took the opportunity again to stress the matter in the hope that such a mutual agreement might eventually become a reality.

### CLUB GROWS

The Leechburg Sportmen's Association is growing rapidly, the present membership totalling 275. Twenty-six feeding stations were maintained by the club last winter.

They recently leased a building for club headquarters and also acquired a tract of 920 acres on which they plan to establish a game refuge.

They are planning on installing indoor target ranges for small calibre arms, and outdoor ranges for low and high-powered rifles and for skeet.

Arrangements are being made to hatch pheasant eggs secured from the Game Commission. Rearing pens also are being built.

For a club which has been organized only two years this outfit is going strong and is to be congratulated.

### CANTON CLUB BANQUET

Over two hundred and fifty sportsmen attended the annual meeting and banquet of the Canton Rod and Gun Club recently.

The speakers included Hon. L. T. McFadden, Walter E. Wolfe, President of the Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County and Division Game Protector William J. Davis.

A prize for the largest brown trout caught last season was awarded LaZelle Thomas, and one for hooking the largest pickerel to O. J. Smith.

Sixty other prizes including hunting and fishing equipment, dry goods, groceries, garage service, hair cuts, shaves, etc., were donated by local merchants.



# There with the Sportsmen

## MR. LEFFLER HONORED

Hon. Ross L. Leffler, Member of the Board from McKeesport, received a new honor recently when he was elected President of the Lewis and Clark club, an organization composed of big game hunters of Western Pennsylvania.

Richard K. Mellon, president of Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, was named vice president, and Charles Matthews, Jr., was chosen as secretary and treasurer.

During the meeting, held in the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh, sportsmen were warned against the evils of meddling politicians in the set-up of game and fish commissions. J. N. (Ding) Darling, famous wild life conservationist and former cartoonist for the Des Moines, Iowa, *Register* and *Tribune*, said the Republicans and Democrats are the chief enemies of any wild life program.

Darling pointed out that in many states little attention is paid to wild life conservation activity by the political powers, except in the appointment of "good vote getters" as game wardens. He stressed the necessity of organization among game hunters and fishermen in order to secure necessary appropriation for conservation programs.

Attending the dinner were Major Lynn Adams, head of the Pennsylvania state police; John K. Tenor, former governor of the State; and John M. Phillips, former state game commissioner and veteran hunter and many prominent sportsmen.

## ARBOR AND BIRD DAY EXERCISES OBSERVED

An Arbor Day program in conjunction with Bird Day was sponsored by the Fayette County Fish and Game Protective Association recently. Speakers visited all township schools, giving interesting talks on bird life and game conservation. Urging of bird house building featured the talks. Many were on display at the various schools. Moving pictures were shown in Gallatin, New Geneva, Lake Lynn and Point Marion.

About 600 children witnessed the movie display and an additional 1200 were reached by the speakers. Much credit for the success of the program is due W. S. Rhodes, Director of the Winstead Chapter of the Fayette County Fish and Game Protective Association, all speakers who volunteered, and state and government departments which supplied the films.

John S. Powell and W. A. Jackson, first two sportsmen to traverse the Pymatuning Dam after the water was high enough. Distance, 17 miles from Bates Bridge to breast of dam at Jamestown. Time, 7 hours, 45 minutes by canoe. They saw plenty of ducks and geese.



The Stray Cat Takes a Tremendous Toll of Valuable Song Birds

## PROJECT WILL KEEP DEER OFF HIGHWAY

In order to keep the deer off the highway near Game Refuge No. 33, a R. W. D. project is underway whereby a number of ten acre tracts will be cleared and the ground made ready for planting desirable food for these animals.

Game Refuge Keeper Pilling suggested this method of keeping the animals off this much travelled road. He just wrote the Editor recently to the effect that 314 deer have already been killed along the stretch flanking the Refuge and that the damage to motor vehicles involved amounts to thousands of dollars. It is hoped that when the feeding tracts are completed the deer will be satisfied to remain on the Refuge instead of foraging elsewhere.

## IN EARLY DAYS

Dr. James Manning, from Powell's Valley, sent a signed note to the HARRISBURG PATRIOT saying that during the hunting season of 1885, in occasional hunting he had killed 13 foxes, 9 coons, 7 wild turkeys, 12 opossums, 17 squirrels, 70 rabbits, 14 ducks and a lot of birds. Roger Franke, Millersburg.

## MR. CASTNER ADDRESSES ROTARY

Hon. Samuel Castner, Member of the Board from Williamsport, recently addressed the Rotary Club of that city in one of its weekly noon meetings. Mr. Castner gave a brief talk on the work of the Commission and discussed at some length the heavy death toll in the deer herd in the Pine Creek region, attributing it largely to starvation.

## CARRICK SPORTSMEN OPEN NEW GROUNDS

The new club grounds of the Carrick Sportsmen's Association comprising about 50 acres, was formally opened recently, and met with the favor of the members. Located on the Doyle farm, off the Doyle road, about a quarter of a mile east of the intersection of the Brownsville and Clairton roads, on route 51, the plot is said to be ideal for the purpose intended. The roads are good, it is within easy access and affords plenty of parking space.

The committee in charge has outlined plans for a number of traps, skeet field, high power and small bore rifle ranges and also shelter house and other equipment essential to the comfort and pleasure of sportsmen, part of which is already installed.

All sportsmen, members or non-members of the association, are cordially invited to attend and participate in the activities on the club grounds during the week-ends. The Carrick Sportsmen's Association is a branch of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League, and while comparatively young, is very progressive and in the short period since its organization meeting with 15 members, has grown to 275 with prospects of many more by hunting season. The regular monthly business meetings are held the first Thursday of each month at the Carrick Eagles' hall, Brownsville Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.







Left: Karl Schmidt of Weedville with four Red foxes. Center: Successful Glen Mawr Hunting Club. Right: Clinton Foote, of Susquehanna, Pa., with his 1934 trophy. He has killed five splendid deer in Great Bend Township, Susquehanna County,

within a radius of one mile. Three had very fine racks. His first was a 10-pointer, weight 198 lbs. dressed; No. 2 had 11 points, weight 215 lbs.; No. 3 had 10 points, weight 216 lbs.

### PENNSYLVANIA STATE SHOOT

The annual tournament of the Pennsylvania Amateur Trap Shooting Association will be held June 12 to 15 inclusive over the Quaker City Gun Club's traps, Holmesburg, Pa. A joint committee of the State association and the Quaker City Gun Club has prepared an unusually attractive program that will be pleasing to the clay target busters of Pennsylvania.

One of the features will be the shooters of the Women's Suburban Trap Shooting League whose entry list for the State shoot, it is believed, will exceed 25 entries. Should this happen it will be the largest field of women shooters ever to participate in a State shoot. Besides a regular championship trophy, two additional trophies have been presented, one for the runner-up and the other for the long run. The women will also be eligible to win the regular class trophies, and there are two trophies in each class.

Another feature to be inaugurated will be junior championship, open to all boys under 18 years of age. Other states have already started a junior championship, which was inaugurated at the Grand American Tournament last year. This event will take place on Saturday, June 15.

Still another feature is the Husband and Wife championship which will be decided on 100 16-yard targets on the last day of the tournament.

Visiting shooters from other states, too, will have a chance to compete and useful trophies have been secured should the entry list warrant them. The annual dinner, election of officers and the selection of the next place for the annual tournament for 1936 will take place at the lodge of the Quaker City Gun Club, on Thursday evening, June 13.

The number of targets on the program and the order in which the various events are contested, will be the same as it has been for years.

### GROUSE NEST

On April 17 Division Game Protector Maurice Sherman, and District Protector Francis Jenkins found a grouse nest with five eggs. The female had evidently approached the nest and was about to lay her sixth egg when they disturbed her. There were three inches of snow on the ground at the time.

### SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN WILD-FOWLING CONSIDERED UNWISE BY U. S. BUREAU

It would be most unwise at this time to permit special privileges in the way of longer seasons or larger bag limits on shooting preserves that are located on natural flyways or are visited by wild, undomesticated ducks, says a statement by the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Even though domestically bred waterfowl are raised and released on such preserves, the presence of wild birds that can not be distinguished from the others makes it imperative to apply Federal migratory regulations as elsewhere, says the Bureau.

Special privileges, the Bureau comments, are justifiable in the case of resident non-migratory game and may sometimes be granted by various States when such species are reared by clubs or landowners, but the wild birds of migratory species mix with the semi-domesticated birds and are killed with them. Under such conditions when migrant game is involved, preserve owners, it is pointed out, would be shooting publicly owned birds at times when the shooting seasons would be closed to the general public or would be shooting birds in numbers in excess of those permitted the general public.

### RARE PIGEON HAWK

The third specimen of Pigeon Hawk to reach the offices of the Game Commission during the past 14 years was sent in recently in mistake for a Goshawk. It was killed by Roy McGill, McAlevys Fort, Huntingdon County.

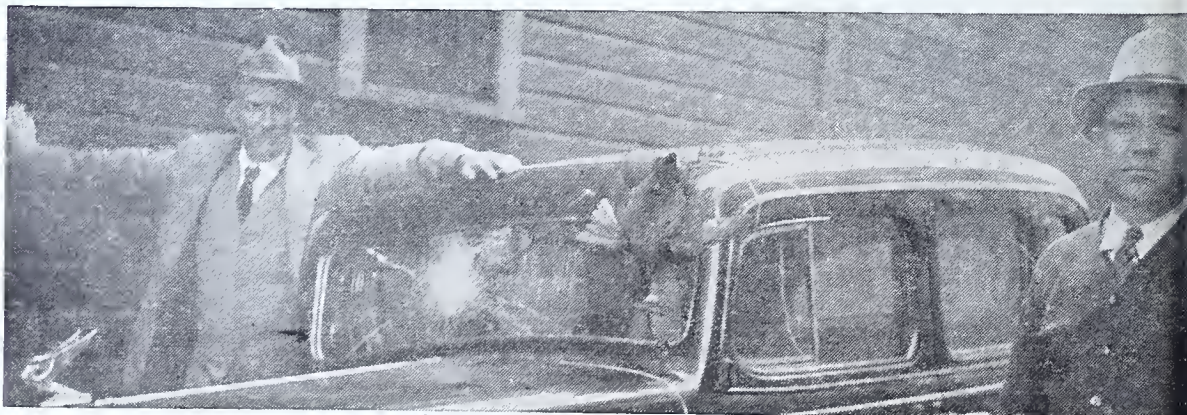
### KILLERS AND SELLERS OF DUCKS FEEL JUDGE'S HEAVY HAND

Indicating in emphatic language that the commercial handling of wild fowl is a very serious offense and completely subversive of the purpose of the law, Judge W. Calvin Chestnut, in Federal Court at Baltimore, Md., recently meted out unusually heavy fines for violations of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

On a plea of guilty to the charge of selling six trapped wild ducks, a restaurant proprietor of Salisbury, Md., was fined \$100. An illegal hunter of Aberdeen, Md., was fined \$10 for killing two bufflehead ducks, which are protected by a Federal close season. Three other defendants who entered pleas of guilty to possessing canvasback and scaup ducks in excess of the bag limits were sentenced to pay fines of \$25 each and costs aggregating \$67.75. The four illegal hunters whose cases were thus disposed of were gunning on the Susquehanna Flats, in Maryland when taken by deputies of the Biological Survey in November and December 1934. The last three mentioned had in possession 39 canvasback and 45 scaup ducks, which were held in cold storage pending the outcome of the trial. The court directed that the seized game be given to the Marine Hospital at Baltimore.

### DEER LEAPS FROM VIADUCT

A deer leaped from Erie's famous stone bridge across Starrucca creek valley recently and was instantly killed. The leap was approximately 100 feet.



Deputy Game Protector Harry Moore, Twin Rocks, Pa., submitted the above photo showing a coot which killed itself by flying against the windshield of a taxi-cab.



## OUR NATIONAL BIRD

The National Audubon Society and numerous other ornithological societies as well as individual bird lovers are doing their utmost to put across House Bill No. 5271, now before Congress, in an endeavor to secure national protection for the American or Bald Eagle. This is a worthy cause and merits the support of conservationists everywhere.

The Bald Eagle is extremely rare except in a few sections of the country and merits all the protection we can give it. Furthermore, its food habits are by no means inimical to man's interest as some individuals would lead you to believe.

Generally speaking it is more beneficial than otherwise and for the most part its food is of little or no direct economical value.

Pennsylvania protects both the Bald and Golden eagles and is especially proud to recognize in the former not only a magnificent creature which is bordering on the verge of extermination, but one which was great enough to embody characteristics which, on June 20, 1782, made the Continental Congress adopt it as our National Emblem, whence it has since been used as our National Seal on coins, coats of arms, stamps, and other emblems.

### IN APPRECIATION

We are grateful to the Williamsport GRIT for their courtesy in loaning the two photographs of the Lycoming County Sportsmen's Banquet which appeared on page 12 of the last issue of the GAME NEWS as well as for the pictures of the cub bears and rabbit rearing experiments at the Loyalsock Game Farm which appear elsewhere in this number.

## HATCH CONTROL TO PROTECT LOCAL BIRDS FROM GULLS

That certain species of gulls sometimes become so abundant as to disturb the balance of nature, and are destructive to other birds, particularly along the North Atlantic Coast, is revealed by investigations conducted by the Bureau of Biological Survey.

The herring gulls and the great black-backed gulls occasionally increase to a point where they break up the nests of eider ducks, terns, smaller gulls, and other local birds. In the future, whenever investigation by the Government experts shows that gulls have become too numerous for the welfare of other species, the Survey announced that its policy would be to employ scientific, humane methods to reduce their numbers. Such control operations, which require only the destruction of the gulls' eggs, will be conducted by Federal game-management agents and will be limited to the localities in which the depredations are occurring.

Gulls, it is pointed out, are migratory and are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. They may not be destroyed except when destruction is authorized by the Federal Government.

## Wildlife Bureau Will Discontinue Breeders' Permits to Trap Ducks

**WILD BREEDING STOCK IS TOO LOW TO JUSTIFY RISKING ANY PART OF IT, SAYS BIOLOGICAL SURVEY**

**B**ECAUSE of the present necessity for conserving the breeding stock of wild ducks and geese, the Federal Government will no longer issue permits to take waterfowl or their eggs for propagation, the Bureau of Biological Survey announced recently. Exceptions will be made only when the work is to be undertaken by State game conservation authorities, or, in rare instances, when experienced commercial breeders require replenishment of wild stock.

The breeding stock of wild birds, says the Bureau, is much too low at this time to justify risking any portion of it in the hands of inexperienced persons, however worthy their intentions may be. Commercial game farms, moreover, are now able to furnish ample stocks of waterfowl bred from pure wild strains.

The Bureau points out that the semi-domesticated birds which can be obtained from commercial propagators are already somewhat accustomed to artificial conditions. Inexperienced game breeders planning to raise ducks for decoy purposes or to restock private shooting preserves, it advises, will therefore have much better results and fewer losses with birds from game farms than with breeding stock obtained directly from the wild.

"The Biological Survey," says the statement, "is anxious to aid in the breeding of waterfowl, but the contribution to the wild migratory population from birds produced under artificial conditions by inexperienced persons is at best inconsiderable. Investigators find that in most cases where such attempts have been made the wild birds trapped for breeding stock are lost from one cause or another, and even when rearing is successful and young birds are pro-

duced, bird-banding tests show that they seldom join their wild kin. Ornithologists of the Survey have therefore reached the conclusion that there is no possibility that wild fowl can be restored to any relative abundance by artificial propagation alone.

"The national waterfowl restoration program begun by the Biological Survey in 1934 seems at present to offer the method which promises most success. This program is based on the known fact that the increase of waterfowl is tremendous wherever natural conditions are favorable. It provides for saving adequate breeding stocks of wild fowl by suitable regulatory action and for gradually restoring these birds by improving conditions and by promoting natural production on the hereditary nesting grounds.

"The restoration program includes the proposal to reclaim for wildlife several million acres of land formerly made up of sloughs, shallow lakes, and marshes, and used for centuries by ducks and geese as a gigantic waterfowl incubator and nursery. Most of this area has since been ruined for such purposes by drought or drainage and what is left of it has only about 70 per cent of its original population of birds. Since the national program was inaugurated in June of last year, almost 700,000 acres of such land have been acquired or are under commitment.

"Every means will be used to make such areas into ideal nesting and rearing places by re-establishing the original water levels, encouraging growth of natural vegetation for food and cover, and by giving extra protection to eggs and young birds against natural enemies."



Baby Cottontail Makes His Debut



# FOREST FIRES BURN GAME LANDS

By W. GARD. CONKLIN

**A**S THIS is being written—the latter part of April—forest fires are burning throughout the length and breadth of the State. The air is filled with the pungent odor of wood smoke. Approximately six hundred fires occurred during the past week, that is to April 27th, according to Chief Forest Fire Warden George H. Wirt of the Department of Forests and Waters. He informed us that the largest proportion are reported to have been caused by tobacco smokers, brush burners, and railroads, but that a few have been caused by trout fishermen, and unquestionably some were of incendiary origin. The total acreage burned will not be known for some time nor will it ever be known just how much damage was done to game, game food and cover. Such loss cannot be estimated, but it is far above ordinary conception.

State Game Lands, the sportsmen's own, have not gone unscathed. The most disastrous fire on Game Lands occurred in Bedford County, in the vicinity of Jacks Corners, just north of the Loysburg Gap. It started April 25th and approximately 1,135 acres of State Game Lands No. 73, including most of Primary Refuge No. 73B, and 750 acres of privately owned land adjoining were devastated. This area is in exceptionally good wild turkey territory. Although full particulars are not available at this writing we believe that the destruc-

tion to wildlife, especially turkeys and ruffed grouse, through the burning of their nests, was extraordinarily large.

Another fire of large proportions burned over about 2,000 acres of State Game Lands No. 38 in Monroe County. These lands contain a total of 4,878 acres, which means that a rather large proportion burned. In Centre County we have a report that about 900 acres of State Game Lands No. 60 were burned on May 2nd. About 40 acres of State Game Lands No. 58 in Columbia County burned on April 26th.

As this is being written word reaches the office that other tracts of Game Lands, if not actually burning at the moment, are threatened.

It is apparent that many persons still fail to realize how quickly and easily a forest fire can be started and how destructive it can be, not only to forest growth but likewise to fish, game and birds. A person who thoughtlessly tosses away a lighted match or cigarette, perhaps from the window of an automobile, or who empties red hot embers from a pipe on to dry leaves while strolling through the woods may call a resultant fire an accident, but to any right minded person their act is a piece of absolute and unpardonable carelessness.

The GAME NEWS appeals to the public as a whole, and to sportsmen in particular, to put forth their best efforts to prevent forest

fires and should a fire occur to use their every effort to extinguish it before damage to forest and wildlife results.

## ATTRACTING WILDLIFE

(Continued from Page 7)

The common lespedezia or Japan clover is one of the important quail foods of the south. The Korean lespedezia, a variety of this, is more hardy and should do well in Pennsylvania. This is an excellent quail food. It is a very good forage crop; it is a legume and therefore builds up poor soils by returning nitrogen to the soil and it is valuable in preventing soil erosion. This will grow on almost any kind of soil with very little preparation. Disking the ground prior to sowing the seed broadcast is satisfactory. It does excellent by sowing broadcast on top of winter wheat during the latter part of March or the first of April. Unlike that of most legumes the seed loses its viability in a relatively short time, consequently seed of the previous year's crop should be sown to secure best results.

Buckwheat is a very good wild turkey food. Either the common or Tartary may be used. The latter is probably better for game food. It is sown from the middle of June to the middle of July. Sweet clover planted around gravel pits, stone quarries, along roadsides, eroded gullies, and other unused corners, furnishes very good cover for game and benefits the farmer by building up the soil and preventing erosion. This can be planted in the spring with oats or barley as a nurse crop. It can also be sown in June or July without a nurse crop or in corn at the last cultivation.

(Continued on Page 16)



Game Refuge Keeper George Koehler with stray house cat which was preying on game in the refuge area.

## One Who Harbors a Killer Must Share the Guilt of His Crime

By ROBERT QUILLEN

**T**HE plan of nature, like that of American Government, is one of checks and balances. Every species has natural enemies to keep it from multiplying fast enough to destroy other species.

Man's enemies are many, large and small, but the most dangerous are insects. These feed on one another, but something more is needed to hold them in check, and this duty is assigned to birds.

There are people who ridicule "nature lovers" and consider it effeminate to feel an interest in birds, but this results from misunderstanding.

When you see a bird that nests in the fields or trees, you can lift your hat and say in all humility "My friend, except for you and your kind, my family would be hungry."

The annual expenditure of public money in the effort to control insect pests is greater than the total revenue of the average State. Add the money spent by the individual farmers and orchardists and the value of the crops destroyed, and you have a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the national debt.

Before the coming of civilization the insects were held in check by the birds alone. The birds were preyed upon by natural

enemies, but they survived in sufficient number to do the chore assigned to them.

Now man interferes with the plan of nature, and as usual pays the penalty. He kills the birds and the insects devour his fields.

How does man kill the birds? By harboring and preserving their worst enemy, THE PROWLING DOMESTIC CAT.

You cannot put out poison and go to bed with a clear conscience, saying, "It is not my fault if some dog eats the stuff."

And you cannot put out a hungry cat and go to bed with a clear conscience, saying, "It is not my fault if it hunts birds."

The domesticated cat is a Tiger STILL—cowardly, sneaking, treacherous, incredibly cruel—the only living creature, except man, base enough to enjoy torturing a victim.

Given a full stomach, it will sleep. Hungry and loose at night, it will prowl for miles. And many a nest of helpless birds, on the ground, in bushes and in trees, will be looted before it returns to its own fireside.

Birds are greater friends of man and do him greater service. What a strange form of gratitude to liberate a KILLER to steal upon them at night and kill them in their beds. (Copyright, 1935. Publishers' Syndicate.) Taken from the *Johnstown Tribune*, Monday, May 6, 1935.



## FOXES

(Continued from Page 9)

the red fox has furnished sport to countless generations. Hunt clubs have flourished for centuries and they have played a most important part in the history of the sporting world.

The annals of these clubs contain many references to exceptionally long chases, but possibly the most famous of these took place in the James River Valley of Virginia in the late 1880's. Early one morning the hounds jumped a famous old fox which lived in the neighborhood and the chase was on. The run lasted a day and a half, covered at least one hundred and fifty miles and at one time the route was fifty miles from its point of origin. Some hours after the chase began, it developed into a contest between the old and famous fox and one young hound. Finally, with the pads worn from the feet of the chaser and the chased, the hound closed in on the fox and after one or two desperate shakes both dropped dead. A remarkable example of the spirit and endurance of both fox and hound.

In most respects the grey fox is quite similar to the red. This animal, however, belongs to the genus *Urocyon* which is derived from two Greek words meaning dog tail. The members of this genus have tails with a concealed mane of stiff hairs with no intermixture of soft fur such as found in the red fox. The specific name of the grey fox is *cinereoargenteus* meaning ashy silver which is the general ground color of the fox in question.

In structure the grey fox is much like the red although usually somewhat smaller. It is easily distinguished from its red cousin by its grizzled grey ground color and the black tip on its tail.

The range of the grey fox includes most of the United States and Central America. This species prefers unbroken forest and rough sagebrush country to the areas which are even partially devoted to agriculture.

The general habits of both red and grey foxes are alike, but the red fox is better known because much of our knowledge pertaining to foxes has been built around the red species of the Old World and at the same time the grey species has no color variations which make their fur so highly prized and famous as that of their silver relatives.

Both the red and the grey fox are most destructive to game birds and animals, and even to certain domesticated species. The actual damage done by these animals annually amounts to thousands of dollars and probably far exceeds the good they do by destroying certain of our smaller rodent pests.

In spite of their destructive nature, the red foxes have many friends who greatly admire them for their sporting characteristics. The grey fox, on the other hand, does not afford good sport to those who enjoy fox-hunting with hound and horse, because this species does not usually give long chases through open country, but is more inclined to stay within a limited area of woodland and when hard-pressed seeks refuge in trees rather than in dens. Thus, the little grey has not even the friendship of the fox hunters and his lot is that of almost universal disrepute.



Wild Turkeys on Game Refuge No. 8, Lycoming County. These birds are increasing as the result of the establishment of over 50 Refuges for their protection.

## FRUITS OF VIOLATIONS

By CHAS. F. STAMBAUGH

IT IS not unusual for the Harrisburg Office of the Board of Game Commissioners to receive a letter something like this:

"The mother of two small children informs me that her husband is in prison for killing a deer in closed season. She is wholly dependent upon him for food and shelter. What can be done?"

A situation of this kind offers one of the most perplexing and at times painful problems to be faced by Game officials; and it reveals a condition in Game Law enforcement which many sportsmen have apparently not given full consideration.

Too often the wife, children or other dependents of a wilful Game Law violator are innocent victims of a thoughtless offense committed without proper forethought of the consequences. No one is willing to see such innocent victims assist in paying the penalty for an offense in which they were in no manner involved.

Unemployment during the past five years of economic depression has contributed heavily to game violations; and to what extent poverty and want should be accepted as a reasonable excuse for violating the Game Law is highly debatable.

Enforcement officials in charge of this work are not without mercy and try to be human in handling all cases of punishment coming before them. But, a Game Protector is sworn to discharge the duties of his office with fidelity. He is taught to enforce the law without fear or favor. He is subject to criticism for neglect of duty. Where, then, should the line be drawn between punishment and freedom, when game is unlawfully taken?

If all those in dire circumstances were permitted to kill game for food, the supply of wild birds and animals in Pennsylvania would soon be depleted, and there would not be nearly enough to go around.

The results of forty years of tireless effort to conserve the wildlife of the State would be literally wiped out. If one doubts that such a condition is possible, let him inquire of wild life conditions in some of the countries in Southern Europe, notably Italy, where constant killing and no protection have made that territory barren of wild birds and animals. This must not occur in Pennsylvania.

Our supply of wildlife must be properly regulated, protected and conserved as a source of both pleasure and subsistence. Sportsmen are well known for their generosity, and undoubtedly have the deepest sympathy for those individuals who find themselves in destitute circumstances. Rather than permit those in want to kill game birds and animals in closed season, it would be far better for conservation generally if sportsmen would in some way come to the assistance of persons in their community who are actually in need of food.

Game officials try earnestly to be just as lenient in prosecuting a destitute defendant, particularly one with innocent dependents, as the circumstances will permit; but if we are to enjoy a continuance of good hunting conditions with an ample supply of game, a general letdown on prosecuting game violations because of economic conditions is out of the question.

The right time to stop violations is before they are committed. Let us, then, through methods of kindness and education, endeavor to instill into the mind of the would-be violator, the utter thoughtlessness of bringing additional suffering upon his dependents by going out and killing a deer or a family of rabbits in closed season. If this can be accomplished, the Game Protector will be glad to be free of his unpleasant duty to prosecute in such cases, and the cause of conservation will be well served.



## ATTRACTING WILDLIFE

(Continued from Page 14)

Other plants suitable for food strips include cowpeas, millet, sorghum, and laredo soy beans. Cowpeas may be sown broadcast at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 bushels per acre or planted in rows  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  bushels in May or June. Millet is planted broadcast at the rate of 20 or 35 pounds per acre in June. Sorghum is planted in rows at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre or broadcast with about 1 peck in June. Soy beans are broadcast at the rate of 3 pecks per acre from the middle of May to the first of July. In mixture, of course, the amount per acre of each of the four plants should be only  $\frac{1}{4}$  of that given for planting per acre. The patches planted to the above can also include buckwheat broadcast at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  bushels per acre from May to August 15th; corn planted in rows at the rate of 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons per acre from May 1 to May 31st; kaffir corn planted in rows, 6 to 10 lbs., or broadcast 1 peck per acre in June; and Sudan grass broadcast 20 to 35 pounds per acre, May 15th to May 31st. Provided all 8 of the plants listed are used for a mixture the amount per acre of each would be  $\frac{1}{8}$  the amount given for planting per acre.

Food patches of wheat, rye, vetch, Austrian winter pea and German or crimson clover have been found good for quail. Wheat is planted 4 to 6 pecks per acre, planted about the time of the first killing frost. Rye planted 4 to 6 pecks per acre at about the same time as wheat or a little later. Vetch 20 to 30 pounds per acre from August 1st to November 1st. Austrian winter pea at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 bushels per acre in February or March. German or crimson clover is planted broadcast 15 pounds to the acre about August.

Volunteer foods, consisting of various weed seeds, can often be secured by having parts of abandoned fields plowed. Soils very often contain thousands of seeds of many kinds dropped years ago. They germinate only when influenced by the sun and other conditions. Plowing brings about favorable conditions for part of these weed seeds.

Sportsmen quite frequently secure the cooperation of farmers by purchasing a few shocks of buckwheat or unhusked corn or a patch of uncut corn which is allowed to remain in the fields. It should be kept in

mind that to be most useful the corn or buckwheat should be left near good cover. Perhaps arrangements could also be made to permit a strip of uncut grain or hay to remain along the edges of some fields. A strip four feet wide will do much good. If wheat stubble is cut high it provides some cover to birds seeking the waste grains in the stubble field during the fall of the year.

Some briars, grape vines, bittersweet, etc., should be encouraged along fence rows, old dumps, stone quarries, gullied areas and other unused corners of the farm.

Boy Scouts could help immensely in providing food for game and song birds if each troop would arrange for a patch of sun flowers. These provide excellent food for song birds and for game birds. A small patch near good cover would not require much work for the returns which would be secured for the birds. It is planted any time up to the middle of July in rows far enough apart to permit cultivation. Eight or ten pounds per acre should be sown and cultivated the same as corn. A small patch of broom corn could also be planted near good game cover. This is very good quail food. It is planted about one to two weeks after the first corn is planted, that is May 1st to June 15th. It is planted at the rate of about 4 pounds per acre. The seed is



placed in rows  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart and covered about 1 inch deep. It must be cultivated by harrowing or hoeing frequently. After the seed ripens in the fall the tops of the stalks should be bent down so that the seed hangs about 18 inches above the ground. In many sections it will also be possible for the Scouts to secure berry bushes or other game foodplants for planting in clumps around stone piles or other places where permission can be obtained to plant.

The Scouts should also start now the building of feeding shelters under which game can be fed this winter. If shelters are built now game will have become accustomed to them before next winter's snow makes artificial feeding essential. Plans for shelters can be secured from the Game Commission.

If each one interested and concerned in this important problem helps just a little bit, it will go a long way toward helping Pennsylvania retain its enviable position as a great game State. It must also be remembered that the things which help game help the song and insectivorous birds. We all know their value to the orchardist and the farmer as insect destroyers.

## DEER SHOOTING OR DEER KILLING?

(Continued from Page 5)

moved. For instance—if your rifle groups its shots to the left the front sight must be moved to the left to move the shot group to the right. Or, if your rifle groups its shots to the right the front sight must be



moved to the right to move the shot group to the left.

It would appear to the inexperienced that the reverse of the above should be true. However, when the front sight is moved to the right the barrel is moved to the left of the line of aim or when the front sight is moved to the left the barrel is moved to the right of the line of aim, thus moving the groups to center.

On rifles equipped with a rear sight adjustable to both elevation and windage to move shot groups to the right or left the windage adjustment is made in the same direction it is desired the shot group to move or change. For instance if the rifle groups its shots to the left the rear sight is moved to the right in order to move the shot group in this direction.

After carefully sighting your rifle to shoot center at a given range try firing several shots rapid fire, not only on a paper target but at a practical mark, such as a rock, to determine whether or not you have the tendency of taking a coarse front sight which will result in your rifle shooting high. If you find that this is true carefully sight your rifle to shoot low then try another group of shots at rapid fire to ascertain if you have corrected your tendency to shoot high. After your rifle has been sighted to your satisfaction get in as much practical shooting as you can afford in the few weeks prior to the opening of the deer season.

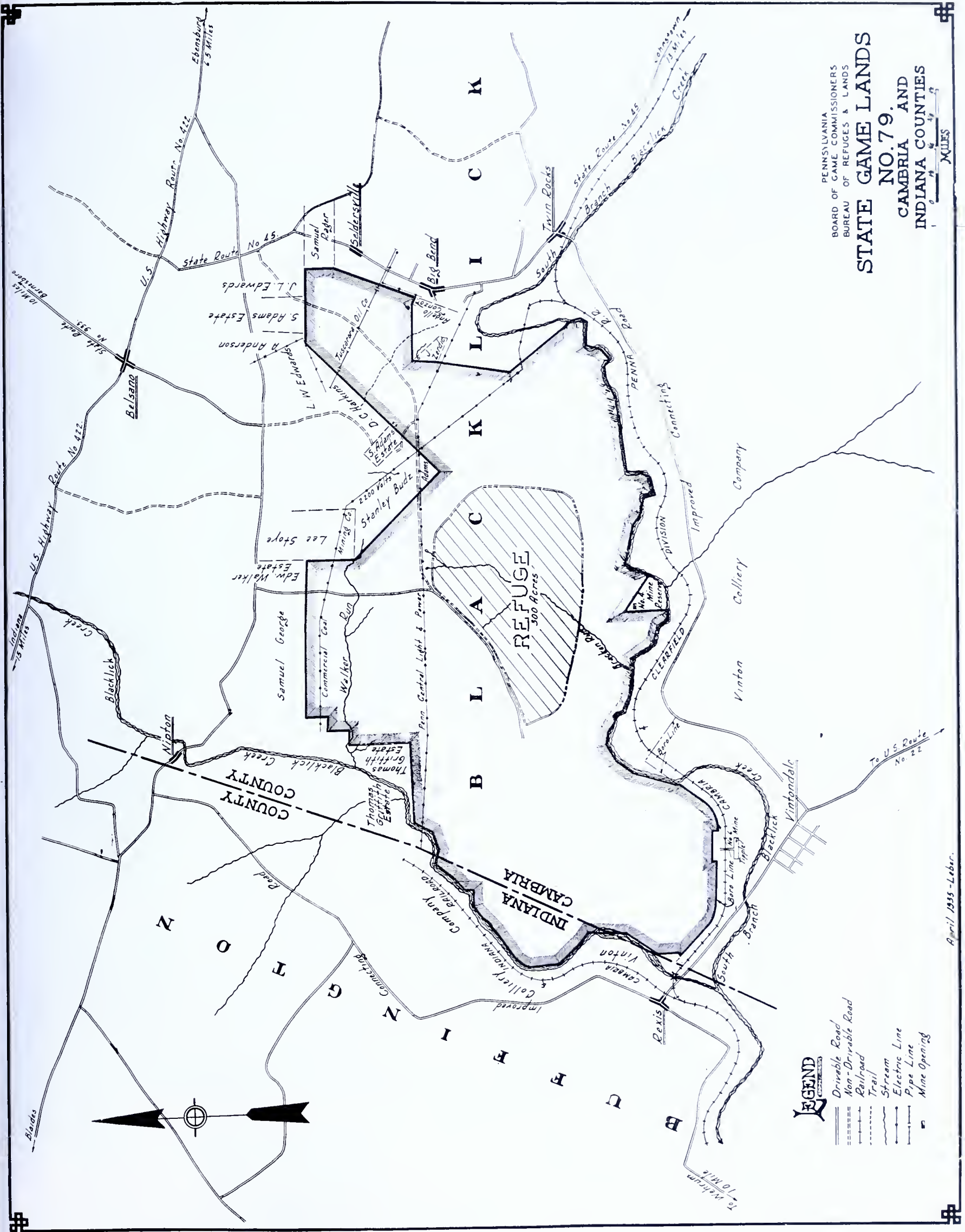
The man who hunts deer with a shotgun should fire groups at twenty-five and fifty yards or farther if his groups are small enough in order to determine just where he must hold on a deer. There is no adjustment to shotgun sights and unless this is done he is hunting deer with only accidental chances of success. By so tra-geting his shotgun he will learn at just what ranges he can expect to hit game consistently and where to hold.

The man who waits until deer season opens and until he gets into deer camp to target his weapon will make himself about as popular to his brother hunters as a weasel in a farmer's hen house.

If the man who up until the present time has been hunting deer for a great many years without success by reasons contained in the foregoing lines will awaken to the realization that perhaps failure or success depends mostly upon himself he should be able to change a lot of his deer hunting into an occasional deer killing.







PENNSYLVANIA  
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS  
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

# STATE GAME LANDS NO. 79. CAMBRIA AND INDIANA COUNTIES

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MILES

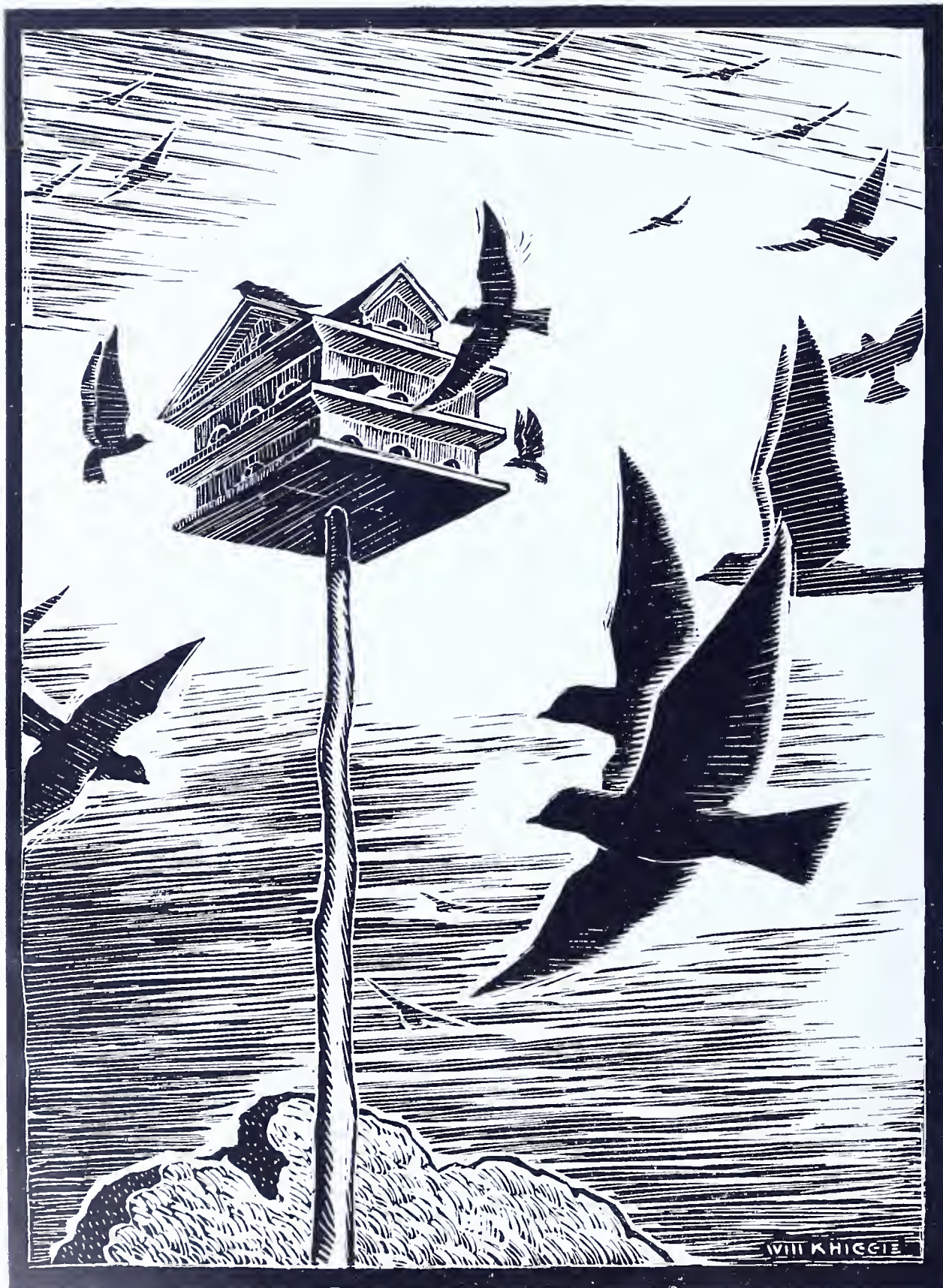
## LEGEND

- Drivable Road
- Non-Drivable Road
- Railroad
- Trail
- Stream
- Electric Line
- Pipe Line
- Mine Opening

April 1935 - Labor.



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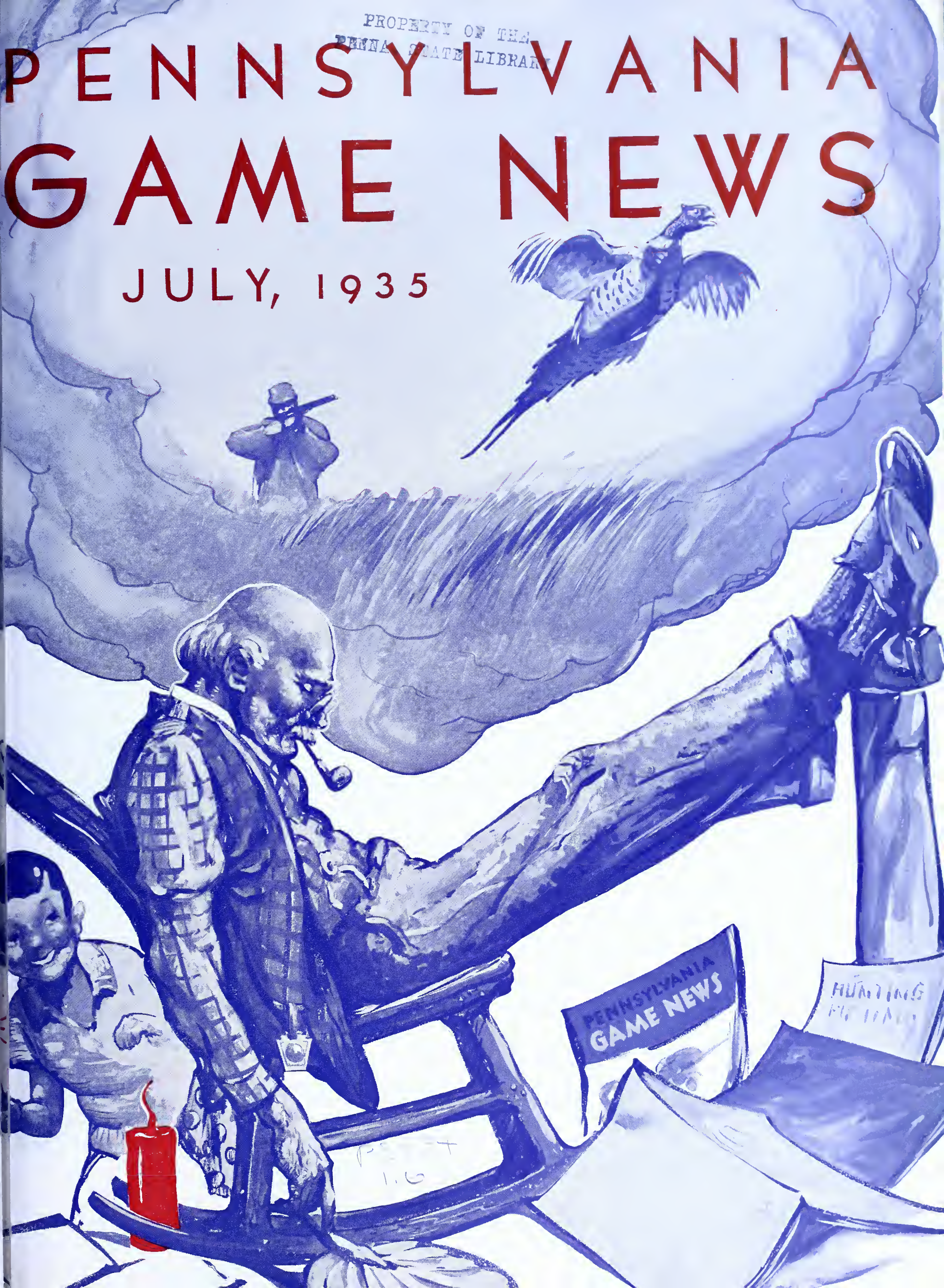




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# PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

JULY, 1935





# PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

(Published monthly by the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners)

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Remember that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Material for each issue should be submitted not later than the FIRST OF EACH PRECEDING MONTH.

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## STRAY CATS—WHO'S TO BLAME?

It is easy enough to blame the stray cat for all the game and song birds he kills but the ones who deserve the greater blame are those who through thoughtlessness, indifference or sentimentality add yearly to the ever growing army of marauding felines by dumping litter after litter of unwanted kittens somewhere in the woods, or alongside of the road, instead of getting rid of them humanely.

Cats must eat and when there is no one to feed them they go about rustling their own grub, whether it is a young rabbit or a robin or two.

I have known summer resorts rich in game and song birds to be denuded of these valuable creatures in the course of a few months all because some one decided not to take home the "family" Tabby acquired during their vacation period. They simply "forgot" to take them, and the poor, deserted creatures, blameless in their hunger, were forced to subsist on whatever they could find.

The inconsistency of the whole thing is that in many cases the very people who criticize sportsmen for killing stray cats belong to that sentimental group who are responsible for their being here in the first place.

If it is heartless, as they put it, to wage warfare against the stray cat, then it is doubly heartless and cruel for people to sneak out some dark night and dump the sack of unwanted kittens along some roadside.

If such people would think twice before doing such a thing, and instead humanely get rid of any surplus stock, no one would have anything to kick about and there would be far more birds to help man continue his fight against that one great menace—insects—which, uncontrolled, would ruin in a very short time his crops and orchards.

## DO NOT MOLEST YOUNG GAME

At this time of the year C. C. C. Camps working on the Pine Blister Rust Campaign are clearing out gooseberry bushes, the alternate hosts to this devastating tree scourge in various areas, and in the course of their work they naturally come across many fawn deer. In this connection the Game Commission has asked the Department of Forests and Waters to instruct the officers and men associated with such camps not to molest these creatures except in cases where it is definitely known the mother has been killed.



Photo by P. H. Seitzinger

This is what happens when cats are left to shift for themselves

Similar cooperation on the part of the Department of Forests and Waters helped save quite a few bears early this spring, and the Game Commission feels sure the same splendid spirit of cooperation will result in the saving of hundreds of young deer.

The Game Commission is also asking C. C. C. Camps to cooperate by reporting either to the Game Commission or to the local game protector any dead deer which they find in their territory, as an investigation of the deer herd is now being made and the Department wants all the data it can possibly amass. Especially do they want an immediate report of any animals which show evidence of disease, the carcasses of which are fresh enough for examination by Department pathologists in case this is deemed necessary.

Fishermen, campers and others who go in the woods at this time of year are also asked to report any dead deer they find. All such reports will go a long way toward establishing a working basis for the Commission's research program.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD,  
Executive Secretary

Help secure new readers for the GAME NEWS. The more subscribers the better the magazine. Write a friend's name on the attached application blank, attach the fifty cent subscription fee, and mail it in. We will see that he receives the very next issue.

If you have any ideas for increasing the circulation let us have them. We always welcome suggestions from our readers.



# NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

## New Propagation Head

Charles Wellington Wessell of Doylestown, Bucks County, has been appointed Chief, Division of Propagation and Game Farms, vice C. A. Hiller, who was made Chief of the Division of Game Purchase and Distribution.

Mr. Wessell, whose experience in game propagation and research qualifies him for the post, has written many articles on rearing game and has developed two of the best strains of pure Mongolian and Melanistic Mutant pheasants in the country. He is also known for his knowledge of game bird standards and methods of releasing and restocking.

A former newspaperman and veteran sportsman, Mr. Wessell has worked ardently during recent years to bring about a better relationship between landowners and sportsmen, and has assisted many fish and game associations in their distribution and management of game.

## BEAR DAMAGE INCREASING

During the month of May, 1935, the Bureau of Protection of the Board of Game Commissioners received 13 claims for the payment of damages by bear, 12 of which came from Potter County and one from Lycoming. The 12 claims from Potter covered the destruction of 48 sheep and 9 bee hives during this short period, and the Lycoming County case covered the loss of 1 hive of bees and contents.

The sudden increase in the bear damage claims is offering a serious problem. Two large bears were killed by farmers in Potter County recently in order to save their sheep from further destruction. It is hoped that with the increase in their natural food the animals will stop doing further damage.

## CROW CAMPAIGNS

Crow campaigns such as are being sponsored by numerous sportsmen's organizations throughout the State are all right and serve to keep these black marauders in check where they are too numerous. However, it is well to bear in mind these programs should only be aimed at proper control and not at extermination.

## Lost

One Colt Special No. 571587 belonging to Game Protector Robert Latimer, Muncy Valley. Please notify if found.

## Food and Cover Development Expert Appointed

Realizing the importance of improving environmental conditions for game wherever possible, and especially on State game lands, a food and cover development expert has been employed by the Board and assigned to the Bureau of Refuges and Lands. He is S. Weston Scott, who for the past ten years has been actively engaged in the purchase and development of private shooting estates for prominent sportsmen and sportswomen throughout the east. Among some of the tracts he has developed is one of 15,000 acres in South Carolina belonging to Franklin Hutton, New York; one of 1,200 acres along the eastern shore of Maryland for Walter P. Chrysler; one of 800 acres also along the eastern shore of Maryland, for Frederick McCormack of Baltimore; and a tract of 3000 acres in Alabama, primarily quail hunting territory, for Mrs. Paulina Dupont Dean and Mrs. Esther Dupont Weir. He assembled, purchased and developed all of these tracts to improve game conditions by stocking, propagation and planning for food and cover.

## A WARNING

One death and a lot of narrow escapes have already resulted because of the carelessness of some hunters while shooting groundhogs. Only recently a farmer of Glen Rock narrowly escaped being shot while working in his fields by a band of men hunting groundhogs from a moving automobile. A police dog which was standing near Mr. Miller at the time was seriously injured by one of the bullets. The men were not displaying their hunting licenses.

This practice not only is dangerous to individuals who might be working in fields but to passing motorists as well and the Game Commission will take every step possible to curb it.

## SUMMER TRAPPING OF WEASELS

By HARRY VAN CLEVE

Certain individuals in some of the counties of Pennsylvania have recently been making a success of trapping weasels during the summer months. These animals are just as destructive, or perhaps more so, during the spring and summer months when the rabbits and other small game animals and birds are rearing their young as at any other time. There is no reason why anyone who has time to devote to it should not add to his income by catching some of these pests during the summer months. Traps should be carefully set in small eubys and so arranged that rabbits or other game will not be caught. Bait with a piece of cloth saturated with the fish oil animal scent made by adding to 1 pint of fish oil 1 oz. oil of anise, 1 oz. oil of Rhodium and 1 oz. pulverized asafoetida. Add a few drops of the scent each time the traps are visited. The liquid from the scent glands of the weasel will also attract these animals. Skin the animals at once, rub with a little salt or borax and dry thoroughly before sending through the mails as putrid packages will be thrown out by the postal authorities.

## New Land Title Certification Head

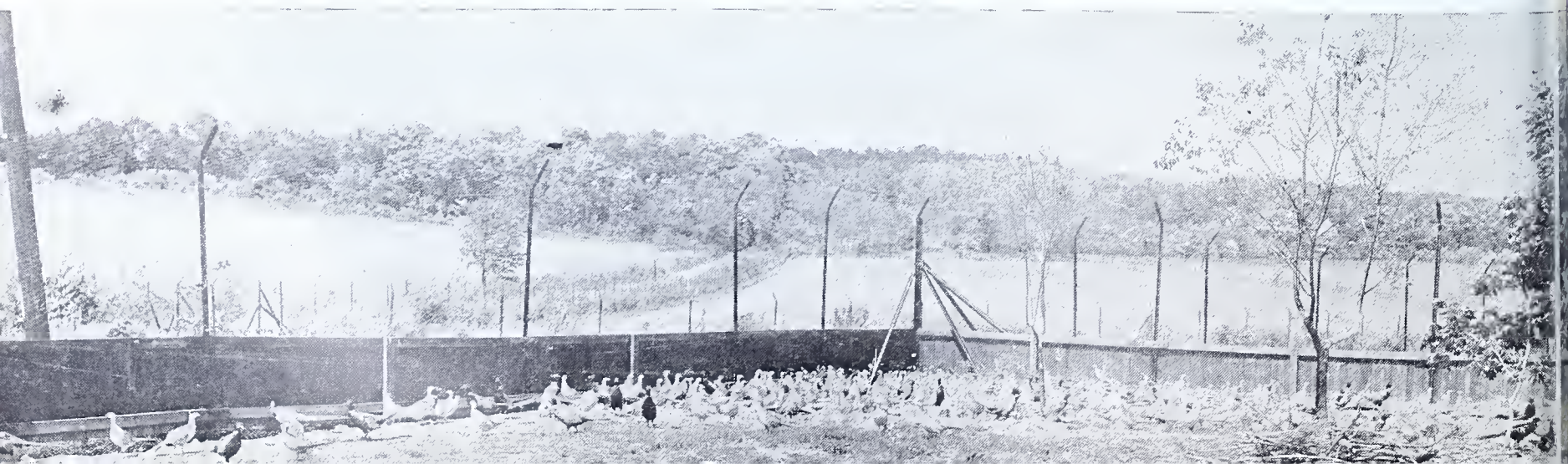
Marshall M. Cohen, Esquire, of Lancaster, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, has been appointed as Special Deputy Attorney General, and assigned to the Board of Game Commissioners. His appointment was effective as of April 2, 1935.

Mr. Cohen's duties embrace the approval and certification of titles to all lands purchased by the Board of Game Commissioners. He succeeds Paul L. Hutchison, a former Deputy Attorney General, who resigned in January, 1935.

A graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., in 1926, he received his degree of L. L. B. from the Law School of Harvard University in 1929. Since his graduation from Law School, Mr. Cohen has been located in Lancaster, Pa.

Prior to his affiliation with the Commonwealth, Mr. Cohen was engaged in certifying and approving titles for the Federal Government.

PANORAMA OF ONE OF THE PHEASANT REARING FIELDS AT FISHER STATE GAME FARM





## DR. MOORE AT CAMBRIA MEETING

Dr. Wm. H. Moore, Member of the Board from Philadelphia, spoke to the 203 members and guests of the Central Cambria Sportsmen's Association on matters concerning activities of the Game Commission. One of the points stressed was the necessity for another open season on the killing of loes, the scarcity of food and unbalanced proportions of the two sexes bringing this about. Dr. Moore, who was introduced by Judge George W. Griffith, also illustrated an entertaining Alaskan hunt with still scenes taken at the time.

The toastmaster for the evening was W. H. Denlinger. The address of welcome was delivered by John U. McFadden, President of the organization. Robert Bolsinger was general chairman. A splendid turkey dinner was served by the King's Daughters of the local Presbyterian Church.

As part of their program to increase the circulation of The PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS, the Board, at a recent meeting, directed Norman M. Wood of Coatesville, well known to practically every sportsmen's organization for the educational work he has been doing during the past ten years, to assist in managing this important work.

He will be glad to receive any constructive suggestions for adding new readers to our list and to that end we hope that everyone will cooperate.

## PROSECUTIONS

Officers of the Game Commission prosecuted 113 cases during April, of which twenty-two were illegal deer cases; fifteen were for killing game in closed season; seventeen for dogs chasing game; four for violation of the Alien Gun Law; four for violation of the Alien Dog Law, and fifty-one miscellaneous prosecutions.

Of the miscellaneous cases two were for attempts to collect bounty fraudulently, each resulting in \$100.00 fines. Both of the defendants tried to probate foxes killed in New York State.

## PAVE THE WAY FOR MORE OPEN HUNTING TERRITORY

Mr. E. L. Fenstermacher, of Lancaster, is a real diplomat in that he has subscribed to the GAME NEWS for a number of his farmer friends. He says this is an excellent way to pay them for permitting him to hunt, and he is right.

If more farmers read the GAME NEWS they would soon realize that sportsmen are doing everything in their power to protect the interests of the landowner. They would also realize that the vandal is outlawed by the sporting fraternity and that through the efforts of organized sportsmen's clubs this class of hunter is now far in the minority.

These and many other age old problems of farmers and sportsmen are discussed in the News from time to time in a manner which would go a long way toward establishing more friendly relations between the two groups, and sportsmen generally would be making a big step forward if they followed Mr. Fenstermacher's plan.



Left, Game Protector Arthur Logue, and right, Division Game Supervisor Hayes T. Englert with sheep killing bear killed by farmer in Potter County to protect others of his herd.

## SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1935

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Weasels	Goshawks	Amounts
Adams .....	0	0	15	0	15.00
Allegheny .....	0	1	15	0	19.00
Armstrong .....	0	2	10	0	18.00
Beaver .....	0	1	1	0	5.00
Bedford .....	0	1	23	0	27.00
Berks .....	0	2	60	0	68.00
Blair .....	0	1	25	0	29.00
Bradford .....	0	1	38	0	42.00
Bucks .....	0	6	53	0	77.00
Butler .....	0	0	18	0	18.00
Cambria .....	0	5	49	0	69.00
Cameron .....	1	4	2	0	33.00
Carbon .....	0	3	13	0	25.00
Centre .....	0	1	8	0	12.00
Chester .....	0	0	21	0	21.00
Clarion .....	0	0	11	0	11.00
Clearfield .....	0	2	29	0	37.00
Clinton .....	0	3	14	0	26.00
Columbia .....	0	0	12	0	12.00
Crawford .....	0	0	28	0	28.00
Cumberland .....	0	7	14	0	42.00
Dauphin .....	0	7	24	0	52.00
Delaware .....	0	0	12	0	12.00
Elk .....	0	1	2	0	6.00
Erie .....	0	0	21	0	21.00
Fayette .....	0	6	24	0	48.00
Forest .....	0	0	9	0	9.00
Franklin .....	0	1	10	0	14.00
Fulton .....	0	0	12	0	12.00
Greene .....	0	0	8	0	8.00
Huntingdon .....	0	8	15	0	47.00
Indiana .....	0	8	21	0	53.00
Jefferson .....	0	1	19	0	23.00
Juniata .....	0	2	7	0	15.00
Lackawanna .....	0	3	15	0	27.00
Lancaster .....	0	3	62	0	74.00
Lawrence .....	0	0	4	0	4.00
Lebanon .....	0	0	13	0	13.00
Lehigh .....	0	2	15	0	23.00
Luzerne .....	0	3	15	0	27.00
Lycoming .....	0	6	19	0	43.00
McKean .....	0	1	52	0	56.00
Mercer .....	0	0	15	0	15.00
Mifflin .....	0	0	8	0	8.00
Monroe .....	0	0	12	0	12.00
Montgomery .....	0	0	33	0	33.00
Montour .....	0	0	3	0	3.00
Northampton .....	0	1	42	0	46.00
Northumberland .....	0	1	16	0	20.00
Perry .....	0	4	17	0	33.00
Philadelphia .....	0	1	4	0	8.00
Pike .....	0	3	2	1	19.00
Potter .....	0	0	17	0	17.00
Scrubbykill .....	0	2	46	0	54.00
Snyder .....	0	0	13	0	13.00
Somerset .....	0	3	28	0	40.00
Sullivan .....	0	3	5	0	17.00
Susquehanna .....	0	6	17	0	41.00
Tioga .....	0	2	35	0	43.00
Union .....	0	2	4	0	12.00
Venango .....	0	0	10	0	10.00
Warren .....	0	0	21	0	21.00
Washington .....	0	1	12	0	16.00
Wayne .....	0	4	15	0	31.00
Westmoreland .....	0	4	26	0	42.00
Wyoming .....	0	1	15	0	19.00
York .....	0	1	64	0	68.00
Totals ..	1	131	1,318	1	\$1,862.00
Total claims for the month—797.					

## NEW GAME LANDS

At a recent meeting the Game Commission approved the purchase, subject to proper title clearance, of a total of 2318 acres of State Game Lands in the following counties:

245 acres in Butler County which will become a part of State Game Lands 95; 50 acres in Fulton County, part of Game Lands 53; 535 acres in Huntingdon County, part of Game Lands No. 99; also 802 additional acres in Huntingdon County; 324 in Lackawanna County, part of Game Lands 91 and 300 additional acres not a part of the above tract; and 62 acres in Northumberland and Montour Counties.



Photo by Joe Sedlak

Deer trapped in ice flow saved by daring sportsman last winter. Several other deer also tried to cross but took warning when the ice started to crack and turned back.

## Importance of Predator Control

During the fiscal year June 1, 1934 to May 31, 1935, bounty was paid on 115 wildcats, 9,487 gray foxes, 73,514 weasels and 171 goshawks. Had these predators been allowed to live, and had they destroyed one rabbit or its equivalent each month during the year, it would amount to 1,999,936 rabbits. The replacement cost of a rabbit is about \$1.00, while that of a quail, grouse, ringneck or wild turkey is much more. Therefore the replacement cost of the game animals and birds that in all probability would have been destroyed by these predators, would have amounted to more than the entire income of the Game Commission.



The Loyalsock Creek in front of the State Game Farm, Loyalsockville, Lycoming County, is a mecca for swimmers and bathers in the hot summer months.



### ALBINO SQUIRRELS

Fish Warden George W. Cross, Hammer-sley Fork, reports seeing a nest of grey squirrels near Keating, two of which were normal in color, the other two being albinos.

Mr. Cross also reports seeing two cows and a bull elk at the head of the Lobo branch of Young Woman's Creek, on the evening of May 24th. They apparently were in excellent physical condition.

## Game Protectors Apprehend Camp Thieves



Keen observation on the part of Game Protector Arthur G. Logue, Coudersport, resulted in the arrest of a group of men who had ransacked the hunting camp of Game Commissioner A. W. Lee,

Clearfield. Mr. Lee's camp is located on the Cross Fork branch of Kettle Creek, near Abbott.

Mr. Logue received word of the robbery on the evening of April 29th and the next morning went out to the camp and secured a list of the stolen equipment, which included 2 trunks, 1 containing 17 blankets and 1 containing canned goods; 1 Atwater Kent radio and speaker; 2 skillets; 1 roll linoleum; 1 five gallon can of oil; 2 cushions and 1 small alarm clock with the word "Monitor" on the face.

Mr. Logue started an investigation of the case but it was not until the morning of May 13, when he received a telephone call from Fish Warden George Cross, asking for assistance in apprehending two fish law violators, that he secured the first clue which pointed toward the robbery.

Officers Cross, Logue and another by the name of Foote, started for the Yocum Run section of Kettle Creek to look for the suspected fish law violators, and while looking about their tent Mr. Logue noted a small clock standing on top of the stove. Closer

scrutiny revealed the name "Monitor" on the face. He then started looking things over in earnest and when through was quite convinced he had located the property stolen from Commissioner Lee's cabin.

The story is rather a long one in that before it was all over one of the men, Ward Summerson, was finally caught, apprehended for catching more than the limit of trout, and finally admitted having entered Mr. Lee's cabin on the night of April 27 and taking the above mentioned articles, most of which were in his home at Durys Run near Renovo. The next morning he was arraigned before Justice W. A. Ham and held under \$1,000.00 for the June term of Court of Potter County. As yet his partner, Eschenbaugh, is still at large and every effort is being made to capture him. Both of these men have police records, this making the third time Summerson has been arrested for game and fish violations. Eschenbaugh has just finished serving an eight month term in the Clinton County jail.

In his report Protector Logue cites several other cases of camp breaking which they were successful in breaking up and apprehending the culprits. He, together with Officers Cross and Foote are deserving of a great deal of commendation from all the sportsmen in that section as the good work they have accomplished will do much toward putting a stop to such practices.

### GAME MANAGEMENT STUDIES

By HENRY E. CLEPPER

Sportsmen and all others promoting wild life and timber conservation in Pennsylvania will be interested in a new type of forest research study recently initiated by the Division of Research of the Department of Forests and Waters.

In an effort to determine the proper technique of making improvement cuttings in timber stands in order to benefit wildlife as well as wood growth, a series of experimental plots has been started in the Mont Alto State Forest.

It has long been known that there appears to be a limit in the severity of forest cutting beyond which game animals and birds of all kinds find it increasingly difficult to obtain adequate food and cover.

Believing that it is possible to obtain a type of cutting which will be of optimum benefit both to the timber and wildlife, foresters in the Division of Research are attempting by experimental means to obtain information as to the proper degree of thinning to obtain that balance.

Plots have been laid out under cover and slope conditions in the southern hardwood type, common to the South Mountains, and additional plots are proposed for other age classes and types elsewhere in Pennsylvania.

The experiments are being carried on under the direction of John E. Aughanbaugh and John C. Kase of the Mont Alto office of the Division of Research. James N. Morton of the State Board of Game Commissioners is assisting in their preparation.

It is hoped that the information obtained may serve as a guide to E. C. W. camp foresters in improvement cutting projects being carried on in the State Forests by the Civilian Conservation Corps.



Natural deer lick on Game Refuge No. 8 in Lycoming County. Here many of the animals are seen from time to time by the refuge keeper.



# Not Generally Known

By NORMAN M. WOOD

Expert domestic rabbit breeders declare that when the young are handled by humans the mother rabbit will invariably kill her babies. Very likely the same applies to the wild rabbit when disturbed.

Workmen on the construction of a new road in Berks County recently observed a huge black snake catch and kill a half grown rabbit and then swallow it whole. The workman killed the snake.

The Eastern Counties, Game, Fish and Protective Association, located at Paoli, has leased a farm south of the town, where they contemplate having many prominent gatherings of sportsmen. Hon. Nathan Pechin, Wayne, sheriff of Delaware County, was one of the Club's promoters and served as president for a number of years. The Clemmens Brothers, Paoli, have also demonstrated their interest in game, fish and forestry activities. Thomas Pawling, Downingtown, has been chosen president, and Richard Jones, Coatesville, secretary, of the Chester County Rod and Gun Club Junior Sportsmen's Association, Thorndale. The boys, between the ages

of 8 and 18 years, recently staged a trap shoot. The boy's Club functions independently of the Senior Club.

Honorable Frank B. Foster, big game hunter, who operates the Mt. Calm Game Farm near Kimberton, will soon be off on another one of his big game expeditions, this time to the Arctic. Mr. Foster has a wonderful collection of mounted wild animals which he bagged himself in the wilds of South Africa and other countries.

In sections of the State where the CCC Camps are located the officers declare that their men are killing many copperhead and rattlesnakes, taking every precaution, however against being struck. It is estimated that upwards of 3,000 of these poisonous reptiles are killed by the CCC boys every summer.

And now they are using a record on a portable radio for crow shooting which records a crow fight and other reproductions. Cawing like a crow on the air is a new innovation.



A deer jumped through the above window in residential Harrisburg, breaking several pieces of furniture. C. B. Baum, special investigator, in picture.



Photo by M. J. Farabaugh  
"Wimpie"—a year old buck found around Owl Hollow Camp in a very emaciated condition. He responded to the kind treatment of the members who fed him regularly. He filled out quickly on potato peelings, cabbage, pancakes, ear corn, etc. He licked his lips at the mere mention of cabbage. He would not scare at shooting but would bound away when he heard wood cracking in the stove. He would often peep in the camp window.

## Fraudulent Bounty Claims

By HARRY VAN CLEVE

THE Division of Predatory Animals receives during each fiscal year from thirty-five to forty thousand claims for bounty on predatory animals. Our experience with these claims and the records kept during the past twenty-five years has convinced us that more than ninety per cent of the trappers who collect bounty for the killing of noxious animals in Pennsylvania are honest and are perfectly willing to comply with all of the rules as set forth in the Bounty Law. There are, however, certain individuals scattered throughout the Commonwealth who persist in using every imaginable device to collect bounty fraudulently. This occurs most frequently in the border counties where it is most convenient to secure pelts of animals killed in other states. Wild cats have been presented for bounty from as far away as California and Louisiana; gray foxes from Montana and weasels said to have originated in Russia. These few chiselers among our army of trappers cause much extra work and expense and make it necessary for everyone connected with the bounty office to be continually on the alert in order to protect the bounty fund against these crooks.

The method used in the bounty office to combat this practice is first, a careful check of the condition of the pelts against the statements made in the affidavit, and the manner in which the animal was skinned and the pelt cared for. The methods used by our regular Pennsylvania trappers have become well known and are easily recognized. These methods vary in different parts of the State but over a period of years the men

in the bounty office become familiar with the different types.

When a claim arrives that does not seem regular, the books are checked as to this claimant's past record and if not entirely satisfied that the claim is legitimate, it is either referred to the Special Investigator or sent to the County Game Protector for investigation. If there is any question as to the legality of the claim and the claimant is not able to answer all questions to the satisfaction of the investigator, payment is refused. If it develops that there was any intent on the part of the claimant to defraud the Commonwealth, prosecution is at once brought and fines collected. In some cases jail sentences have been imposed.

During the past fiscal year 103 cases have been investigated and 21 cases of fraudulent claims have been prosecuted and \$2,100.00 in fines collected. This does not include the many claims that through ignorance of the rules or some other irregularity payment was refused, nor does it include the many cases where prosecution was not brought on account of the extreme poverty of the claimants but payment refused.

The deterring effect of these activities on others who might be tempted to engage in these fraudulent practices is difficult to estimate, but our experiences over many years have convinced us that any let-up in these activities would soon be followed by an increase in fraudulent claims as more than 90% of these cases have proven to be the claimant's first offense.

**THERE ARE NOW 184 GAME REFUGES IN PENNSYLVANIA COMPRISING 128,328 ACRES SURROUNDED BY WIRE.**

**SPORTSMEN NOW OWN 465,373 ACRES OF GOOD GAME TERRITORY IN PENNSYLVANIA.**





LOADING 6,000 MEXICAN BOBWHITE QUAIL AT EAGLE PASS, TEXAS, DEC. 4, 1916, FOR SHIPMENT TO PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION. TODAY PENNSYLVANIA RAISES HER OWN QUAIL.

## Osprey or Fish Hawk

By Dr. GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON



Anyone who has seen this graceful, gull-like hawk capturing its prey will never forget the scene. Headlong it plunges into the water where it may be lost to sight for several seconds, to appear again shortly with a fish held firmly in its talons. With a shake or two, and subsequent shivering, to rid the plumage of water, the bird makes off, fish pointed in the direction of flight. Occasionally an Osprey in capturing a fish larger than it can manage is unable to extricate its claws and is drowned. Cases of this kind are rare, however. I remember seeing hundreds of these great birds fishing in the surf along the Delaware coast; so numerous they were that splashing sounds were incessant and their squealing calls riotous.

Along certain portions of the coast Ospreys nest abundantly. Their bulky nests are sometimes built upon the ground, but are usually placed in dead trees. Farmers become very fond of the harmless birds and protect them ardently. But the Bald Eagle gives the Fish Hawk no rest. Parasite that he is, he waits until the more successful fisherman has captured his prey, whereupon he swoops down and nags and bullies the Osprey until the fish is dropped. It is strange that the Ospreys do not band together and drive the eagles out of the country.

Ospreys' eggs, which number two or three, are very handsomely marked with rich chestnut brown. The young birds are reared exclusively on fish.

In Pennsylvania the Osprey is usually seen along the larger waterways where its gull-like appearance may cause comment. Quite often, due to the bird's white-marked head, and light-colored tail, the Osprey is identified as a Bald Eagle, and it will be admitted that the five-foot wing spread of the big Fish Hawk suggests an Eagle at once. In identifying the birds it is well to remember that the Bald Eagle's head and tail are pure white—whereas these are marked with black in the Osprey, and the feet of an Eagle are yellow, those of the Osprey being pale blue-gray.

## THE CROW

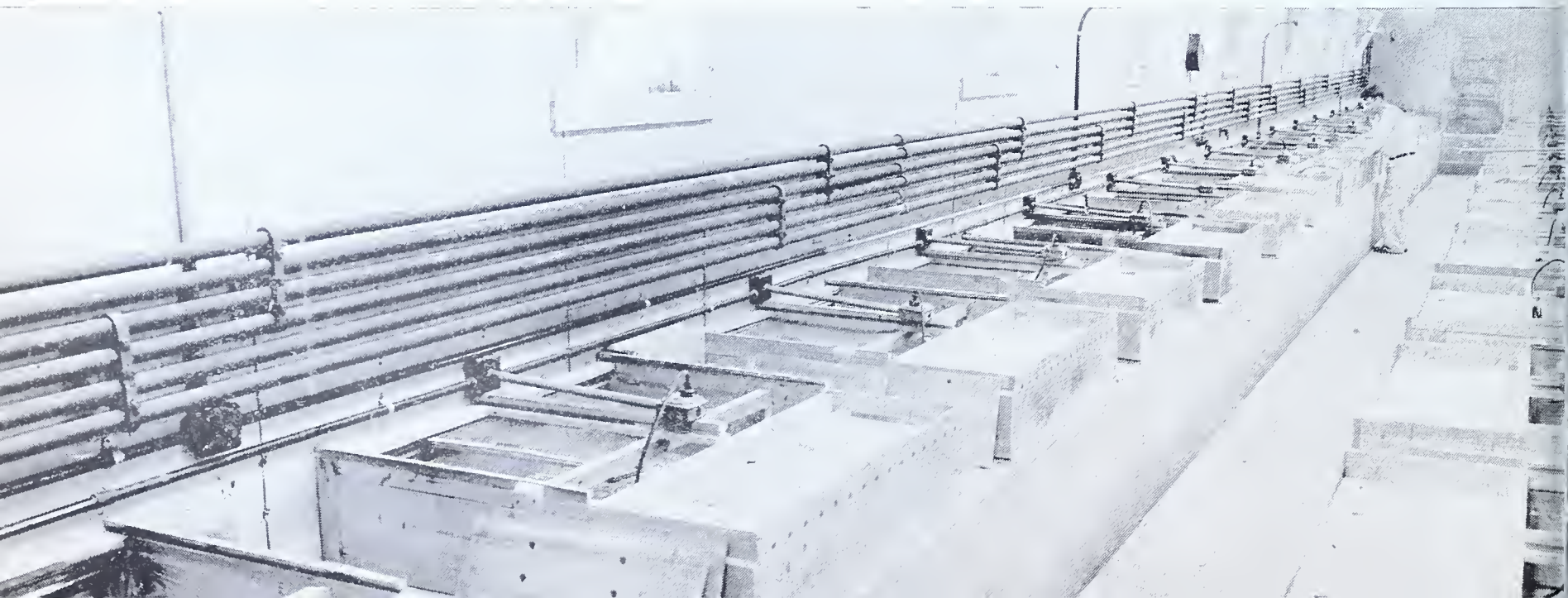
I'm told and I believe it so  
There never was a decent crow.  
All that I've ever read or heard  
About that inky feathered bird  
Is that he's listed everywhere  
The prowling pirate of the air.  
His character—to make it brief—  
Is that of murderer and thief;  
A creature vicious to the end  
With not one trait to recommend.

As for myself I could not state  
But one true cause why crows I hate.  
I've heard this vilest of our pests  
Robs and destroys the song birds' nests,  
And if unchecked will soon destroy  
All that men look upon with joy.  
Men who have closer watched than I  
This prowling pirate of the sky  
Have gathered endless proofs to show  
There never was a decent crow.

But my experience with the crow  
Is not so vast. I only know  
All summer long at break of day  
He caws my needed sleep away;  
Holds loud conventions in the trees  
And shrieks at everything he sees  
Till I who am to peace inclined  
Could murder him and all his kind.  
And I believe this must be so:  
There never was a decent crow.

Copyright, 1935, by Edgar Guest.

INTERIOR OF ONE WING OF MODERN QUAIL BROODER HOUSE AT FISHER STATE GAME FARM, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.





# State Game Lands Number 80 Has Interesting History

By F. P. PLESSINGER



His Majesty, the Ruffed Grouse

STATE Game Lands No. 80, located in Lebanon and Berks Counties, was originally included in a large tract of land acquired from the Leni Lenape Indians in 1732 by Penn's Heirs. The treaty of that date fixed the summit of the Blue Mountains as the Northern boundary.

It was all a part of what was then Lancaster County, which at that time extended from the Schuylkill to the Susquehanna, and from the Maryland Line to the top of Blue Mountain. In 1729 it included all of Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks Counties. Berks was separated in 1754 and Dauphin and Lebanon in 1815.

A small colony of Moravians made a settlement on the Swatara Creek and eastward into Monroe Valley in 1740, which was one of the first Moravian settlements in the State. They named their little log church "Bethel" which name was applied to the settlement and later to the Township. An Indian trail passed through the valley crossing the Blue Mountain at a point near the Bethel-Swatara line now known as Indian Path. The little church, located about three miles east of what is now State Game Lands, was replaced by a stone structure, and this is still standing. Its walls are intact after nearly two hundred years, and the old bell which once called the early pioneers to worship still hangs rusting and silent in the belfry. The Church records are still in existence and give a fairly good cross-section of the lives of these first settlers.

During the dark days which followed Braddock's defeat in July, 1755, this valley suffered along with other frontier settlements. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1756 relates how "Four men were killed by the Indians while plowing together in the field of one Fischer in the Valley"—and the records of the old church give their names as Franz Albrecht, Jacob Heindsche, Frederick Weise

and George Miess. These men were buried in the Bethel cemetery attended by a guard of Provincial Soldiers with services by Rev. Frederick Schlagel. Mr. David Lick of Fredericksburg has in his keeping an old map of the cemetery showing the location of the graves which are otherwise unmarked.

In 1752 a Warrant was issued to Byron Gillespie for a tract of 247 acres along the Valley Creek. This was patented in 1838 by Jonathan Seidel, who with Philip Killinger built and operated the Monroe Valley Forge at the edge of what is now State Game Lands No. 80, which forge for many years was a going concern. The surrounding mountain sides were denuded of timber to burn charcoal used in working the iron. The old coal hearths occur quite frequently throughout this tract of State Game Lands. In some cases they now have large trees growing on them. They were made by clearing and levelling a space twenty to forty or even fifty feet in diameter on which the wood in cord lengths was placed or stood on end, one tier above another, until the stack was complete. It was covered first with leaves then earth after which it was fired and allowed to smoulder. Holes were made to admit air, not too much or ashes would result instead of charcoal.

The pig-iron used by the forge was freighted in from Lebanon by six-mule teams over mud roads which were described as "—deep with mire and much rutted." The "blooms" finished by the forge were hauled back to Lebanon on the return trip. This charcoal iron was of a superior grade and was used in making boiler rivets and for other special uses where great strength was required.

Forty or fifty dwellings sprung up in which lived the Irish and German iron workers. Not much trace of these homes is left now. Here and there a house foundation or a garden patch overgrown with wild vines

while the forest slowly crowds in, but here and there an old-fashioned rose or a lilac bush still speaks of a woman's care and reminds us that here once lived and toiled a hardy race of men.

Two dams were built to furnish water power which operated the machinery of the forge. The upper, now called Lake Strause, is surrounded on the south side by camp buildings of the Lebanon County Council of Boy Scouts. These are situated on a tract of forty acres donated to the Scouts by Mr. Samuel Strause. On the north are summer cottages in a beautiful grove of white pines.

Weiss Dam, just below, is owned by the Germantown Y. M. C. A. who also own the large farm adjoining, and are making extensive improvements about the place.

The old forge went out of business about sixty years ago but the two tiny lakes remain, and surrounded by the State Game Lands on three sides, form one of the beauty spots of this region.

In the latter years of its usefulness the old forge was sold to Mr. John Lick, a son of James Lick who founded the famous Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, in California, 4500 feet above sea level, and containing the largest refracting telescope in the world. Since the Lick family at one time owned a greater part of the Strause Tract a brief history of James Lick may be quite in order here.

A grandson of William Lick, who fought under Washington and died at the advanced age of 104, James was born at Fredericksburg, Pa., of German parents, August 25, 1796, and died at San Francisco, California, October 1, 1876. In the public cemetery at Fredericksburg, Pa., stands an imposing monument of red granite in memory of the Lick family. Erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars it is the finest of its kind in the county.

James Lick at an early age learned the trade of piano builder and emigrated to Buenos Aires where he built and sold pianos to the Latin-Americans. He also shipped hides and mahogany to the north carrying his business later to Lima and Valparaiso.

Then came the gold rush of '49 and James, along with a shipload of Spanish-Americans, landed at San Francisco, and while his shipmates scurried into the hills looking for the yellow metal James remained in the town and quietly bought up land on all sides. He bought a lot of it for the desert was cheap, and he had \$50,000 in Spanish Pieces of Eight, which he had accumulated in the South American trade.

The first wild excitement over, people came trekking back with their gold dust, looking for homes. The city spread out over the lands of James Lick, and he became many times a millionaire. The exact amount of his fortune is not known, and his gift to the State of the great observatory which bears his name, is only one of his many philanthropies.

He owned Catalina Island and made his  
(Continued on Page 15)





# Pennsylvania Deer Problem in 1935

By RICHARD GERSTELL

Game  
Protector  
With  
Dead  
Deer

ONCE again the Pennsylvania "deer problem" has become glaringly apparent. It is today essentially the same problem which first appeared in the south-central section of the State in 1923, but the "problem center" now lies in the north-central counties. The severity of the situation is not so great as at certain times in the past, but it is nonetheless acute and steps must be taken to remedy present conditions or both the deer herd and the deer range will suffer unprecedented and irreparable losses.

The Pennsylvania deer problem arises from the fact that the nutritive requirements of the present deer herd exceed the food producing capabilities of the deer range. The gravity of the current problem is evidenced by the mortality recorded in the deer population during the winter of 1934-35.

From December 16, 1934 to May 1, 1935, the field officers of the Game Commission report having actually found in the woods a total of 964 deer which had died from pathological causes, that is, which had suffered abnormal deaths not resulting from causes such as old age, accidents, gunshot wounds, etc. The total number of deer which died from such causes was, of course, far in excess of the number actually discovered by the officers, but it is impossible to arrive at any fair approximation of the total in question and to study the problem at hand, therefore, the total deaths actually observed must be used for analytical purposes.

It was found that of the 964 deer found dead from pathological causes only 6, or less than 1%, died from poison; that 7, or again less than 1%, perished due to parasitism and disease; that 71, or approximately 7%, succumbed to unknown causes; while 881, or over 91%, were victims of malnutrition. Also, since it is entirely possible that a number of the deer reported dead from unknown causes succumbed to malnutrition, the fact can be clearly seen that the chief cause of the excessive mortality in the deer population during the past winter was the general state of malnutrition to which the deer herd was subjected.

This state of malnutrition was, of course, due to the fact that the density of the deer population throughout a large part of the deer range exceeded the carrying capacity of that particular portion of the range. As a result, many deer actually "starved" to death with full stomachs. Such a state of

affairs seems impossible, but such, unfortunately, was indeed the case and the facts are easily explicable. The demand for food exceeded the available supply and all suitable and available food was consequently devoured without fulfilling the demand. The deer, therefore, consumed various greens, twigs and other materials in an attempt to satisfy their craving for food and in so doing filled their stomachs, but the material contained therein was so low in actual food value that although the stomach was full, the animals perished from lack of nourishment.

It is significant to note that many more immature (783) than mature (98) animals perished due to malnutrition. This fact can be readily explained. The younger stock probably require more succulent food material than do the older animals, but inasmuch as the more mature individuals can not only reach higher for food, but also have a better knowledge of where food is to be found, those animals devour the greater portion of the more desirable foods, leaving only the less desirable and less nourishing supply for the young stock. Also, the physical condition of mature animals renders them able to survive periods of adversity to which younger individuals succumb.

The general consensus of opinion is that the Pennsylvania deer range can properly support a deer population density of only 1 deer to every 35 acres of range. The num-

ber of pathological deaths recorded in the deer population during the past winter and the widespread and conspicuous over-browsing of the range are clear indications that much of the deer range now carries an excessive and detrimental population density. Also, computations based on the 1934 kill of legal deer show that a large part of range now supports a population density in excess of 1 deer to every 25 acres of range. In other words, much of the Pennsylvania deer range is at the present time heavily overloaded.

The current overloading to which the range is subjected is detrimental to both the deer herd and the deer range. The general state of malnutrition resulting from the overload on the range renders the deer herd liable to serious inroads by disease, while the excessive drain placed on the range will permanently reduce its food producing capabilities. It is, therefore, prerequisite to sound game management policies to correct extant conditions before the advent of the winter of 1935-36.

Since the food conditions on the range are extremely crucial only during the late winter and early spring, artificial feeding programs have been suggested as a solution to the deer problem. It is conceivable that by such procedure the death of many deer might be prevented, but the deer thus saved would merely form the basis of an ever-enlarging pyramid of over-population which would soon exceed the carrying capacity of the range even during the summer months. Thus, any such program would only defeat its own purpose.

The ideal method of correcting the conditions now extant would, of course, be to improve the deer range to such a degree that it could properly support the population densities to which it is subject. It is, however, entirely impossible to "repair the wagon with the load on board" and before any range improvement projects can be entered upon, the deer herd must be reduced and it does not seem at all probable that

(Continued on Page 14)

The  
Deer  
Line





# Pennsylvania's First Migratory Waterfowl Game Refuge

By JAMES N. MORTON



Courtesy Dept. Forests and Waters

The extreme northern end of the reservoir comprises the waterfowl refuge. Here No hunting will be permitted.

FOR many years the Pennsylvania Game Commission has felt the need of a migratory wild waterfowl game refuge to provide resting and feeding areas and better protection to waterfowl on their flights from north to south and back again. On account of the lack of available water areas no such refuge has been created. Recently, through the cooperation of the Department of Forests and Waters, the Game Commission has made arrangements for the establishment of a waterfowl refuge in the upper end of the Pymatuning Reservoir area in Crawford County. This is the largest artificial lake in Pennsylvania. The area set aside as refuge will comprise about 2,500 acres of water and approximately 1,200 acres of land. The outside boundaries of the refuge, which is a distance of 13.6 miles, will be surrounded as are all game refuges by a single strand of No. 9 galvanized wire and conspicuously posted. In addition to providing a resting and breeding place for migratory birds it will also provide some protection to upland game birds and animals. Hunting on the surrounding water and land areas will be made better by reason of the protected area. Everything possible will be done to make the refuge area attractive by the planting of wild waterfowl food plants and the placing of grains to supplement the supply of natural foods.

The area, in which is included the Pymatuning Reservoir, has long been a favorite place for all forms of wildlife. There are records of 244 different species of birds which have been found in this section. Many of them have their summer homes in the vic-

inity. Many ducks already make their home in the refuge area. All fishing, hunting, and trapping will be prohibited within the area set aside for the refuge but legal hunting and trapping will be permitted on the remaining areas, comprising about 14,000 acres, adjoining the refuge site.

The millions of wildfowl of North America have been gradually decreasing, especially during the past few years. This has been due in a large measure to the drainage of marsh land and swamps to make farm land and to control mosquitoes; to extensive hunting and to the drying up, through drought, of innumerable ponds, shallow lakes and other water areas. The lessening of the number of water areas causes greater concentration on the remaining areas with a real danger of overshooting. To offset some of the disadvantages under which waterfowl must exist the season has been shortened, the bag limit lowered, and on March 16, 1934 an act was passed by the U. S. Congress making it necessary for anyone desiring to hunt waterfowl to purchase a migratory bird hunting stamp costing \$1.00. The money derived from the sale of these stamps is being used by the U. S. Government to purchase and maintain areas for migratory game refuges which constitute breeding grounds, resting, feeding and concentration areas of wildfowl.

In order to give more protection to migratory birds a treaty was entered into with Great Britain in 1916 for the reason that many of the migratory birds found in the U. S. spent part of the year in Canada. The act of Congress in 1918 made this treaty

effective. The Senate Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources has recommended a treaty with Mexico similar to the present treaty with Great Britain.

It is universally considered by conservationists that the solution of the wild waterfowl problem is the purchase of areas for sanctuaries and feeding grounds, stricter regulations and better enforcement, accompanied by closer cooperation between State and Federal agencies.

The refuge to be established in Pennsylvania is in line with the cooperation requested by the Government conservationists of the various states. It is confidentially predicted that the Pymatuning Wild Waterfowl Refuge will prove of great value to migratory birds in furnishing them with a most desirable and necessary resting and feeding area and a protection from overshooting. This will result in sending back to the big breeding grounds in the north a larger number with a consequent increase in the crops in succeeding years.

## WEASELS

There are three distinct species of weasels in Pennsylvania, the common brown or New York weasel is found throughout the State and is the largest of the three varieties.

This animal turns white in winter in all the higher mountains of the State and occasionally white specimens are received from almost any part of the State while brown specimens are sometimes killed in midwinter in the highest and coldest sections. The change from Summer to Winter pelage is not thoroughly understood and is something of a mystery. These animals may be very numerous in a certain area over a period of time and then almost disappear and later become numerous again.

The Bonapart is much smaller than the New York weasel and is found on the Pocono and Allegheny Plateaus and as far west as Erie County. This does not mean that no Bonapart weasels are killed outside of this area but a great majority of the skins presented for bounty are killed within the area indicated.

This animal almost invariably turns white in winter throughout the entire range. It is easily distinguished from the other varieties by the different texture of its fur, its smaller size, and shorter tail.

The Least weasel is found only in the western part of the State. While these little animals are not numerous anywhere, hundreds of specimens are presented with other weasels taken within their range. This little animal also turns white in winter and an adult Least weasel in pure white winter pelage is a beautiful little creature and is too small to do any material damage that no special effort should be made to destroy them.





THE CRAIGHEAD TWINS (LEFT AND RIGHT) AND TWO OTHER ENTHUSIASTS

# Pastime of Kings Revived

By Dr. FRANK THONE



Falconry, pastime of kings and nobles in the Middle Ages, has been revived in modern America by a little group of Washington, D. C. high school boys. Under the leadership of Frank and John Craighead, twin sons of a scientist in the U. S. Department of

Agriculture, these modern falconers capture and train their own hawks, fly them at such game as rabbits and sparrows, and at last willingly turn them loose as free birds, to live their own lives of fierce liberty.

For the Craighead lads and their companions are not primarily hunters, and they are emphatically not trying to commercialize their hobby. Thrill and reward enough for them in the hazardous climbing of cliffs and trees to obtain the young, half-fledged birds, and then in winning the confidence and friendship of these wild, independent-spirited pets.

The hawking adventures of the Craigheads are a curious mixture of the traditional and the modern. They whistle their hawks back to fist, or swing a lure to call them down from the air. They fetter their legs with jesses, which are little handcuffs of soft leather, snapped on to a swiveled leash. They give them wooden blocks of approved ancient pattern for their perches. But when they ride afield they go not on gaily caparisoned horses like the knights of old, but in a small auto. And the swiftness and sureness of their birds is recorded, not in rimes of admiring troubadours, but on 16-millimeter movie film.

Nor are they bound by tradition even in this most traditional of all sports. They are experimenters, and like to find out for themselves. Sometimes they discover that tradition is correct, sometimes they show that it is not.

Tradition has it, for example, that the finest of all hawks is the peregrine falcon, a medium-sized bird all swiftness and dash. This they found out to their own satisfaction to be true, for they have had most success with the American first-cousin of the peregrine, the species known in this country as the duck hawk. They speak with most en-

thusiasm of various duck hawks they have trained, especially of a favorite bird they still have, called Ulysses.

They have, however, successfully challenged tradition in the matter of the trainability of owls, which are zoologically rather close relatives of hawks. Owls are supposed to be either too stupid or too sleepy to learn anything, but they have succeeded in training several of them; though they admit that owls are better as pets than as hunting companions, since they lack the vigorous hunting instinct of the hawks.

Small rodents on the ground, pigeons which they purchase themselves, sparrows and starlings in the air, are about the limit. They will not loose their hawks when there are small songbirds in sight; though as a matter of fact relatively few of these fall victims to hawks, even in the wild. Songbirds, most of them, are creatures of woods and brushland, and most hawks are hunters of the open sky.

The Craighead twins have tried out all kinds of hawks, and have their opinions of the value of each. The big, heavy-bodied hawks, like the red-shouldered and red-tailed hawks, are too dull and slow, they say, to

put up much of a show. The Cooper's hawk and the sharp-shinned hawk they find excellent birds; but their favorite is the duck hawk, and its relative, the prairie falcon, is also a fine hunter.

Two small hawks, the pigeon hawk and the sparrow hawk, they also find interesting and worth training, though these are not big enough to do any serious hunting. They are named, as a matter of fact, for their size rather than for their choice of prey; the sparrow hawk is little larger than a sparrow, and the pigeon hawk is about the size of a pigeon. In spite of the diminutive stature, however, they really can capture their namesake-birds if given a chance.

For hunting purposes, female hawks are usually chosen. This is partly because in most species they are a good third larger than the males, and partly because they are fiercer and more eager hunters. Some male hawks, however, are excellent birds. Ulysses, the male duck hawk, is a "honey" in the opinion of the boys. He is swift, a sure attacker, and very tame and good-natured. He has but one fault; once loose, he likes to wander for a good, long while before coming back home; hence his name.

## READY FOR TRAINING







2. Lowering Blind to Position close to Nest



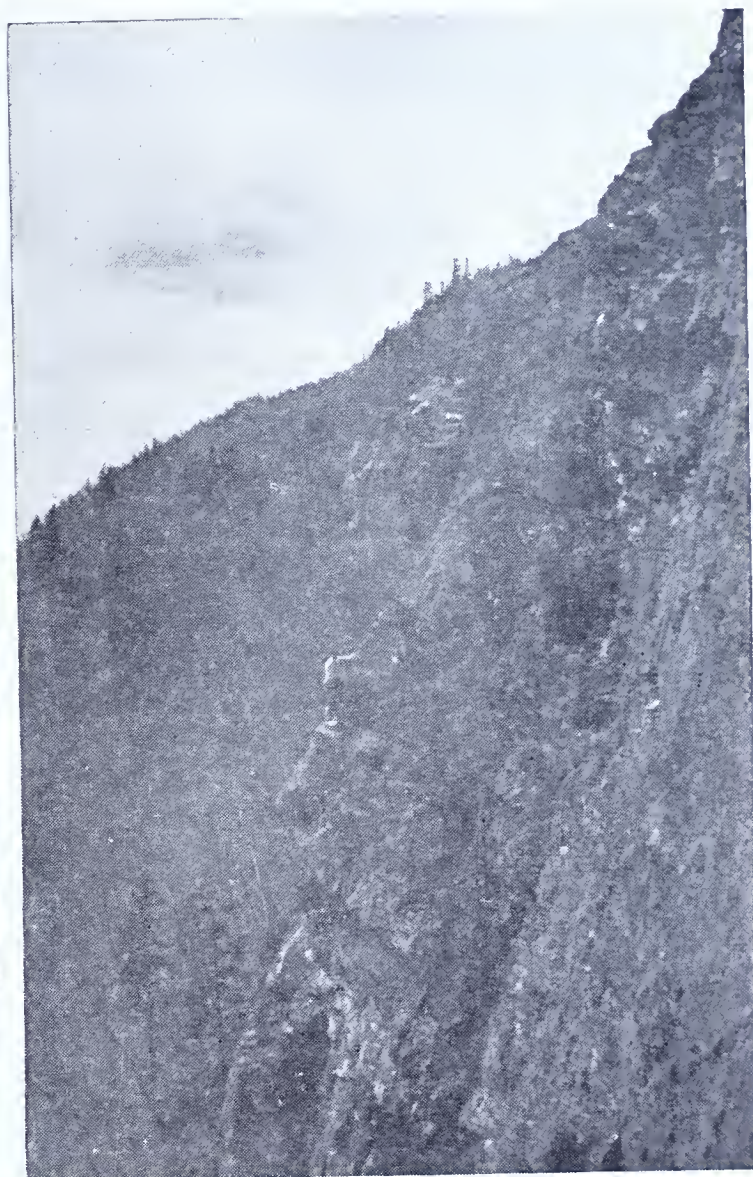
6. "I Want Food."



7. Feeding the Young



3. The Nest



1. Searching for the Nest



8. Full



4. Out Comes the First Chick



9. Three Weeks Old



Mother with Young Three Days Old

## PHOTOGRAPHIC LIFE HISTORY OF THE DUCK HAWK

The photographs here presented were taken by Prof. C. A. Proctor and Mr. Richard Gerstell at Holt's Ledge, Lyme, New Hampshire, June 1931.



10. Resting—for Tomorrow We Leave the Nest





One of the members of the Upland Crow Club in cornshock blind from which he shot all the birds shown in the photo. The club aims at control, not extermination.

## Sportsmen Form Southern Division

**W. H. Krietz Named Chairman at First Meeting of State Federation of Clubs. Ten Counties Included**

With the election of W. H. Krietz, Lancaster, as chairman; T. G. Norris, Fayetteville, vice chairman; Stewart A. Lehman, York, treasurer, and R. S. Sollenberger, Lancaster, as secretary, the southern division of the State Federation of Sportsmen's clubs, was organized in York recently. The session was conducted at the Y. M. C. A. and by-laws conforming with the state organization were adopted.

The session was conducted in the afternoon and at its conclusion at 3:45 o'clock the visitors were taken to inspect the impounding dam and filtration plant of the York Water company.

H. C. Ulmer, executive secretary and treasurer of the York County Conservation society, welcomed the visitors to the city in behalf of the York chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America.

The objects of the meeting were outlined by T. G. Norris, Fayetteville, who acted as temporary chairman. The election of officers, and the adoption of by-laws then took place followed by a general discussion on legislative matters.

### Counties Included

The state federation has been divided into divisions, York County now being in the southern, which is composed of York, Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, Perry, Juniata, and Mifflin.

The counties were represented by delegates, as follows:

York—D. A. Garver; Lancaster, L. A. Martz; Dauphin, V. R. Breneman; Lebanon, none; Franklin, J. R. Clippinger; Cumberland, none; Adams, Myles R. Crawford; Perry, Juniata, and Mifflin, none.

Organizations were represented as follows:

York chapter, Izaak Walton League—R. M. Ridgely, Preston Albright, Warren H. Wilson, W. C. Stevens, C. D. Smith, Harold Coffman, Samuel Hoffman, D. A. Garver, George S. Andes, Harry Nickolas, Stewart Lehman, Howard Bahn, H. C. Ulmer, Ray Kinsey, George E. Myers.

Columbia Fish and Game Association.—C. A. Walker, John Downs, S. B. Fry.

Southern York County Pointer and Setter Association.—C. W. Smith.

Franklin County Sportsmen's Federation.—T. G. Norris, J. R. Clippinger.

York and Adams County Fish and Game Association.—Myrl R. Crawford, J. H. Hartman, W. D. Kintzel.

Fast Prospect Fish and Game Association.—James J. Frey.

Mt. Wolf Fish and Game Association.—G. W. Warner.

Dauphin County Sportsmen's Federation.—V. R. Breneman, S. W. Barrow.

Wrightsville Fish and Game Association.—C. A. Sitler.

Long Level and Craley Fish and Game Association.—H. H. Kupp, John F. Gilbert, Alpha Poff.

Dover Fish and Game Association.—C. R. Sell.

Glenville Fish and Game Association.—Raymond D. Shearer.

Lancaster County Federation—Harvey S. Specht, Paul Scotland, S. M. Shirk, LeRoy Lawrence, A. A. Condo, Walter Lepole, L. A. Martz, E. E. Ryan, J. W. Creswell, W. H. Krietz, R. S. Sollenberger.

# Here are

## Former Champion Killed

William B. Cochran, president of the Kennett Square Rod and Gun Club, Kennett Square, Pa., and former single 16 yard clay target champion, was killed in an automobile accident while returning to his home Sunday afternoon, June 3. Mr. Cochran won the State Championship while attending the annual tournament of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association held at Conneaut Lake in 1928. The death of Mr. Cochran breaks the squad of five former state Champions, four of them still living. They are Messrs. C. H. Newcombe, S. M. Crothers, Philadelphia; Allen Heil, Allentown; and Dr. A. W. Vernon, Bradford. "Bill" was an ardent sportsman and had a host of friends.

## WITH THE CLUBS

Although he killed no game during the past season, George B. Rodinbaugh of Glenshaw, Member of the Pine Creek Sportsmen's Club, accounted for forty-six stray house cats.

At a recent meeting of sportsmen, presided over by W. G. Critchfield, Chairman of the Somerset County Sportsmen's League, the Harrison Sportsmen's Association was organized. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Clark Brougher, President; William Friedline, first Vice-President; Alfo Sicheri, second Vice-President; Rudolph Zanoni, Treasurer; and Frank Olexa, Secretary.

The Saxton Sportsmen's Association recently purchased and released 48 cottontail rabbits. This active group now has a membership of 140, and is still growing.

A large number of sportsmen were on hand for the reorganization of the Union County Fish, Game and Forest Protective Association recently. The meeting was held in the Court House.

After John C. Youngman, of Williamsport, Vice-President of the State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, was introduced by Clair Groover and gave an outline of his organization, the Union County Club decided to affiliate with the State group.

The Bucktails of Oil City are purchasing 124 acres of land in Rockland Township to be used for the propagation of small game, construction of trout rearing pools, and an organization club house.

Members of the Pennsylvania Fish and Game Association will join in a watersnake killing competition during the summer. A prize has been offered to the person slaying the largest number of these snakes.



# here with the Sportsmen

The Bellwood Sportsmen's Association contemplating a mammoth rally in the near future to increase its membership.

The Tyrone Sportsmen's Association was recent host to the high scorers of the Tyrone Rifle League to whom the club presented a special award.

## CLUB GROWS

The Donora Sportsmen's Association, Donora, in existence only two years, now has a membership of approximately 250 and is still growing rapidly.

At present the organization is sponsoring a vermin contest and is offering a prize for the largest fish of each different species caught this season.

Rifle and trap shoots will be held during the summer months and the Club is eager to arrange matches with other organizations in western Pennsylvania. If interested, contact Andrew S. Sukel, Secretary, Donora, Pa.



Geo. R. Bender, Carrolltown, Cambria County, has killed a nice buck each year for the past 13 years. He is pictured above with his first (top) and thirteenth (bottom) trophy.

## State Skeet Shoot



THE "Every Angle" annual skeet shoot over the Harrisburg Sportsmen's Association traps near West Fairview, Memorial Day, was a gala affair and W. A. Vincent, Norristown, retained his title as champion of Pennsylvania, although he was compelled to shoot in a tie with "Bill" Douglass, the Harrisburg ace. Each broke 96 out of a 100. In the shoot-off Vincent was compelled to exert himself going down two out of twenty-five, while Douglass dropped three clays. Vincent won permanent possession of the handsome first-place trophy as he won the prize three straight times. C. R. Binkley, Denver, carried off the trophy for having the most consecutive breaks, having a run of 95.

### Class Winners

The victors in the five classes, exclusive of the two marksmen who finished in a tie for the 100 targets, were, with their scores: Class A, Binkley, 95; Class B, R. M. Gonder, 86; Class C, W. C. Gearhart, 83; Class D, A. R. Hartzell, 80; and Class E, E. E. Hoffman, 73.

The championship in the team competition was won by the Twin Pike club which had a score of 447. The members of the team were Vincent, Jefferys, Hoffman, Bollinger and Robinson. In a tie for second place were the Harrisburg No. 1 team and the Green Hill entry, each having a score of 442. The Denver team was fourth with 430, and the Cacossing club team of Reading was fifth with 413.

The scores, best out of 100, were as follows: J. A. Cox, 83; A. W. Best, 83; Dr. H. DuBois, 91; C. E. Nigg, 82; R. Younger, 78; G. R. Stief, 71; Clyde Kuntz, 80; Ivan Stief, 79; P. Sensenig, 75; W. A. Vincent, 96; W. Douglass, 90; C. Forrer, 84; R. H. Goudy, 80; C. Williamson, 84; E. S. Mowrer, 82; W. Douglass, 96; V. H. Gates, 79; E. E. Hoffman, 73; J. C. Hoffman, 85; F. V. Zollinger, 82; W. C. Gearhart, 83; E. C. Brightbill, 84; E. C. Brightbill, Jr., 65; E. R. Sharp, Jr., 82; H. Benion, 64; O. K. Eshenauer, 65; C. R. Binkley, 95; R. R. Buch, 86; C. M. Bowers, 90; Dr. H. E. Bowman, 84; Dr. E. H. Velutini, 93; Mrs. R. F. Jefferys, 60; R. F. Jefferys, 90; B. M. Man, 76; J. R. Carpenter, 66; R. M. Gonder, 86; Larry Williams, 91; E. M. Alleman, 84; Ed Stahl, 76; D. Hoffman, 81; A. R. Hartzell, 80; C. L. Carter, 86; C. F. Black, 86; W. C. Powley, 68; J. W. Napier, 88; C. H. Robinson, 94; S. M. Benion, 64; J. G. Martin, 80; F. M. Graham, 78; Dr. J. E. Hipple, 82; F. Reuther, 72; J. M. Hawkins, 85; J. L. Holt, 75.

### Five-Man Team Race

#### DENVER

Binkley .....	95
Bowers .....	90
Buch .....	86
Kurtz .....	80
Ivan Stief .....	79

Total ..... 430

#### HARRISBURG

Bill Douglass .....	96
W. Douglass .....	90
Gonder .....	86
Forrer .....	84
Black .....	86

Total ..... 442

#### CACOSSING

Williamson .....	84
Mowrer .....	82
Gearhart .....	83
Bowman .....	84
Hartzell .....	80

Total ..... 413

#### TWIN PIKE

Vincent .....	96
R. Jefferys .....	90
J. G. Hoffman .....	85
Bollinger .....	82
Robinson .....	94

Total ..... 447

#### GREEN HILL

Dubois .....	91
Velutini .....	93
Nigg .....	82
Younger .....	78
Blank .....	78

Total ..... 443

### Class Placings

#### CLASS A

Binkley .....	95
Robinson .....	94
Velutini .....	93

#### CLASS B

Gonder .....	86
Carter .....	86
Black .....	86

#### CLASS C

Gearhart .....	83
Cox .....	83
Best .....	83

#### CLASS D

Hartzell .....	80
Martin .....	80
Kurtz .....	80

**GET FARMERS TO  
USE FLUSHING BARS**



# Audubon—the Perfect Bird Man

His 150th Anniversary Finds a Host of Acolytes Paying Him Grateful Tribute

By BROOKS ATKINSON

(Reprinted through courtesy New York Times Tribune)



If there were any way of knowing why men are devoted to birds the life of Jean Jacques Fougere Audubon ought to supply the evidence. Born on April 26, 150 years ago, he fell in love with birds almost as soon as he was old enough to develop personal inter-

ests, and his life was diffuse and meaningless until, at the age of 35, he abandoned everything for ornithology. The result was that stupendous series of plates entitled "The Birds of America," which took twelve years and \$100,000 to publish and has since become one of the finest collecting items in Americana.



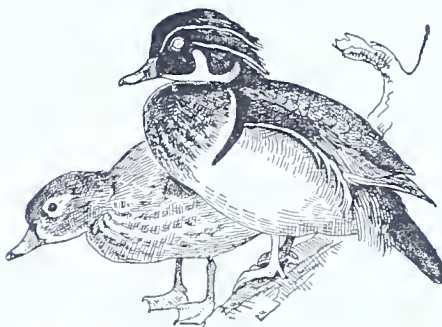
Although Alexander Wilson was "the father of American ornithology" Audubon made the first lasting popular impression by relating birds to art and fine book-making. Wilson, Audubon, Elliott Coues, Louis Agassiz, Fuertes, Edward Howe Forbush, Dr. Frank M. Chapman—those are the Ameri-

can bird men best known to the large society of lovers of birds.

It is strange that America should have had so much of him. He was born in Santo Domingo, the illegitimate son of Jean Audubon, a French sea captain who had a plantation there, and a "creole of Santo Domingo"—that is, one born on the island and of French parentage, according to Herrick. When trouble with the blacks arose on the

island Captain Audubon took his son home to Nantes, France, where he was legally adopted by the captain and his wife. About that time the French Revolution broke out and Captain Audubon became Lieutenant Audubon, revolutionist, absorbed in national affairs.

But Jean Jacques Audubon, whose name was later Anglicized into John James, was too young for social upheavals. Being the pride of an indulgent stepmother, who loved him deeply, he was left very much to follow his natural inclinations. Presently he was neglecting his schooling and wandering in the woods, and fields, to draw sketches of French birds and collect nests and eggs.



Those were not pursuits that appealed to a father who was a realist about the world and had a sense of paternal responsibility. When Jean Jacques was 18 his father sent him to Mills Grove farm, twenty-four miles northwest of Philadelphia, to learn English and go into trade.

From that time until his death in 1851, in his own house on the banks of the Hudson, Audubon was an American. His great volumes were engraved and published in England. He traveled to England repeatedly and to France at least once in the interests of his gigantic project. But America was the source of his material and the inspiration for his genius. Wilson, the "father of American ornithology," was Scottish. Audubon was French. Our birdlore has a mixed parentage.

## DEER PROBLEM—1935

(Continued from Page 8)

any range improvement projects will ever render the Pennsylvania deer range capable of properly supporting population densities in excess of 1 deer to every 30 acres of range.

Since the only apparent solution of the problem lies in the reduction of the deer herd, the means most suitable to the desired end must be found. Even a superficial concept of the problem will reveal the fact that a regular open season on male deer with two or more points to one antler will not result in the necessary reduction of the deer herd. Another winter without drastic thinning of the deer herd will undoubtedly result in the loss of the great percentage of the 1935 fawn crop and numerous mature animals together with serious range damage. It is a known fact that during the past twenty years the hunters of the Commonwealth have legally killed 216,826 male deer, but only 83,969 female deer. Due chiefly to this fact, the sex ratio of the Pennsylvania deer herd has become grossly out of balance and it is entirely possible that this unbalanced condition has produced even more serious and undesirable results than generally supposed. Since a carefully regulated open season on antlerless deer would result in the removal of many of the 1935 fawns which will be during the winter most susceptible to the inroads of malnutrition and since such a season would also tend to balance the sex ratio of the deer herd by the removal of does, does not such a season appear to be the most logical solution to the Pennsylvania deer problem?

## "NO. 1 CAT" IS SHOT IN SPORTS DRIVE

Killed As Sportsmen Campaign On Game Destroying Vermin

A black cat, known to sportsmen of Lancaster County as Public Enemy No. 1, has been killed.

A member of the Lancaster County Fish and Game Association fired the fatal shot Saturday during a campaign against game destroying vermin. The cat is known to have taken a heavy toll of rabbits and birds and once was responsible for wrecking an automobile. The cat was trapped at Doe Run School House near Manheim.

Members of the association reported the destruction of 57 crow nests, 36 crows, 44 crow eggs, 11 stray cats and 16 water snakes. B. H. Sheaffer and S. M. Mellinger hold high scores for bagging crows on the wing. O. J. Stein brought down a nest, two young crows and an old crow with one shot. Ira E. Mellinger bagged four snakes with one shot.



Pennsylvania's Audubon, the late Dr. B. H. Warren, former State Ornithologist and author of the "Birds of Pennsylvania", 1890. He is shown examining eggs destroyed by crows.



# Some Facts About the Black Bear in Pennsylvania

By C. E. LOGUE, State Trapper



Bear hole up in this section (Cameron and Potter Counties) the last of December and January according to the weather and food supply. Prior to this time they are roaming the woods for food. They have killed many sheep and destroyed several beehives so far

this spring. Only once in a great while will a female bear kill sheep; it is usually the old male bear. Only once in the many years I have lived in bear country did I see where an old female killed sheep.

At this time of the year bears are very hungry and will come out of the woods before dark and kill a sheep. They are not dangerous to people, and will run when they see them. We have some cinnamon bear in Pennsylvania. They are not brown bears as some people suppose, but merely an unusual color-phase of the black bear.

Here is one I never knew of until about a week ago. A beautiful white bear, weighing about 200 pounds, came out on a side hill about three miles from my home and was working in sight for one hour, tearing up old logs and stumps for ants. This bear is as white as snow. In the last week a Mr. Kindall saw a female on the main road two miles above First Fork. She had two fine cubs. When he stopped the car his little dog barked and Mrs. Bear gave a little bear talk and made a move toward the car until the babies got into the woods, then she went her way very well pleased.

It is remarkable that black bears get to weigh 400 pounds and more and only weigh one pound when born. The babies are born in January and February, the coldest time in the winter, while in their dens and never leave the dens until the vegetation starts in April.

I have had the pleasure of helping take over 100 bears alive and have shot over 30, following hundreds of miles on their tracks.



The bear is one of the keenest and smartest of large game animals. In our state he is in need of protection to prevent his extermination. However, we have to guard against bear becoming so numerous that they become a nuisance to farmers and jeopardize his livestock, otherwise they will be shot by the farmers in place of furnishing sport for the hunters.

## GROUSE ARE "SCRAPPY" IN BUTLER COUNTY

History is replete with stories of different battles that were won with the arrival of needed reinforcements and Butler County herewith "checks in" with such a story, which only goes to prove that the popular advertising slogan: "Nature in the Raw is Seldom Mild" is only too true.

Mr. C. W. Nicklas and Mr. Frank Rea were on a hike recently near Conoquenessing and heard a strange sound that was somewhat like the drum of a ruffed grouse. Going in the direction of this sound they were surprised to see a hen grouse come around a stump with her feathers all ruffled up as well as her disposition. She would take a breath and then dive around the stump where the sound would be repeated. After what seemed to be a short struggle she would again come around the stump and "get her wind" so to speak.

After this procedure had been repeated several times her audience became curious as to what was on the other side of the stump and investigation disclosed a nest with fourteen eggs and a 5½ ft. pilot blacksnake laying across it and striking at the valiant mother as she strove to protect her treasure.

The snake glided from over the nest when the sportsmen appeared and he was immediately made a "good snake" after which the two men removed the carcass away from the nest and departed.

Mr. Nicklas made a special trip to the nest several days later and reports, at this time, that Mrs. Grouse is happily engaged in anticipating a "blessed event" and both of the men claim that they will be of the scrappiest strain of any ruffed grouse in western Pennsylvania—Dr. B. D. Hetrick, Butler.

## YOUNG CONSERVATIONIST

Frank J. Schick, of Terrace, has been spending for the past six years a portion of the pocket money he earns caddying at the local golf club to feed game during the winter months. This young man has only hunted the past two years yet he has killed in that period more vermin than many seasoned hunters. He has to his credit 6 gray foxes, 62 crows, 13 weasels and 2 stray house cats.

## USE BOOTS AS FIRE BUCKETS

High-top boots as fire extinguishers sounds rather ridiculous, nevertheless three boys will always remember the day they were forced to use them to extinguish a fire before they left the creek on a recent fishing trip. Constable Harry Grow, West Caln, Chester County farmer, issued the orders when the lads were about to walk off and leave a bonfire.

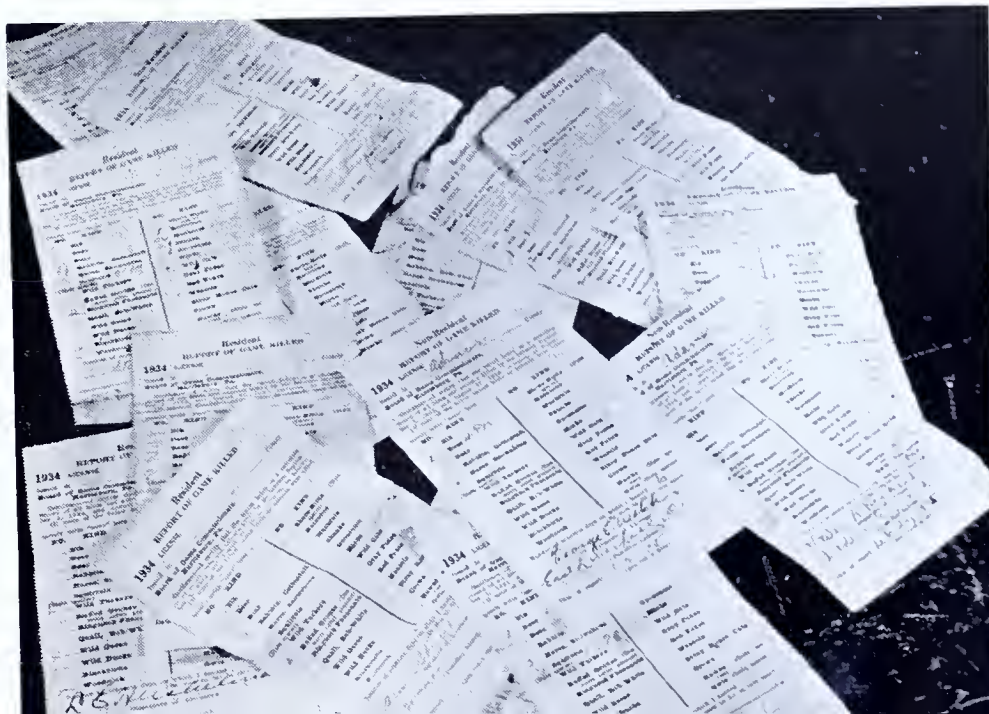
Each of the three boys wore high-top boots. They had been trout fishing, caught some, made a fire and cooked them. After lunch the boys forgot the fire was burning adjacent to a piece of woodland. Officer Grow, in a nearby field, saw it and demanded them to put it out before they left. By this time the fire had gained some headway into the woods.

The boys were requested to take off their boots, fill them with water and extinguish the fire. First the lads remonstrated, but the officer insisted. In their stocking feet the boys filled the boots with water several times and the fire was extinguished.

## HISTORICAL GAME LANDS

(Continued from Page 7)

home at San Jose. It was here that he received from a Missionary friend in China a number of Flowering Peach shrubs, and on these were imported the San Jose Scale, which has plagued American orchardists.



Game Kill Reports.  
Where's Yours?



# TRAP SHOOTING

## STATE SHOOT

It was "Beaver Day" at the closing session of the Pennsylvania State Shoot recently over the Quaker City Gun Club traps at Holmesburg.

First, Walter S. Beaver, of Berwyn, won the shoot at 100 distance handicap targets, breaking 95 of his century standing on the 25-yard line. That score with his 96 in the Doubles event and 195 in the 200—sixteen-yard target shoot gave him a grand total of 386 breaks, and the Over All Championship together with the Pennsylvania State Amateur Distance Handicap Championship.

Steve Crothers went down to an 87 in his distance handicap shoot, which left him no chance on the Over All Championship although he was leading Beaver by 4 targets at the end of the Friday shoot. The runner-up in the distance handicap event was W. W. McCarter, of Bywood, who rolled up a total of 91 breaks. That score lifted the trophy for the 20-21 yard event.

### Messinger Falters

John A. Messinger a 22-23 yard shooter broke his first 52 targets straight and looked like the winner of the shoot, but he dropped five in the third frame and seven in the fourth to finish with an 88 tally. Dr. William H. Ivens won the sterling trophy for the 18-19 yard event. Steve Crothers copped the 25-25 yard prize on his 87 breaks. The non-resident trophy went to H. T. Bullock, of Vineland, N. J., who broke 89 clays shooting from the 23-yard line. Norman Wright, of Wilmington won the Professional trophy on 91 breaks.

The Quaker City Gun Club staged a Special 100 sixteen-yard shoot. The high gun in this event was H. K. Sarver, of Windber, Pa., who turned in a 97 tally. He scored his first 50 targets straight. Dr. Robert H. Nones, Jr., was the runner up with his 95 breaks. The non-resident winner of this shoot was Clarence B. Platt, of Bridgeton, N. J., who cracked 94 clays.

The class winners were: Alfred Mulhaupt of Bradford, first in A on a 94 tally. Charlie Newcomb the local veteran was second in this class with 92 down. Dr. R. H. Nones, Jr., broke 95 to win B class, shattering his last 50 straight. The runners up in this class were J. D. Jacques and Harry C. Hoffman with 94 breaks each.

### Sarver, Class "C" Victor

Although H. K. Sarver broke all but three of his 100 targets he rated a class C marksman and won the trophy for that event on the 97 tally. D. E. Moore, of York, took home the runner-up prize with 94 breaks. Mrs. W. W. Corkran won first in D class on 91 breaks and W. W. Corkran took the second prize with 90 down. Mrs. R. R. Titus won 1 class with 81 breaks and Wm. O. Rowland, 3d, landed the runner-up trophy on his 73 tally. Fred Tomlin, of Glassboro, N. J., was the winning professional with a 96 score.

The Junior State championship went to E. Garrison Ohl, Jr., who broke 82 targets, while the second prize was won by William



O. Rowland, 3d, on his 73 breaks. This championship event was open to shooters under 18 years of age, and the showing speaks well for the young marksmen of our state.

The Husband and Wife State championship was won by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Corkran, of the Merion Gun Club. Mrs. Corkran scored 91 breaks and Mr. Corkran 90 to roll up a total of 181 breaks as high in the shoot. Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Hess were the runners-up. Fred scored 90 breaks, while Mrs. Hess shattered 84 to make a 174 score.

On the first day's program Walter S. Beaver won the State amateur class championship with 149 breaks on the 150-target card, losing his 132d target. Steve Crothers did not compete in this event. The State amateur doubles championship was won by Crothers. He and Beaver tied on 96 of 100 targets, Crothers winning the event after two shoot-offs.

The Friday shoot card was also a closely contested one, Steve Crothers breaking all but his 109th target to win the State amateur championship for men at 200 16-yard targets. Mrs. Granville Worrell, 2d, of Ardmore, won the State amateur championship for women by shattering 185 of her 200 clays. The Pennsylvania State Shoot of 1936 will be held at Bradford next June.

During the event over 65,000 targets were thrown from the Quaker City Gun Club traps and trophies valued at close to \$900 were distributed among the various event winners.

## OHIO ENTRIES WIN DOG FIELD TRIALS

### Reading, Berks Canines Fail to Place in Cedar Top Event

Columbus, O., dogs walked off with honors at the eleventh semiannual field trials of the Berks County Coon Hunters association, held recently at Cedar Top, Reading, and Berks dogs failed to place.

There were 83 dogs entered from Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania. It was one of the most successful events ever staged by the association. Summaries:

#### Elimination Heats

Heat No. 1—First tree, No. 7, "Night Club," owned by H. F. Poston, Columbus, O.; first line, No. 7, "Night Club," H. F. Poston.

Heat No. 2—First tree, No. 48, "Sun Beau," owned by Boulden Bros., Cecilton, Md.; first line, No. 6, "Sailor Boy," H. F. Poston, Columbus.

Heat No. 3—First tree, No. 30, "Speed," Earl Cole, Rhineback, N. Y.; first line, No. 9, "Slim," H. F. Poston, Columbus.

Heat No. 4—First tree, No. 23, "Red Troupe," C. O. Jeffries, Port Henry, N. Y.; first line, No. 19, "Phantom Red," Joe Schreiner, New Brunswick, N. J.

Heat No. 5—First tree, No. 5, "Wild Fire," Charles Bowman, Columbus; first line, No. 31, "Jack," Northwest Duchess Rod and Gun Club, Cayuga, N. Y.

Heat No. 6—First tree, No. 17, "Red," Bert Potter, Hawley, N. Y.; first line, No. 61, "Jack," A. Nonemaker, Bethlehem.

Heat No. 7—First tree, No. 29, "Seneca Red Bugle," L. H. Keery, Waterloo, N. Y.; first line, No. 36, "Rexey Boy," Northwest Duchess Rod and Gun club, Cayuga, N. Y.

Heat No. 8—First tree, No. 44, "Red," Watson and Jeffries, Downingtown; first line, No. 51, "Nell," Boulden Bros., Cecilton, Md.

Heat No. 9—First tree, No. 72, "Shorty," Joe Taylor, Washington, N. J.; first line, No. 74, "Lightning," J. Schwartz, Grantwood, N. Y.

Heat No. 10—First tree, No. 32, "Hell Billy," Frank Casler, Cayuga, N. Y.; first line, "Hell Billy."

Final tree—First tree, No. 5, "Wild Fire," Charles Bowman, Columbus; second, No. 7, "Night Club," H. F. Poston, Columbus.

Final line—No. 7, "Night Club," H. F. Poston.

Free-for-all, with 22 dogs entered—First tree, No. 79, "Driver," Edgar Walls, Millington, Md.; first line, No. 35, "Tennessee Judy," Northwest Duchess Rod and Gun Club, Cayuga, N. Y.

## PHEASANT RIDES TRUCK

Another one of those believe it or not stories has been told by N. I. Brown and Grant McCoy, who have been engaged in trucking stone to a fill on the State Highway near Amity Hall, Dauphin County.

Both men verify the fact that while loading stone recently they noticed a male pheasant perched nearby watching them. The bird did not appear to be at all frightened. After they had completed their job of loading and had started for their destination they noticed that the pheasant had flown to the truck. And there he was—perched on top of the load apparently enjoying the ride. Later when the truck was stopped the bird hopped off and again watched operations from the roadside. When the men again started their automobile, the pheasant, instead of flying to the truck, ran rapidly along in the middle of the highway, as if trying to catch the machine. It ran quite a distance before giving up the chase.

Apparently not satisfied with one ride, the bird again turned up the following two days and repeated its actions. Both men are unable to account for the peculiar performance.

## CORMORANTS FLY PAST CAPITOL

Dr. Harold B. Wood, local ornithologist, positively identified several Double-crested Cormorants on the Susquehanna River opposite Harrisburg recently.

SEND IN YOUR GAME KILL  
REPORTS



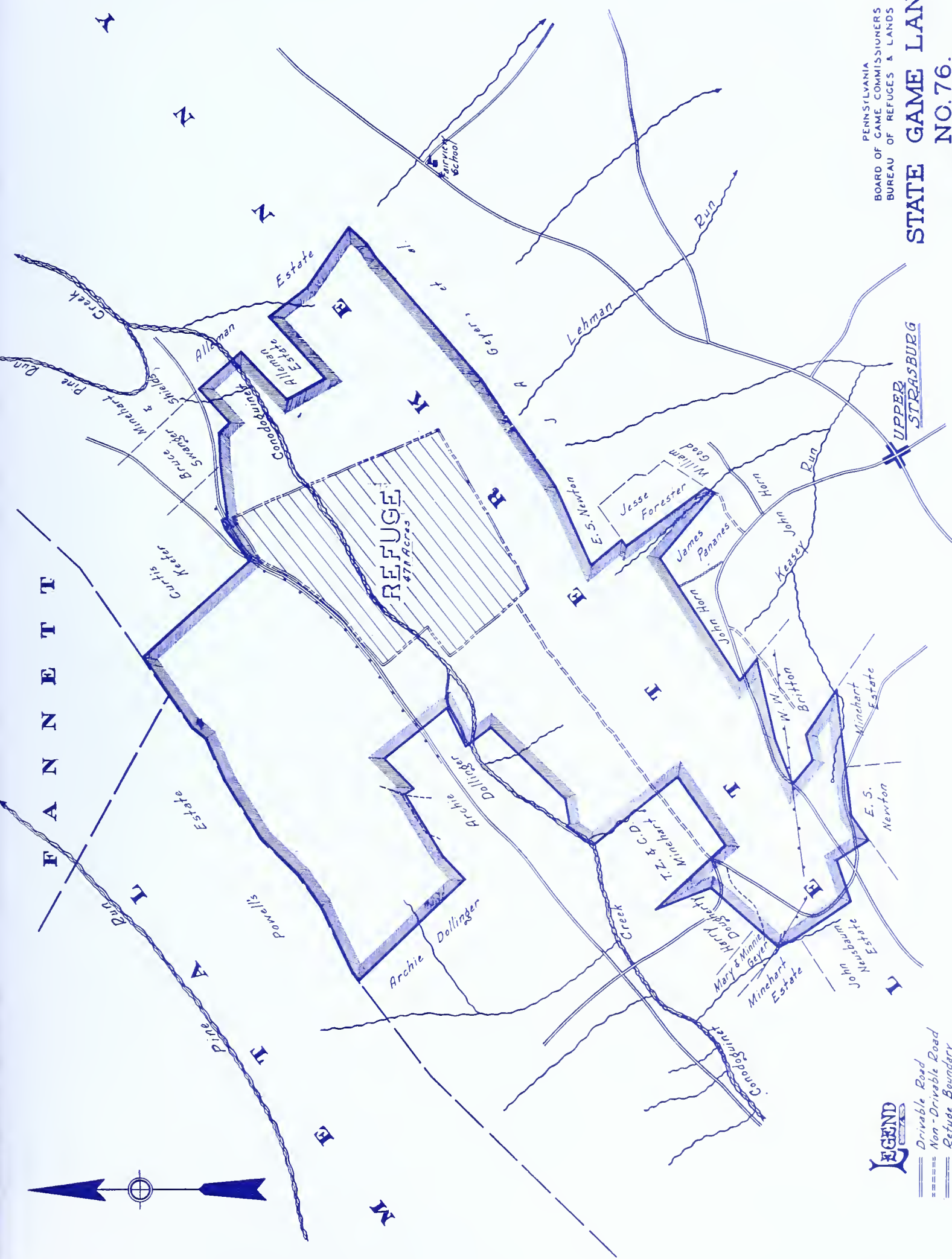


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# LEGEND

- Drivable Road
- Non-Drivable Road
- Refuge Boundary
- Stream
- Trail
- Telegraph Line
- School

PENNSYLVANIA  
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS  
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

## STATE GAME LANDS

NO. 76.

FRANKLIN COUNTY



May 1935 - Leber.



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AUGUST  
1935





### ENGLERT CHAMPION PISTOL SHOT

Hayes T. Englert, Division Game Protector, is the champion pistol shot of the Pennsylvania Game Commission. His excellent marksmanship at the Training School, Jefferson County, the past three years reveals some interesting figures. His scores give him the individual high percentage for three consecutive years, '33, '34 and '35. John B. Ross, Chief of Bureau of Protection, has been runner-up, consecutively for the same years.

During the six weeks of the Training School this summer, ten of the protectors' scores have been designated and from this delegation the Game Commission's representative revolver team will be selected, following an elimination shoot to be held soon.

Here are the scores of the ten shooters out of a possible 500.

Hayes T. Englert .....	474
John B. Ross .....	449
Ralph A. Liphart .....	448
Theodore C. Carlson .....	442
Hugh E. Baker .....	440
Samuel B. Reed .....	440
Wm. Lane .....	428
John Spahr .....	428
Jay C. Gilford .....	425
Lester J. Haney .....	422

### HELPS "GAME NEWS"

Dr. Harry M. Vastine of Harrisburg, deserves a great deal of credit for the wonderful interest he has taken in the GAME NEWS since its first appearance as a printed periodical. He has probably secured more new readers than any other individual except those of the Commission's staff employed for the purpose.

Looking down on Clarion River  
near Game Lands 72

### DUCK STAMPS CAN BE SOLD TO ANYONE UNDER NEW LAW

Stamp collectors and friends of conservation who are not hunters, may now purchase 1934-35 duck stamps without having them affixed to hunting licenses or certificates. A new law provides that the stamps may be purchased by anyone, and in unlimited quantities.

The new law making this effective, approved by President Roosevelt on June 15, opens to the public the sale of the first migratory-bird hunting stamp, designed by J. N. (Ding) Darling and required of hunters of ducks and geese last season. Provisions of the original law that authorized the duck stamp made it difficult for nonhunters to purchase stamps and also required that each stamp sold should be attached to a hunting license or a special certificate. The stamps may now be purchased at post offices at one dollar (\$1.00) each, either singly, in block, or in full sheets of 28 stamps to the sheet. All these stamps remaining unsold after June 30 will be destroyed.

This announcement is issued by the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, so that persons and organizations desiring to make their contribution to the migratory-waterfowl program in this manner, and stamp collectors who have previously sought the stamps unaffixed to a license or a certificate, may now obtain as many as desired before they are withdrawn from sale.

## NEWS FROM

### Frank B. Foster Appointed Board Member

Honorable Frank B. Foster, big game hunter, breeder of world famous Percheron horses and Guernsey cattle, and owner of the Montcalm Game Farm, Charlestown Township, Chester County, has been appointed a member of the Board of Game Commissioners.

Mr. Foster, a retired Phila. manufacturer, is a trustee of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Director of the American Game Association and the Philadelphia Zoological Society, and for many years has taken a keen interest in game conservation.

He has been on many expeditions throughout much of the United States, and has hunted big game in Africa, Indo-China and British Columbia.

### Bradford and Sullivan Counties Declared Open to Killing of Antlerless Deer

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Game Commissioners held at Harrisburg, August 7, 1935, and subsequently confirmed by the entire Commission, it was resolved to include Bradford and Sullivan in the list of counties open to the killing of antlerless deer during the special season extending from December 12 to 14.

The addition of these two counties to the list as originally prescribed was decided upon after careful consideration of a field investigation report which showed that the counties in question were suffering from overpopulation densities, resulting not only in detrimental effects on both the deer herd and the deer range, but also in excessive property damage.

### Hunters May Cut Up and Divide Antlerless Deer

Hunters may cut up and divide antlerless deer but may not consume them at camp, the Executive Committee of the Board ruled at a meeting at Harrisburg, August 7. The original resolution prohibited these privileges but the Board, in its desire to simplify the regulations as much as possible for the sportsmen, moved to include them. The Executive Committee's ruling was later concurred in by the entire Board.



# COMMISSION

## PISTOL TEAM

Results of the elimination contest to determine the first and second pistol teams of the Game Commission just reached the editor in time for inclusion in this issue.

While the scores are not available, lucky officers to qualify are as follows: First team—Officers Englert, Spahr, Reed, Baker, and Liphart. Second Team: Officers Ross, Lane, Carlson, Gilford, and Haney.

## SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1935

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Gos- Weasels	hawks	Amounts
Adams	0	3	17	0	\$ 29.00
Allegheny	0	6	16	0	40.00
Armstrong	0	0	29	0	29.00
Beaver	0	0	5	0	5.00
Bedford	0	1	36	0	40.00
Berks	0	2	111	0	119.00
Blair	0	0	43	0	43.00
Bradford	0	0	50	0	50.00
Bucks	0	7	72	0	100.00
Butler	0	2	8	0	16.00
Cambria	0	2	17	0	25.00
Cameron	0	0	0	0	.....
Carbon	0	1	6	0	10.00
Centre	0	2	23	0	31.00
Chester	0	1	38	0	42.00
Clarion	0	0	42	0	42.00
Clearfield	0	3	39	0	51.00
Clinton	0	3	18	0	30.00
Columbia	0	0	12	0	12.00
Crawford	0	0	31	0	31.00
Cumberland	0	0	50	0	50.00
Dauphin	0	2	50	0	58.00
Delaware	0	0	13	0	13.00
Elk	0	2	5	0	13.00
Erie	0	0	58	0	58.00
Fayette	0	6	19	0	43.00
Forest	0	0	0	0	.....
Franklin	0	1	26	0	30.00
Fulton	0	0	4	0	4.00
Greene	0	6	16	0	40.00
Huntingdon	0	2	37	0	45.00
Indiana	0	2	47	0	55.00
Jefferson	0	0	30	0	30.00
Juniata	0	0	35	0	35.00
Lackawanna	0	3	21	0	33.00
Lancaster	0	9	72	0	108.00
Lawrence	0	0	31	0	31.00
Lebanon	0	1	14	0	18.00
Lehigh	0	0	37	0	37.00
Luzerne	0	3	35	0	47.00
Lycoming	0	3	19	0	31.00
McKean	0	0	14	0	14.00
Mercer	0	0	16	0	16.00
Mifflin	0	1	23	0	27.00
Monroe	0	0	7	0	7.00
Montgomery	0	1	49	0	53.00
Montour	0	0	17	0	17.00
Northampton	0	4	33	0	49.00
Northumberland	0	6	33	0	57.00
Perry	0	0	20	0	20.00
Philadelphia	0	0	6	0	6.00
Pike	0	0	0	0	.....
Potter	0	0	9	0	9.00
Schuylkill	0	7	67	0	95.00
Snyder	0	0	23	0	23.00
Somerset	0	1	61	0	65.00
Sullivan	0	0	3	0	3.00
Susquehanna	0	2	16	0	24.00
Tioga	0	1	33	0	37.00
Union	0	0	7	0	7.00
Venango	0	1	19	0	23.00
Warren	0	0	9	0	9.00
Washington	0	3	21	0	33.00
Wayne	0	2	12	0	20.00
Westmoreland	0	2	45	0	53.00
Wyoming	0	0	14	0	14.00
York	0	3	120	0	132.00
Totals	0	107	1,909	0	\$2,337.00
Number of claims—1,115.					

## RESEARCH DIVISION

Pennsylvania has experienced during the past forty years a unique and almost unbelievable transformation. From a state whose game was "shot out," whose timber was cut off and whose natural resources lay shamefully exploited, it has today become a brilliant example of the sagacity of modern conservation, a state abounding with game and jealously guarding thousands of acres of unbroken forests.

The changes which have taken place during the past four decades are the results of a few sound, but simple conservation practices. The various game populations have been steadily increased through three mediums, legislative control over the shooting, a refuge system, and restocking programs.

Now that the different species of game have once again, or for the first time, become established in appreciable numbers within the Commonwealth, the Board of Game Commissioners is faced with a relatively new and extremely complex problem, namely, the sound management of the different game populations.

In the words of Aldo Leopold, who may justly be called the father of game management, this science is defined as the art of making land produce sustained annual crops of wild game for recreational use. It is one of the newest branches of science. Although practiced to a certain degree in Europe for centuries, the subject was not put on a truly scientific basis until a few years ago when an extremely limited number of far-sighted persons in the United States entered upon the work from the so-called scientific viewpoint.

The fact can readily be seen that the field included in the study of game management is extremely large and to date, its surface has been barely more than scratched. The conditions encountered in attempting successful game management in North America render the practices so long employed in Europe almost entirely useless. The North

American conditions have necessitated the already discussed scientific approach of the problems encountered.

Up to the present, the development of game management policies has been largely based on fiction rather than fact and many of the practices now in vogue have no factual basis. The existence of such conditions in a new-born science is only natural and in all fairness it must be said that while many of the present theories are basically unsound, many are equally sound and form a valuable foundation for future development.

The present Board of Game Commissioners has realized fully that all game management programs which they may institute must, if they are to prove successful, be based on actual facts. Accordingly, they have set up within the Game Commission a Division of Research which will be depended upon to furnish certain definite information necessary to the promulgation of sound management programs.

The exact duties of the Division of Research are to investigate fully and impartially all possible game conditions, both normal and abnormal, and to make known the actual facts disclosed by the investigations carried out.

The Division, as set up, is under the direction of Mr. Richard Gerstell, for several years an employe of the Game Commission. Mr. Gerstell is a college trained biologist who has had extensive field experience throughout a large part of the United States and Canada.

Subscribers to the GAME NEWS are familiar with various articles contributed by Mr. Gerstell and starting with the September issue, the NEWS will each month carry an article on current game investigations carried out under Mr. Gerstell's direction. It is felt that such articles will not only prove of interest to the sportsman, but will also give them a clearer picture of the many problems encountered in the administration of Pennsylvania's invaluable game population.



Feeding Fawns at Deer Experimental Station, Pine Grove Furnace



# Half Million Acres of State Game Lands in Fifteen Years

By W. GARD. CONKLIN



Sportsmen of this State, sixteen years ago, took the initiative in having the Legislature pass an Act which has been far reaching in its effects, probably more so than they at that time realized. Up to that time, they had been entirely dependent on the people of the State as a whole for game territory upon which to pursue their favorite sport, and to conserve and increase the supply of game through protection of seed stock within natural habitats. Fortunately, something over a million acres of State Forest Lands, adaptable for these purposes, were available. Such areas had been acquired from the Commonwealth's general revenues. Sportsmen, of course, in addition, had the advantage of being able to hunt on millions of acres of privately-owned lands. Limited areas in private ownership were, likewise, available for the establishment of game refuges and public hunting grounds by leasing. Expansion of the then existing refuge system and the safeguarding of open hunting privileges became the order of the day, and in 1919 an Act was passed authorizing the Board of Game Commissioners to acquire game territory for these purposes, either by purchase, lease, gift or otherwise. Hunters of the State were given the privilege of purchasing their own hunting territory from the Game Fund, and would no longer be entirely dependent on the bounty of the general public.

The first tract of land purchased was conveyed to the Commonwealth for use of the Game Commission in 1920. Fifteen years later, that is, May 31, 1935, title for a total of 465,374 acres had passed to the Commonwealth, and 46,000 acres additional were under contract for purchase. Money to pay for this latter is available in the State Treasury, and before the end of the present calendar year title will have passed into the Commonwealth for more than a half million acres. Every acre acquired was made possible from funds accruing from the sale of resident hunting licenses. The acquisition of a half million acres in fifteen years' time, for which \$1,674,708.47 have already been paid, at no expense to the general public, and for which more than \$150,000.00 additional will have been paid by the end of the calendar year, is something in which not only the hunters of the State, but the public at large can, and should, take justifiable pride.

Pennsylvania sportsmen have succeeded in an accomplishment, of great value to themselves and to posterity, unequalled by any other State, nor in fact, by any other country in the world. State Game Lands, unless sportsmen so decree, will remain for all time in public ownership, to be so managed as to produce a maximum game crop for sport.



This unusual picture was taken with flashlight in one of the game refuges

The relative location of each of the 84 blocks of State Game Lands acquired up to this time is indicated on an outlined map of the State reproduced in this issue of the GAME NEWS. As a matter of further interest and convenience of sportsmen, the acreage contained in the various blocks, includ-

ing that acquired during the past year, is indicated in the tabulation on Page 5. The acreage in each of the 48 of the 67 counties of the State is shown in a tabulation on Page 16.

The acreage and cost of State Game Lands conveyed yearly to June 1, 1935 follow:

Year	AREA (ACRES)		CONSIDERATION PAID FOR LAND	
	Conveyed During the year	Total conveyed to end of year	Conveyed During the year	Total to end of Year
Calendar Year				
1920 .....	9,714.55	9,714.55	\$27,859.02	\$27,589.02
1921 .....	28,403.66	38,118.21	76,503.00	104,092.02
1922 .....	5,293.40	43,411.61	11,339.30	115,431.32
Fiscal Year				
1923-24 .....	11,780.43	55,192.04	40,251.13	155,682.45
1924-25 .....	30,827.23	86,019.27	88,343.47	244,025.92
1925-26 .....	.....	86,019.27	.....	244,025.92
1926-27 .....	6,621.35	92,640.62	40,913.10	284,939.02
1927-28 .....	9,900.75	102,541.37	39,746.26	324,685.28
1928-29 .....	42,865.93	145,407.30	171,493.43	496,178.71
1929-30 .....	28,144.10	173,551.40	120,680.53	616,859.24
19 0-31 .....	69,837.10	243,388.50	266,394.32	883,253.56
1931-32 .....	76,753.27	320,141.77	288,008.79	1,171,262.35
1932-33 .....	44,630.70	364,772.47	167,195.45	1,338,457.80
1933-34 .....	61,802.30	426,574.77	202,573.37	1,541,031.17
1934-35 .....	38,798.90	465,373.67	133,677.30	1,674,708.47



**STATE GAME LANDS**  
**LOCATION OF AND ACREAGE IN THE VARIOUS BLOCKS**  
**AS OF JUNE 1, 1935**

Bureau of  
Refuges and Lands

SERIAL NUMBER OF LANDS	COUNTY	Conveyed to June 1, 1934	Added during Fiscal Year 1934-1935	Total conveyed to June 1, 1935
12	Bradford	21,728.2		21,728.2
13	Sullivan	35,541.5		35,541.5
14	Cameron	11,888.2		11,888.2
24	Forest-Clarion	8,299.9		8,299.9
25	Elk	6,288.6		6,288.6
26	Bedford-Blair-Cam.	9,109.7		9,109.7
28	Elk-Forest	9,142.7		9,142.7
29	Warren	8,718.5		8,718.5
30	McKean	11,572.0		11,572.0
31	Jefferson	3,901.4		3,901.4
33	Centre	9,845.1		9,845.1
34	Clearfield-Elk	8,800.0		8,800.0
35	Susquehanna	6,744.4		6,744.4
36	Bradford	12,118.0		12,118.0
37	Tioga	4,141.7	121.3	4,263.0
38	Monroe	4,878.7		4,878.7
39	Venango	7,092.6		7,092.6
40	Carbon	1,548.8	400.0	1,948.8
41	Bedford	1,568.0		1,568.0
42	Westmoreland	4,606.0		4,606.0
43	Chester-Berks	1,122.6		1,122.6
44	Elk-Jefferson	24,074.1		24,074.1
45	Venango	3,071.7		3,071.7
46	Lancaster	1,759.8		1,759.8
47	Venango	2,060.0		2,060.0
48	Bedford	4,080.4		4,080.4
49	Bedford-Fulton	3,138.2	60.4	3,198.6
50	Somerset	1,484.7	1,679.4	3,164.1
51	Fayette	7,116.0		7,116.0
52	Lancaster-Berks	1,425.0		1,425.0
53	Fulton	4,294.7		4,294.7
54	Jefferson-Elk	18,725.0	1,782.2	20,507.2
55	Columbia	1,800.2		1,800.2
56	Bucks	1,390.4		1,390.4
57	Wyoming	19,065.3	5,480.4	24,545.7
58	Columbia	8,883.3		8,883.3
59	Potter-McKean	6,656.2		6,656.2
60	Centre	4,027.7		4,027.7
61	McKean	8,142.2		8,142.2
62	McKean	520.5		520.5
63	Clarion	2,770.4		2,770.4
64	Potter	5,916.2		5,916.2
65	Fulton	3,034.6		3,034.6
66	Sullivan	3,292.6		3,292.6
67	Huntingdon	1,177.7		1,177.7
68	Lycoming	3,005.7		3,005.7
69	Crawford	2,304.9		2,304.9
70	Wayne	2,278.6		2,278.6
71	Huntingdon	2,011.4		2,011.4
72	Clarion	2,019.0		2,019.0
73	Bedford	10,014.2	2,226.8	12,241.0
74	Clarion-Jefferson	6,043.4		6,043.4
75	Lycoming	15,700.9	1,294.8	16,995.7
76	Franklin	2,095.2	280.5	2,375.7
77	Clearfield	3,038.0		3,038.0
78	Clearfield	720.7		720.7
79	Cambria	2,059.2		2,059.2
80	Leb.-Berks.-Sch.	2,907.3	2,163.1	5,070.4
81	Huntingdon	617.8		617.8
82	Somerset	1,283.7		1,283.7
83	York	751.2	9.6	760.8
84	Northumberland	4,271.0	413.6	4,684.6
85	Crawford	846.6	25.0	871.6
86	Warren	8,901.9		8,901.9
87	Clearfield	1,123.8		1,123.8
88	Perry	1,952.7	2,049.1	4,001.8
89	Clinton	9,545.7		9,545.7
90	Clearfield	2,338.6		2,338.6
91	Lackawanna-Luz.	1,910.2	5,529.1	7,439.3
92	Centre	2,276.5		2,276.5
93	Clearfield	4,717.1		4,717.1
94	Clearfield	1,008.4		1,008.4
95	Butler	721.6	321.1	1,042.7
96	Venango	1,376.0	1,014.6	2,390.6
97	Bedford	2,170.0		2,170.0
98	Clearfield		1,180.3	1,180.3
99	Huntingdon		1,323.4	1,323.4
100	Centre		3,311.0	3,311.0
101	Erie-Crawford		881.2	881.2
102	Erie		178.3	178.3
103	Centre		1,030.5	1,030.5
104	Bedford-Somerset		3,034.2	3,034.2
105	Armstrong		1,303.0	1,303.0
106	Berks-Schuylkill		1,703.0	1,703.0
TOTALS		426,574.8	38,798.9	465,373.7



Pet Bear Cub at Game Farm

### \$114,649 FOR BOUNTIES

Records show that from May 31, 1934 to June 1, 1935, \$114,649 was paid in bounties to 38,000 farmer boys and trappers throughout the state, for killing 155 wild cats, 9,487 gray foxes, 73,514 weasels and 172 goshawks. During the trapping seasons of 1931 and 1932, owing to the winter programs of road building and the extremely low price of fur, there was a marked reduction in the number of bounty claims presented.

During the 1931 season the amount paid was \$84,098 and during the 1932 season it was \$75,347. Therefore, more than 20% of the animals that normally would have been caught during these two years were left live to breed and reproduce their kind. It naturally follows that many more animals were available to be caught during the succeeding years.

During the season of 1933 the amount was \$119,709 and during the 1934 season it reached the all time peak of \$128,981.

During the fiscal year just closed, as stated above, the amount was \$114,000 which shows that the trappers are again reducing the number of available animals and another season should reduce the amount to about \$100,000, which has been the average for the past 20 years.

### Goes With "Nature Magazine"

Edward A. Preble, naturalist and writer, after forty-three years of service, Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who was retired only recently has accepted a position as associate editor of the "Nature Magazine." Mr. Preble is well known in the scientific world for his research work internationally.

**REDUCE HUNTING  
ACCIDENTS  
WEAR RED**

### WEASEL TAKEN FOR A RIDE

A Ruffed Grouse took a Weasel for a ride in the Southern end of Somerset County recently but the record of what happened when the bird stopped its flight is not available. It's a fact, however, that a weasel was observed clinging to the neck of the grouse as the bird was flying through the air. Two boys reported the incident to Traveling Game Protector, T. F. Bell. It is

safe to predict that if the weasel was able to hold fast until the grouse reached its destination with its unwelcome passenger there is one less of Pennsylvania's popular birds.

The State Archery Association will hold its fifth annual tournament on the Franklin and Marshall Academy campus, Lancaster, September 2 and 3.



## WATERFOWL SEASONS

Harrisburg, Pa., August 8—The season on ducks, geese, brant, jacksnipe, and coots in Pennsylvania this year opens October 21 and closes November 19 according to Federal regulations just announced. Shooting will be permitted only between 7 a. m. and 4 p. m., Sundays excepted, in Pennsylvania. The above season also applies to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (including Long Island), Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon and Nevada.

The season for those states in the southern zone including New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California will extend from November 20 to December 19, inclusive.

Shooting over baited water or land, which has furnished the heaviest toll from all species and accounted for the most consistent full bag limits, will be prohibited.

Floating crafts may not be used more than 100 feet from the shore line or line of visible vegetation at time of shooting.

Live decoys, one of the most effective methods of luring the migratory flocks to the blind, are also ruled out. None will be allowed.

The possession of more than one day's bag has been made illegal.

The 3-shell limit placed on repeating shotguns last February will take effect for the first time this fall, and the new regulations provide that hunters may use a shotgun only, not larger than No. 10 gage. Under this regulation waterfowl may not be taken with or by means of any automatic-loading or hand-operated repeating shotgun capable of holding more than three shells, the magazine of which has not been cut off, or plugged with a 1-piece metal or wooden filler incapable of removal through the loading end thereof, so as to reduce the capacity of said gun to not more than three shells at one loading.

The new regulations place the daily bag limit on ducks at 10 in the aggregate of all kinds and make the possession limit conform to this daily bag limit. Changes represent a reduction of 2 in the daily bag and of 14 in the possession limit of the common species, but extra restrictions on certain species have been removed.

Bag limits on geese and brant remain at 4 in the aggregate, but the possession limits have been cut in half, now conforming to the bag limits.

The bag and possession limits on other species affected by the regulations are as follows: Coot, 15; jacksnipe, 15; sora, 25; rails (except sora and coot), 15; woodcock, 4; and gallinules, 15.

The season on wood ducks, ruddy ducks, bufflehead ducks, and swans is closed and no shooting of snow geese is allowed in any of the States bordering the Atlantic Ocean.

It will be remembered that last year the season on brant was closed whereas this year it has been reopened.

The regulation prohibits entirely the taking of migratory game birds from or by the aid of an automobile, airplane, sinkbox (battery), power boat, sailboat, any boat under sail, any floating craft or device of any kind towed by power boat or sailboat.

## SYNOPSIS OF NEW GAME LEGISLATION

*Dogs for bear hunting prohibited.* The use of dogs for hunting bear was prohibited. (Act No. 57—Effective Sept. 1, 1935).

*Field trial fee reduced.* The fee for field trials held between March 1st and August 20th was reduced from \$20 to \$5; and Section 718 was further amended to authorize holding field meets for all dogs in the month

## Subscribe for Pennsylvania Game News



of March, under permit. (Act No. 61—Effective Sept. 1, 1935).

*County treasurers to report monthly.* County treasurers are now required to make monthly instead of weekly reports to the Department of Revenue of hunter's licenses issued. (Act No. 63—Effective June 1, 1935).

*Fitches, weasels—license required to possess, etc.* This act prohibits the possession, breeding or selling of fitches or live weasels, without a license. The fee to possess a fitch or weasel is \$1, and to breed and sell same \$25, the same as ferrets. The penalty for possessing, delivering or selling a fitch or a weasel without a license is \$25.

The act also prohibits the use of fitches and weasels for hunting hares or rabbits, and makes unlawful their possession alive in the fields or forests, or in any vehicle upon the highways, or railways.

Section 512 of the Game Law is also amended to impose a penalty of \$25 for unlawfully taking or transporting a partridge. (Act No. 118—Effective June 5, 1935).

*Hunters and fishermen exempt from firearms license.* Licensed hunters and fishermen, and persons training dogs, do not need a firearms permit to carry a pistol or other

short firearm, if they first register same with their county treasurer, who may collect a fee of 15 cents. This registration is good only for the year for which the applicant is licensed to hunt or fish. (Act No. 158—Effective Sept. 1, 1935).

*Destruction of hunting lodges prohibited.* To willfully break into and destroy portions of hunting cabins was made punishable by a fine of not more than \$100, or imprisonment. (Act No. 171—Effective Sept. 1, 1935).

*Spotlights upon deer, bear or elk.* This act makes it unlawful to cast the rays of any headlight, spotlight or other artificial light upon a deer, bear, or elk, while having in possession a firearm or other implement whereby big game could be killed, even though such game is not shot at or injured. It does not apply to the rays of headlights on a highway where there was no attempt to locate a deer, bear or elk. The penalty is \$1000, on each person concerned. The \$500 penalty formerly provided for killing big game by artificial light is reduced to \$100. (Act No. 397—Effective Sept. 1, 1935).

*State exempt from patent fees.* The Commonwealth or any of its Departments, Boards or Commissions, is exempt from the payment of patent fees on unpatented lands. (Act No. 351—Effective Sept. 1, 1935).

*Deer-proof fence for commercial nurseries.* The Deer-Proof Fence Law was extended to include the protection of commercial nurseries where ornamental or fruit trees are grown for sale. (Act No. 371—Effective July 17, 1935).

*Aldermen and Justices of the Peace to make returns monthly.* Sworn statements of all penalties collected or bail forfeited under the Game Law must be made monthly to the Executive Secretary of the Game Commission by all magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace not later than the tenth of the following month. Penalty for failure to do so is \$100, or imprisonment. (Act No. 372—Effective Sept. 1, 1935).

*Sunday dog training permitted.* The Sunday training of dogs on small game (except wild turkeys) is permitted from August 20th to the last day of the following February, providing the consent of the owner of the land where such training is being done has first been secured. Consent on State and National forest lands is not required. (No training permitted on State Game Refuges). (Act No. 373—Effective Sept. 1, 1935).

*Revoking hunter's licenses for careless shooting.* In hunting accidents where human beings have been injured by gun fire, and no legal proceedings taken, the Executive Secretary of the Board of Game Commissioners is authorized to have a representative hear the facts and upon his findings, the Board, may, through the Department of Revenue, revoke the guilty person's license to hunt for a period of one to five years for carelessness. A person who carelessly causes injury to another by gun fire, on a second occasion, may have his hunting license revoked for any period the Board may request.

One whose license has been revoked for a hunting accident, may appeal to the county court of common pleas within 30 days. (Act No. 387—Effective July 18, 1935.)





### Duck Stamps Sold Anywhere

If you know of any locations where duck stamps are not available advise Hon. J. N. Darling, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., and he will see that they are supplied.

Last year they had so much trouble with sportsmen trying to get duck stamps and failing that they amended the law this year and can put duck stamps in any community desired.

### Charge for Permits to Possess Protected Species Accidentally Killed

After considering the fact that from time to time many requests are received in the Harrisburg Office from Deputy Game Protectors, Boy Scouts and individual citizens requesting permission to retain and have mounted various protected birds and animals that have been killed by automobiles and by accidentally flying into wires, the sides of buildings, and sometimes deer and bear accidentally killed, the Board at its meeting on July 11 authorized the Executive Secretary to make a minimum charge of 50 cents or a maximum charge of \$1.00 in cases where such permits are granted.

The charge for the permits is not to be regarded as a sale of the specimen, but rather as a fee to cover the cost of investigation, correspondence, etc., incident to the issuance of the permit. The \$1.00 charge is to be made for deer or bear, regardless of whether it is a fawn, cub or adult. However, in the case of an adult bear skin, the charge should be higher, in line with the commercial value. The 50 cents charge will apply to protected birds and small game.

Game Protector Price, Huntingdon County, sends in some encouraging reports of game conditions in his section, stating that game birds have had splendid hatches.

### Radio Talk

The Editor had the honor of broadcasting over station KDKA last month on THE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA. Have you ever thought just how many opportunities of enjoying yourself are afforded in Penn's Woods? The broadcast was made possible through the courtesy of the Women's Club of Pittsburgh.

### BLACKBIRD PROTECTION REMOVED IN CITIES AND BOROUGHES

The Board on July 11 removed protection from blackbirds within the limits of cities and boroughs so that from time to time necessary steps may be taken to relieve the communities of existing nuisances. It is understood that shooting in the boroughs and cities could not be done without permission of the municipal authorities.

### DEPUTIES TO COLLECT DOG BOUNTIES

After seriously considering the destruction annually occurring to game because of the ever-increasing menace of stray dogs, the Board of Game Commissioners recently authorized all Deputy Game Protectors, properly commissioned, to collect the legal bounty for the killing of stray, unlicensed dogs as provided for by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. The resolution became effective August 1.

### STILL ON THE UNPROTECTED LIST

According to the Game Commission, the Woodchuck, Marmot, Whistle Pig, commonly known as the ground hog, is still on the unprotected list. In other words, it has no legal protection in Pennsylvania and can be shot and killed at any time in unlimited numbers. It is necessary, however, to be possessed of a resident hunter's license when hunting this animal, or in fact any other species of unprotected animal or bird. It had been recommended by the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs of Pennsylvania, to place the Woodchuck on the Game list, but the measure was never reported out of Committee.

A weasel in Schuylkill County lost its life when it attempted to kill a chipmunk. Protector Jones of that County caught the weasel in the act and killed it.

### Prosecutions

Too many dogs are permitted to run at large in closed season on the trail of game, the June report of prosecutions compiled by the Board of Game Commissioners, reveals. Ninety-one prosecutions of miscellaneous nature have been recorded, which includes the illegal killing of deer and hunting without licenses. Most of the prosecutions for June were dogs chasing game in closed season.

The Chester County Coon Hunter's Association will hold its usual Labor Day Field Trials on the Smoky Ridge Farm, Downingtown, September 2.

Killing a woodchuck 400 yards away with a 22-calibre rifle is some feat. Roy Crile, Washington, Pa., demonstrated such marksmanship and has three witnesses who will attest to it. Wonder what kind of a rifle this was?

### Why the August Issue Was Delayed

Editor's note—The August issue of the Game News was unavoidably delayed because of the fact that the Board desired to give an authentic summary of the 1935-36 seasons and bag limits which is contained in this number. The September issue as will following issues will be out in time.

Goshawks will respond to a crow call, says Game Protector Schmid, Warren County. "Use the call to imitate the Pileated Woodpecker," he adds. In his county he called five Goshawks in less than twenty minutes. Game Protector Carpenter, Forest County accompanied Schmid. The five Goshawks were shot and killed by the two officers.



C. C. C. Road Through State Game Lands



# Pennsylvania Seasons and Bag Limits for 1935

THIS SUPERSEDES ALL FORMER REGULATIONS

SPECIES OF GAME	BAG LIMITS		OPEN SEASONS (Both dates inclusive, Sundays excepted)	
	Day	Season		
†Rails, except Sora (limit possession 15) .....	15	Unlimited	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	
†Sora (limit possession 25) .....	25	Unlimited	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	
†Gallinules (limit possession 15) .....	15	Unlimited	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	
†Woodcock (limit possession 4) .....	4	20	Oct. 15—Nov. 14	
†Snipe, Wilson or Jack (limit possession 15) .....	15	Unlimited	Oct. 21—Nov. 19	
†Wild Ducks (limit possession 10) .....	10	60	Oct. 21—Nov. 19	
†Wild Geese and Brant (limit possession 4) .....	4	30	Oct. 21—Nov. 19	
†Coots or Mudhens (limit possession 15) .....	15	Unlimited	Oct. 21—Nov. 19	
††Wild Turkeys .....	1	1	Nov. 1—Nov. 30	
Ringnecked pheasants (males only) .....	2	10	Nov. 1—Nov. 30	
Ruffed Grouse .....	2	10	Nov. 1—Nov. 30	
Virginia Partridge, commonly called Quail, Gambel Quail, Valley Quail (The combined kinds) .....	6	24	Nov. 1—Nov. 30	
Blackbirds .....	Unlimited	Unlimited	Nov. 1—Nov. 30	
Hares (snowshoe or Varying) .....	3	15	Nov. 1—Nov. 30	
Rabbits (Cottontail) .....	4	24	Nov. 1—Nov. 30	
Squirrels, Gray, Black & Fox (The combined kinds) .....	6	20	Nov. 1—Nov. 30	
Squirrels, Red .....	Unlimited	Unlimited	Nov. 1—Aug. 15, 1936	
Hungarian Partridges .....	0	0	No open season	
Reeves Pheasants .....	0	0	No open season	
Mink, Opposum, Skunk, Otter, Muskrats .....	Unlimited	Unlimited	Dec. 1—Feb. 29, 1936	
†Raccoons, Northern Counties (By individual or hunting party, using gun or dog) .....	3	10	Oct. 15—Dec. 15	
††Raccoons, Southern Counties (By individual or hunting party, using gun or dog) .....	3	10	Nov. 1—Dec. 31	
Raccoons, all counties (By trapping only) .....	3	10	Dec. 1—Dec. 31	
Beaver .....	0	0	No open season	
Bear (over 1 year old, by individual or hunting party) .....	1	1	Dec. 5, 6 & 7	
*Deer, male with two or more points to one antler .....	1	1	Dec. 2—Dec. 11	
*Deer, male (as above by hunting party) .....	6	6	Dec. 2—Dec. 11	
**Deer, antlerless (only 14 counties) .....	1	1	Dec. 12, 13 & 14	
**Deer, antlerless (as above by hunting party) .....	6	6	Dec. 12, 13 & 14	
Elk .....	0	0	No open season	

†The following Federal Regulations apply to migratory game bird shooting: Season begins at 7 A.M. on the opening day, and each succeeding open day, and closes at 4 P.M.; shotguns only may be used, capacity limited to 3 shells and size not larger than 10 gauge; use of live decoys prohibited; shooting over baited lands, or waters prohibited; boats or any floating craft must not be used more than 100 ft. from the shore line or from the edge of vegetation visible above the water at time of shooting. Bag and possession limit on Geese and Brant, 4 of the combined species.

SEASON CLOSED ON WOOD DUCKS, RUDDY DUCKS, BUFFLE HEADS, SWANS AND SNOW GEESE.

††No open season on Wild Turkeys during the 1935 hunting season in Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Cameron, Carbon, Clearfield, Dauphin, Fayette, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Schuylkill, Tioga, Warren, Wayne and Wyoming counties.

†Raccoons: Northern Counties, October 15 to December 15, when hunted with gun or dogs, as follows: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

††Raccoons: Southern Counties, November 1 to December 31, when hunted with gun or dog, as follows: Adams, Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Washington and York.

\*Deer, legal male: The season given above includes the entire State. However, no legal buck may be taken anywhere in the State on December 12, 13 and 14.

\*\*Deer, antlerless: By special resolution of the Board an open season was declared December 12, 13 and 14 in the following counties: Warren, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Clinton, Lycoming, Sullivan, Clearfield, Centre and Pike. A hunting party, hunting on a roster, which has not taken their camp limit of six during the buck season, may complete their camp limit with antlerless deer, regardless of size or weight, in any of the above named counties. The person killing such deer shall within 72 hours after killing the same, mail or deliver to the Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg, a card or marker, as prescribed by the Game Commission, bearing the name and address of the person killing said deer, the county where killed, date of killing and approximate weight of the deer. The carcass may not be consumed at the camp.



## WHITE SQUIRRELS RECEIVED

Three white squirrels, apparently of the fox squirrel species, have been forwarded to the Board of Game Commissioners by Game Protector Britton, Chambersburg, Pa. The squeaks of nature, two males and one female, have been taken good care of, one pair having been taken to the Harrisburg Zoo and the other returned to where the group was originally found.

It was Samuel Lauver, Mercersburg, Pa., R. F. D. No. 1, that captured the white squirrels, and he even closed his land close to where an old tree stood, a half mile from the birthplace of James Buchanan, only president of the United States born in Pennsylvania, so that they might be protected.

For the past several years Mr. Lauver says a single white squirrel is born to a gray squirrel in an old tree near his home and each time he has taken one away until he had three. It being contrary to law to have wild live game in captivity at any time Mr. Lauver very willingly surrendered the rodents to the game official.

## DID YOU KNOW THAT QUAIL

Migrate.

Are skulkers.

Are monogamous.

Are very pugnacious.

Are choicest of all game birds.

Cock will raise a brood of chicks.

Lay a clutch of about fifteen eggs or more.

Nest one or more times due to loss of sixty-five per cent of nests.

In captivity lay more than one hundred eggs—alternate days.

Pair off late in April or early in May, depending on weather and location.

Parent birds have about the same location and range each year. No satisfactory explanation can be given as to where the increase migrate.

Chicks—in fere naturae—do not require water. Food is ninety per cent insects.

Chicks fly when two weeks old and are full grown at four months old.

Are most prolific of our native game birds and valuable to agriculture.

Seek lowlands during droughty periods and semi-arid range in wet seasons.

Band together in thousands while migrating, is reliably reported.

Varieties of Bob White are: *Colinus Virginianus*, *Floridanus* and *Texanus*. About 750,000 of the *Colinus Virginianus Texanus* have been imported into the United States from Mexico since 1910, for propagation purposes. Many states rear in captivity 10,000 quail per year, for liberation.

Are very susceptible to contagious respiratory diseases and infections, due to unsanitary surroundings in captivity.

In certain sections during the Fall move near large streams, and at this time will not lie to a dog. To hunt them is a loss of time. Matters not how good your dog, it is impossible to keep up with them.

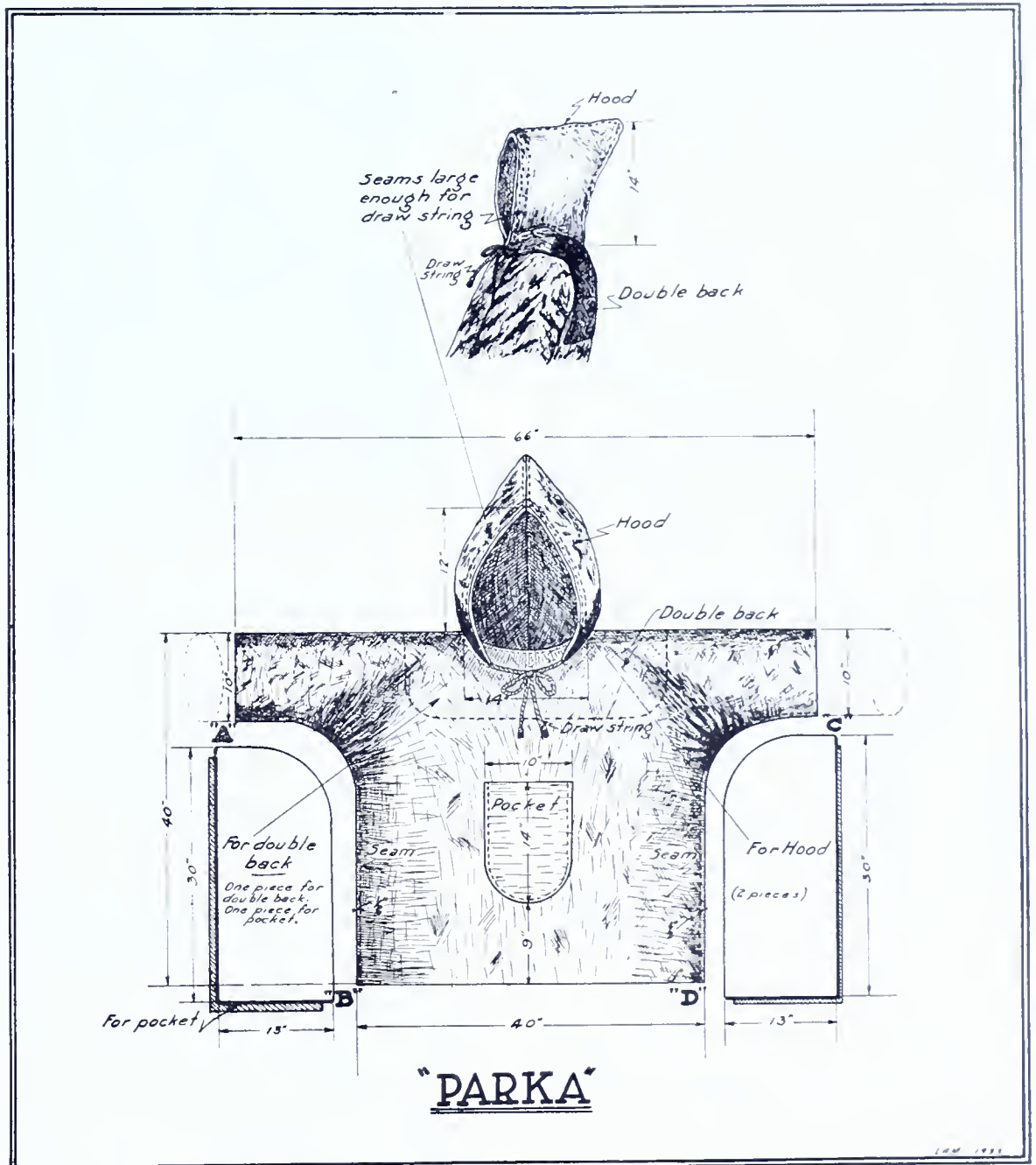
Feed on a variety of seeds, insects and fruits, early morning and late P. M.

Fly one hundred yards before roosting time to lose their scent to enemies.

Roost in a circle, tails together, heads out.  
La Grange, Tex. DR. FRANK KENT.

## PARKA—A PRACTICAL PIECE OF CLOTHING

You more than likely have somewhere in the house an army blanket that has seen better days. Why not make a piece of clothing that you will never regret having on when the bitter winds blow? Your blanket will more than likely be 66" wide and 80" long. Fold it along its narrow width so that you have a double piece of cloth 40" x 66". Take a piece of chalk and 10" down from the fold at either side inscribe a line similar to that figured from "A" to "B" and "C" to "D." Sew on your sewing machine along this line with a good heavy black thread. Take your scissors and cut along the outside of this sewn line keeping  $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from your threads. Take the pieces cut away from one of the sides and fashion a hood as illustrated. Keep it



roomy as you may want to wear a hat under the hood. The pocket can be left off if you desire but we have found it very handy for carrying a crow call, extra shells and the makin's. The other pieces can go into the back as a double cover and the remnants kept for patches.

This article has been used constantly by the writer during the past winter and has been found to be one of the most valuable adjuncts to a long set in the woods. Try it next deer season while on a watch but don't forget to use some red cloth.

The Presque Isle Sportsmen's League, Erie, is issuing a very complimentary County magazine under the caption—*Presque Isle Sportsmen's News*, which is chuck full of interesting game, fish and forestry news. Sam Landis, editor, and J. W. Himebaugh, associate editor, both of Erie, are live wires in game and fish conservation activities.

The Turkeyfoot Fish and Game Association, organized at Confluence in 1924, has realized one of its ambitions—to have a game refuge—and one of the pleased sportsmen is Joseph M. Critchfield. During his regime one of the largest sanctuaries in the State has been set up in Somerset County.



# More Birds—To Shoot!

By CHARLES WELLINGTON WESSELL

**M**OST of us recall that homely old saying of our thrifty forefathers to the effect that "It isn't how much you EARN that counts—It's what you SAVE."

In the same prudent vein, the practical bird hunter, interested in successful gunning seasons and the permanent establishment and increase of feathered game, will warn you that:

"It isn't how many birds you LIBERATE that counts—It's how many are here to SHOOT when gunning season rolls around."

With proud and foxy Ringneck assuming more and more the brunt of the gunning burden in more congested areas, the cry for "More birds!" in ever increasing volume has echoed up and down the State each year. And paradoxical as it may seem, more and more birds have been raised and released without, your sportsman finds, a corresponding increase in the coverts when November 1st arrives.

If it were only a question of raising and liberating more birds, regardless of age, sex, quality or condition of coverts, the problem might be a simple one indeed. But intelligent restocking and distribution of hardy, well developed, vigorous full-winged flyers at the proper time and in the proper places, is likely to have a greater bearing on successful gunning, than simply turning out thousands of undeveloped youngsters at tender age.

Our better pheasant counties, reporting a generous kill each year are seldom those in which the greatest number of birds have been released. Rather may these results be due to more attractive coverts, sufficient restocking of cock birds prior to breeding season and to proper distribution, management and protection on the part of our very efficient game protectors, as well as the cooperative activities of sportsmen's organizations and farmers.

In looking over results in past years (and after all results are what really count) we find the record kill in one of the State's leading pheasant counties was scored during a year in which no young or immature birds were released at all. However, upon checking further, we find that cock birds of high quality and in generous or "seed" stock within this county was in or near the proper sex ratio.

The intention here is not, in any sense, to convey the impression that the liberation of full-winged, well developed pheasants will be to no avail. There are no doubt many "spots" throughout the State in which such liberation will do a world of good and produce much better shooting in the fall.

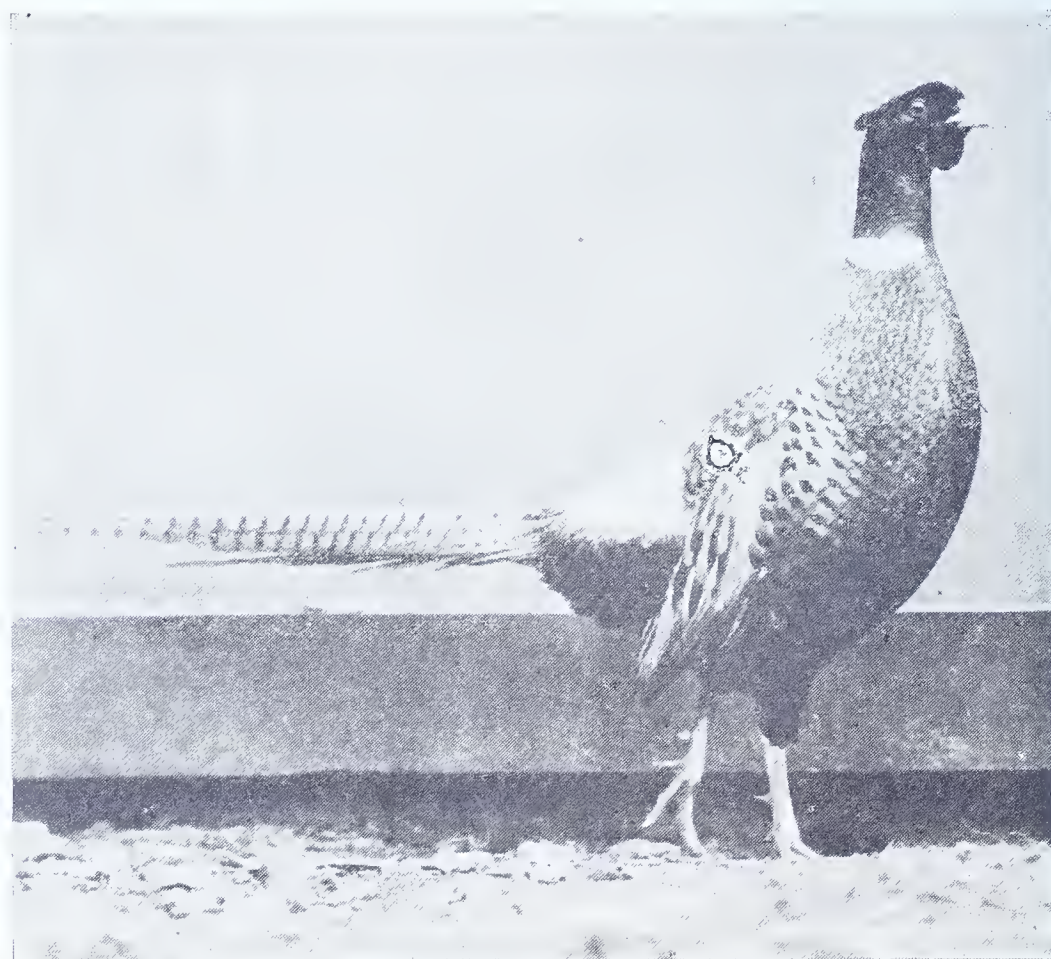


Young Ringnecks in Yard of Brooder House

Hard or mild winters, shorter or longer seasons and fluctuating number of gunners also have their effects upon the quantity of birds available for each season's sport. And many other natural conditions combine to make the problem of "full bags" far more complicated than just one offering the simple solution of liberating more pheasants.

But when the bird is released, he must

take his freedom with nature's full equipment. He needs, as every sportsman knows, his every ounce of strength in those great wings and fleet legs, as well as every trick embedded in his cunning brain, if he would prevail against the hawk, cat, weasel and other vermin. Therefore, let's not chase him out into the world until he's ready—any more than we would send a kindergarten lad to war.



Proud as a Peacock



**H**OW many Pennsylvania hunters give any serious thought about the bullets they buy for hunting, and just what is required of those bullets for clean kills? How many of you go to a store where ammunition is sold, and after indicating the caliber of your rifle say, "I want 'em for deer, or bear," as the case may be? Later on you find that the bullets purchased failed to mushroom or expand quickly enough to effect a clean kill. The question that should immediately arise is, why?

To effect a clean kill on game one of three things must be done by the bullet fired. First, the nervous system must be paralyzed. Second, the lungs must be wrecked. Third, the heart must be stopped. One bullet that does any one of the three things mentioned will result in a clean kill.

Now what makes a bullet mushroom upon impact? The first factor in making any bullet mushroom is speed or velocity. Any bullet of a given weight must have the necessary speed imparted to it or it will not flatten out in animal tissue. The second factor is the thickness of the jacket covering the lead core of the bullet at its nose or point. If this is too thick the bullet will pass too far through game before it starts to open, and the shock of the bullet to the tissue surrounding its path through game will not be sufficient to cause a clean kill. If a bullet of a given weight is given too much speed the bullet breaks up too quickly and does not penetrate far enough to cause sufficient shock for a clean kill.

The most common type of mushrooming bullet is the one consisting of a jacket with more or less lead exposed at the point or nose. Another type is the pointed expanding bullet consisting of a jacket filled with lead, and has a jacketed point inserted in the nose. Upon impact this jacketed point is driven back into the jacket of the bullet causing it to spread and expand. A third type is the bullet consisting of a full metal jacket with a hole drilled in the point and known as a hollow point. The air trapped in the hole at the point of the bullet causes it to bulge and expand upon impact.

Most any of the mushrooming bullets sold for hunting deer today will expand on the shoulder blades, and if both blades are shattered the deer is down to stay. Likewise a bullet that travels lengthwise through a deer will put him down, because of the long path of resistance offered to the bullet. However, a bullet that travels through a deer from side to side must be of a type that opens readily or it will pass through before it is mushroomed sufficiently. The largest deer in the woods is not much over fifteen inches through from side to side and hundreds of deer are killed each year that are less. Considering the resistance offered by a side shot you can readily understand why a bullet must mushroom readily to cause a fatal shock. The body of a bear being thicker offers more resistance to a bullet and a bullet that performs with satisfaction on bear will sometimes be found a little too slow in expanding on deer.

Some of the leading ammunition companies came to this realization two or three years ago and now manufacture cartridges loaded with bullets particularly adapted for deer. The metal jacket near the nose of the bullet is thinner and less resistance is offered to expansion upon impact.

# Bullets vs Game

By LEWIS M. WHITECOTTON

Some hunters claim that these new bullets spoil too much meat. The most spoiled piece of meat in the woods is on wounded game that escapes to die a lingering death. And these new bullets do kill with more consistency than those formerly used. Selfish indeed must be the man who has downed a nice trophy and complains because of a little spoiled meat. His complaints are usually louder and last longer when he knows he has badly wounded game he will never see again. His sympathies are not with the wounded game but his own bad luck in not getting his game. To kill swiftly and mercifully is the aim of every true sportsman and when he sees or learns of a better bullet for the game he hunts he is quick to take advantage of it.

Experience has proven that no bullet under 100 grains in weight is really adequate for Pennsylvania deer or bear. And no bullet over 200 grains in weight need be used. The speed of the bullets between those two weights should be not less than close to 2,000 feet per second and they need not exceed 3,000, dependent on the caliber of the bullet, its weight and type.

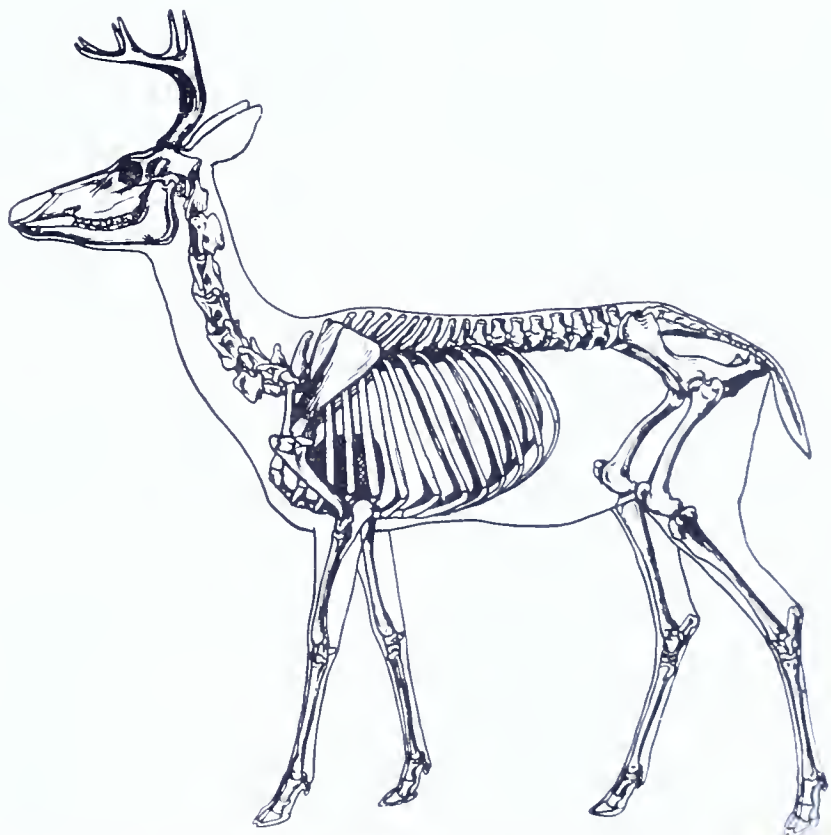
Practically every common cartridge is used in Pennsylvania in hunting deer and bear, and the calibers run from .25 to .405. However, those calibers hovering close to .30 are most popular. For the same reason we do not all have the same choice in automobiles our selection of rifles and calibers differ. In selecting a bullet for deer and bear for calibers, under caliber .30 select a bullet of at least 100 grains. In all .30

caliber rifles select a bullet ranging from not less than 145 grains to 180 grains. In rifles of .32 caliber select a bullet about 150 grains in weight. In the .35 caliber bullet range from 150 to 200 grains in weight. In the .38 caliber rifle do not select a bullet less than 160 grains in weight. In all calibers above .38 the diameter of the bullet is large enough to make no difference in the weight of the bullet selected.

Some hunters are found in the woods during the deer and bear season carrying rifles of .25-20 and .32-20 in caliber. These two calibers are absolutely inadequate for deer and bear and their use is to be heartily discouraged. Although the owner is shooting the latest and most powerful cartridges in these two calibers, experience has proven they wound far more deer and bear than they kill.

If in doubt about suitable ammunition for your favorite deer and bear "Weepin" write any of the ammunition companies and they will take your troubles to heart as if they were their very own. Perhaps your District Game Protector can assist you, or talk with an experienced hunter whose knowledge of firearms is broad.

Remember, if you have been using a bullet of one weight and change to another, do not fail to try out the new bullet to learn if your aiming point has raised or lowered. Take your hunting seriously and learn all you can about your rifle and ammunition. You will find that such information pays dividends in the woods.



The Above Diagram Shows Clearly the "Quick Kill" Areas.





Austin White and Geo. Lukehart shoveling out quail feeding shelter after 20-inch snowfall; 14 quail in covey; 13 other shelters shoveled out and feed put in on same day.

## EASTERN COUNTIES PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHES LARGE PLAYGROUND

The dreams of hunters, fishermen and bird lovers, residing in Chester and adjacent counties, have come true, and obviously the credit goes to the Eastern Counties Protective Association of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Paoli. The association formally opened its "playground" of 100 acres of land on the John Acker homestead in Tredyffrin Township, Saturday, June 8, with an all-day field event, and despite the inclement weather over 500 sportsmen assembled where they enjoyed rifle, revolver and trap shooting, fly and plug casting and quoits. Useful prizes, donated by friends of the association, were awarded to the contestants.

On this land, south of the Swedesford Road, stands an old farm house, constructed in 1837. The rooms, thirteen of them, have all been furnished. One of the rooms is so arranged with tables and comfortable chairs where those interested in out-door literature can enjoy all the leading magazines, including the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS. The association keeps a caretaker there at all times.

It was in the year of 1921 that a few far-sighted conservationists, including Messrs. W. S. and G. C. Clemmans, Nathan Pechin, E. J. Crawford, G. W. Lapp, E. Loughery

and John Loughery, met in Paoli and organized the Eastern Counties Protective Association. W. S. Clemmans was the first president, serving for five years, and then was succeeded by Nathan Pechin, Wayne, whose untiring efforts to promote game and fish conservation are well known throughout the State. "Nate," as most of us know Mr. Pechin, now Sheriff of Delaware County, is an ardent sportsman.

The opening of the new club house Saturday, June 8, although drizzling rain fell all day, was a big success, and much credit was due to the Committee comprising Messrs. W. S. Clemmans, President; P. T. Cannon, Vice-president; Stinton Markley, Treasurer; G. C. Clemmans, Secretary; P. S. Carr, Recording Secretary; Raymond Croll, Financial Secretary; R. B. Becker, J. Horn, J. Cole, D. LaFevre, J. Hibberd, Vance Johnson, Robert Roder, Howard Martin, Benj. Holland, Hutchinson Galliney, Frank Gillingham, Frank Thompson, E. V. Smith, J. McFarland, Jr., Henry Schenck, J. Townsend, Oscar Large, Geo. Hood, Edwin Regan, Geo. Steagle, W. Blydenberg, Clarence Woodward, Benj. Wood, J. McFarland, Sr., Norman Acker, Herbert Eister, Walter Davis and Daniel Register.

### ANOTHER CLUB ON THE JOB

Among the conservation organizations in Pennsylvania which is doing all it can to protect game and song birds, is the Berks County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League which holds its meetings in the Central Y. M. C. A., Reading. Recently this Chapter issued a very attractive poster, illustrated by photographs of harvest machinery equipped with flushing bars. "Use a Flushing Bar and save game and birds" the poster says, and concludes with "Leave two or three rows of grain stand."

The consolidated Lycoming County Sportsmen's Association is raising ring-neck pheasants at the Izaak Walton Trout Ponds near Hughesville. D. H. Reed, Muncy, will supervise the work.

No. 255, United Sportsmen, is another new camp organized by the Benton Sportsmen. Hon. J. Q. Creveling, Member of the Game Commission, and Dr. C. A. Mortimer, Wilkes-Barre, Secretary, Pennsylvania Sportsmen's Federation, were among the speakers at the initial meeting of this group of sportsmen. William Fretz served as chairman and forty members were taken in.

# Here an

Washington County Sportsmen's League, Collin McF. Reed, President, has issued a very attractive poster. The Club offers a reward to any person who furnishes information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any one who damages personal property.

Sportsmen at Grenock have formed a Wild Life Protective League.

The Grove City Sportsmen's Club held a very interesting meeting in the State Armory. Division Game Protector Gilford was the guest speaker.

McIntyre, Clune, Kent and Aultman in Indiana County, recently organized a unit of the Indiana County Game and Fish Association.

West Chester, Pa., Skeet Club, is taking on renewed interest. Many marksmen have been attending the weekly tournaments.

The Chester County Rod & Gun Club, Inc., Thorndale, Chester County, is looking forward to its annual sportsmen's Fair, which will take place in August.

The Rainbow Rod & Gun Club, Hazleton, has filed a petition with the Courts for a charter. The statement says the club desires to cooperate in the enforcement of the game laws, promote clean sportsmanship, etc.

The Western Pennsylvania Trap Shooting League, O. Nadolny, President, has issued its 1935 year book, and here is the schedule of shoots: September 4, Wilkesburg; September 21, Homestead Park; Post Season Shoot, S. Hills Sportsmen's Association.

The Rainsburg Game and Fish Protective Association of Bedford, has successfully reared and released over 100 Ringnecks during the past two years.

The United Coon Hunter's Association, Rochester, Pa., is looking forward to its annual fall field trials.

Palmerton Rod and Gun Club, besides its winter organized feeding program in the past five years, has liberated more than 200 rabbits, and many ring-necked pheasants. The club now has a membership of over five hundred.

Sponsored by the Bedford County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, a sportsmen's rally was held in the Smith Vocational School, Yellow Creek, Bedford County, recently, at which over 500 persons attended. Mr. H. A. Eichelberger, Saxton, ably presided.

The Allegheny Sportsmen's League, located at Wilkesburg, is among the conservation clubs contemplating the purchase of a tract of land on which it hopes to increase and raise game.



# There with the Sportsmen

The Northwestern Rod and Gun Club, Bethel, Berks County. The members were quite active last winter, distributing grain for game, and succeeded in interesting the farmers in the same program.

Individual members of the Spring Mills Fish and Game Association, Spring Mills, have been quite active propagating ring-necked pheasants.

The Conemaugh Township Sportsmen's Association, Cambria County, has inaugurated a vermin campaign, giving much time to keeping the half starved, homeless, roaming house cat in restraint, besides planting several thousand nut and black cherry trees in that section.

The Dunning's Cove Sportsmen's Association, recently organized, contemplates an extensive conservation program. The new club is looking forward to a splendid work in that section of Bedford County.

The Morrisons Cove Game, Fish and Forestry Association, Ore Hill, Bedford County, is again planning for its annual corn boiling which will take place some time in August. The club members have been taking much interest in game conservation, and last winter devoted their efforts principally to feeding beneficial wild life.

With four hens and one cock bird the Jenner Community Sportsmen's Association, Ralphou, Somerset County, turned out approximately 35 ring-necked pheasants last year.

The Matamoras Rod and Gun Club, Matamoras, has started to propagate ring-necked pheasants, and recently placed 150 eggs in an incubator.

The Izaak Walton League, Chester Chapter, for several years purchased eggs, gave them to interested farmers and members who had considerable success hatching and rearing them, and now Delaware County has many ring-necks in the wild.

The Venango County Rod and Gun Club, Franklin, is looking forward to its annual field trials which will take place Saturday, September 7, at the Bullion Harvest Home grounds, 12 miles south of Franklin. More than 15,000 persons attended the affair last year and all the events were nicely contested.

The Pine Creek Sportsmen's Club, Glenshaw, working in conjunction with the Boy Scouts, are beautifying a tract of 185 acres as a protected bird and game sanctuary, to which many nature and bird lovers in Allegheny County enjoy visiting. The tract was leased through the kindness of Judge D. M. Miller, of Pittsburgh.

Belwood Sportsmen's Association, Belwood, is contemplating securing a tract of land to propagate rabbits.

Many game associations throughout Pennsylvania are organizing junior sportsmen's organizations. The boys elect their own officers, meet on the same dates as the seniors, and eventually will take the men's places in game conservation.

The Butler County Hunting and Fishing Club will hold its third annual field trial on Wednesday, October 9, at Evans City, Pa., the activities will consist of bird, rabbit and 'coon dog trials; trap, and rifle shooting; fly casting and general good time.



Sylvan dell on tract of land near Glenshaw. The Pine Creek Sportsmen's Club in conjunction with the Boy Scouts are making the area, comprising about 185 acres, an inviolate bird and game sanctuary.

## PORTER SPORTSMEN KILL MUCH VERMIN

The members of the Porter Sportsmen's Association, Porter, Pa., killed the following predators from March 15 to June 1: 1 gray fox; 33 weasels; 20 great horned owls; 93 hawks, including 79 Cooper's, 14 Sharp-shins, 6 Pigeons, 1 Marsh and 3 Red-shoulders; 137 watersnakes; 3 copperheads; 48 waterdogs; 347 brown rats and 480 starlings.

The ten high men were Earl E. Lettie, Porter, 1805 points and Clark Barnett, Dayton, 1752 points.

The B-Team defeated the A-Team by a margin of 1174 points.

The record kill of watersnakes for one day was made by Frank Kelsey, Jacob Lettie and Clair Himes, all of Porter, these three men having taken 40 during one morning.

## WEST CHESTER BIRD CLUB HOLDS SILVER ANNIVERSARY

"Birds of one feather flock together," that's the way that "Jack" Miner, Kingsville, Canada, internationally known bird lover, would put it. Such was the gathering of bird lovers of Chester County that attended the Silver Anniversary of the West Chester Bird Club, held in the Friends Meeting House, West Chester, Saturday afternoon and evening, June 8.

Friends of our feathered friends to the number of several hundred, including many ornithologists, enjoyed a box luncheon in the evening, and listened to short talks by representatives of various heads of conservation organizations and others. Praise was given to the Pennsylvania Game Commission in its efforts to protect valuable birds through the resident hunter's license fund.

In the Meeting House that night Dr. Alden H. Hadley of the National Association of the Audubon Societies, gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on the "Wanderings of a Bird Lover in the South." "America will be free of its wild waterfowl unless something is done," declared the lecturer. He pointed out that unnecessary drainage of swamps was causing much land to dry up and it is useless for cultivation. "Such land, in Florida, is being burned up," he declared. As a bird lover he has always been interested in swamps. He told about the Audubon Society employing game wardens to protect birds against indiscriminate shooting, and took the occasion to mention some of Dr. Geo. M. Sutton's splendid research activities. Isaac G. Roberts, president of the West Chester Bird Club, presided.

The Sportsmen's Council, Titusville, has had very good success with 1,000 ring-neck pheasant chicks received from one of the State Game farms this summer.

## GREENVILLE CAMP ACTIVITIES

The Greenville Camp of Mercer County Sportsmen was organized in 1934 with a membership of 500 sportsmen which has been increasing each year since.

The Club from the start was interested in raising ringnecks and in 1932 raised 77 birds to releasing age from eggs secured at the Jordan Game Farm. Forty-five were held over until the spring of 1933. In 1933 they raised 257 birds and held 42 over until spring. In 1934 they raised 105 birds to releasing age at 11 weeks and retained 34 for re-stocking this spring. They have 315 chicks at the present time about 10 days old. Last year the cost of raising 53 birds to eleven weeks of age was 26 cents per bird, no labor cost being involved, however.

Their present equipment consists of 4 large portable holding pens and 14 rearing boxes patterned after those used at the Jordan Game Farm.

Mr. Howard Enterline, one of the club members, supervises all the propagation and winter feeding activities.



# Not Generally Known

By NORMAN M. WOOD

Four persons out of every 100 die after being bitten by a rattlesnake, but it is seldom that any person dies from a copperhead snake bite.

Yes, the Woodchuck is still on the unprotected list and the Skunk is still on the fur-bearing list. Bills on these matters did not pass the Legislature.

If you are anxious for a thrill, pick up a cub bear in the woods, while mother bear is around. Curtis Walker, while walking through Liberty Township, Centre County, had such an experience while admiring a baby bear and declares that he was forced to climb a big tree when the angry parent arrived. The Game Commission urges persons not to molest young game.

After all the baseball bats, golf clubs, tennis racquets and boxing gloves have been counted or placed end to end, the simple fact remains that there are more than 13,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, who enjoy the pastime of hunting and fishing, 7,000,000 of whom are hunters, against 5,000,000 baseball, football, tennis and golf players combined.

Protected birds and animals that have been killed by automobiles, flying against wires and trees, killed in a storm, can be mounted by persons finding the same, providing application is made to the Board of Game Commissioners for a permit, the same to cost 50 cents to \$1.00 when requests are granted.

Though Pennsylvania is not regarded as a wild water-fowl state, nevertheless, 7,682 persons bought that many Federal Duck stamps. The grand total in all states was 611,959. Minnesota was high with 50,216 and West Virginia the lowest with 353. The season on wild water-fowl in Pennsylvania for this year will appear in this column as soon as the Federal Government sets its dates.

C. A. Lewis, Paxtang, recently killed a large blacksnake in Centre County which when cut open was found to contain four baby grouse.

George Frickanisce, a member of the game committee of the Arnold's Sportsmen's Club, Westmoreland County, killed a blacksnake that measured 48 inches. A bulge in the snake's body attracted Frickanisce's attention. He cut the snake open and found therein an adult and four baby quail.

Killing his own dog because it was running deer contrary to an act of assembly in New York State, a farmer made a claim for another dog, asserting that his hound was properly licensed and he could see no reason why his request should not be granted. Action was deferred by the New York Commission.

Thirty-five years ago a young lady carved her name and date on the bottom of a land turtle. A few days ago Walter Doan, well known farmer and former league ball player, living near Coatesville, picked up a turtle and found his sister's name and date thereon.

We can't expect to have a really good 'coon dog in the "cur" species. He is not bred to hunt. It would be impossible to raise strawberry plants and milk weed and get strawberries and cream.

A lad of 8 years, whose home is in Williamsport, strayed away from his parents while they were camping on the Loyalsock, Lycoming County, one day last July and came back with a rattlesnake in his hand. The lad was gripping it back of the head when the father observed the incident. "Drop it, quick," shouted the excited father when he saw it was a rattlesnake. The boy obeyed, the father killed the snake, and the picnickers enjoyed their lunch.

Twenty years ago forty-eight game protectors comprised the personnel of the field forces of the State Game Commission. Thirteen are dead and the three still in the service are: Charles B. Baum, Warren Fretz and Norman M. Wood. The remainder, 32 of them, are engaged in other vocations of life.

The Federal Government has regulated the Woodcock season October 15 to November 14, inclusive. And a 30 day season on wild water fowl, October 21 to Nov. 19, inclusive.

The Board of Game Commissioners has removed protection from the blackbird in cities and boroughs with permission from municipal authorities.

Picnickers should not leave bottles or broken glass in the woods. The origin of fires are often caused by glass left in the leaves. The glass acts as magnifying glass by concentrating the rays of the sun.

Any one worthy of the name "Sportsman" need never look far for something at which to shoot. Shooting should be encouraged among old and young, but let us do more of it before the traps, the revolver and rifle ranges, at crows, half-starved roaming house cats, snakes and the great horned owl. Ever try shooting at night? It's great sport shooting vermin mammals and birds of prey and you are doing something to restore game.

Uniontown golfers are wondering what a poor score really is when Frank Smith, Wheeling, West Virginia, offered an alibi for his poor showing after he had observed six deer on the links.

Entering the first floor of a sleeping porch through a door which was left open, a Beaver gnawed off the wooden leg of Herman Strutter. All this happened in Perry, New York, not so long ago. Strutter says he found chips in his bed and the marks of the Beaver's teeth on what was left of the artificial leg.

Game Protector Mark Motter releasing mallard ducks on large lake in Dauphin County.





Grant Fullerton, Blue Ball, Montgomery County, driving on DeKalb Street, a short distance out of Norristown, declared that an antlerless deer charged straight at his headlights, and almost wrecked the car. The deer lost its life and the remains were taken to a hospital.

Hunting woodchucks in Cumberland County in June, Pharus Stoner, 17, lost his life when his companion, LeRoy Weary, accidentally shot him. Both reside in South Middleton Township, Cumberland County. Stoner is said to have been on his hands and knees looking into a hole when he was mistaken for "Whistle Pig."

Because she had eight wild ducks in her possession contrary to law, Mrs. Mamie Miller, Hatfield, Pa., after being haled before a Justice of the Peace, was discharged with a reprimand. Mrs. Miller declared that the wild water fowl came to her place without any solicitation.

Only six states in the Union are without names of birds representing them, and they are New Jersey, Iowa, Connecticut, Indiana, Tennessee and Massachusetts.

Four other states have adopted game birds as official birds: Pennsylvania, Ruffed Grouse; California, Rhode Island and Oklahoma, Quail.

Song birds—Maryland has as its choice the Baltimore Oriole, while the only state that has chosen a sea bird is Louisiana, picking the ugliest of the sea fowl—the Brown Pelican.

Seven states selected the Meadow Lark—Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Oregon, while Colorado chose the Lark Bunting.

The National Rifle Shooting Association will renew its annual rifle and revolver classics in August at Camp Perry, Ohio, when the marksmen will determine the respective championships.

Declaring that it is following the footsteps of Pennsylvania in Game conservation, the Wild Life League of Brook County, West Virginia, has organized a campaign to keep vermin mammals, birds of prey and half-starved homeless cats under control.

New Hampshire still offers a bounty of \$5.00 on the black bear, "And it will ever be thus until the state becomes civilized enough to want to protect them," declares the conservation news sheet of that State.

Police officials disposed of over 20,000 worthless dogs in Pennsylvania last year. Most of the dogs had no homes and others the owners refused to take out licenses for.

"Deer Suffering with Toothache" says headliner. So it was found by a game protector. The animal had a swollen jaw, and the game protector secured the services of a Mercer County dentist. The deer responded to the service and is again in the wild.

(Continued on page 16)



Unusual Photograph of a Fawn Deer Taken at Deer Experimental Park at Pine Grove Furnace

## UNITED SPORTSMEN HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION

At their 20th Annual Convention held July 29 at Mountain Lake, delegates representing over 500,000 sportsmen throughout the State recommended that the Game and Fish Commissions be kept out of politics and that provisions be included in the proposed revision of the Constitution to the end that Game and Fish funds be forever immune from any diversion whatever, thereby allaying the fears of the sportsmen that their money will be used for any other purposes.

The delegation not only acted on business matters but participated in regular field day events, including trap shooting, fly casting, etc.

O. S. Sked was high gun for the two days with a score of 198 out of a possible 200. Runner-up was A. L. Lewis with a score of 197 x 200. In the fly casting event William Anneman, Scranton, former Game Protector was first, H. R. Weaver of Wilkes-Barre, second, and Jack Neiger, Scranton, third.

The annual banquet was an outstanding affair with more than 200 men and women in attendance. Paul W. Gardner officiated as toastmaster. Speakers included H. S. Smith, Wilkes-Barre, who was re-elected President of the Association, I. W. Edginger, President of the Monroe-Pike Association; Hon. J. Q. Creveling, Member of the Game Commission, and Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary.

The re-election of H. S. Smith, "Had" as everyone calls him, only serves to prove further the tremendous popularity of this untiring worker in behalf of the sportsmen and he is to be highly commended. Other officers are as follows: William E. Highfield, live wire President of the Scranton Camp of the United Sportsmen was elected Vice-President of the State organization, succeeding Francis H. Coffin, former member of the State Game Commission, Dr. C.

A. Mortimer was re-elected Corresponding Secretary, Charles R. Kuchner, Financial Secretary, and Harry F. Nicholson, Treasurer.

Directors elected for a three year term were William Fitz, Benton, W. E. Highfield, Scranton, Clinton Ide, Dallas, William Anneman and Dr. C. A. Mortimer, Wilkes-Barre.

## NO POWER BOATS ON PYMATUNING

All power-driven craft and hydroplanes are prohibited from the waters of the Pymatuning lake in Crawford and Erie Counties and a portion of which extends into the adjacent state. Such a decision was reached following a meeting in July of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Pymatuning conservation committee. Present at the meeting representing Pennsylvania were: Thomas M. Buchanan, Secretary of Forests and Waters who presided; O. N. Deibler, Commissioner of Fisheries; Nicholas Biddle, President of the Board of Game Commissioners; Grover C. Ladner, Deputy Attorney General; Edith McBride Dexter, Secretary of Health; Charles Ryder, Engineer, Water and Power Resources Board. Representing Ohio were: Walter H. Hartung, Director of Health; J. E. Bauman, Assistant Director; L. Woodell, Conservation Director; G. L. McCurry and Clay Harmon, Conservation Directors.

The vote of the joint committee was unanimous. Estimable conservationists favored the elimination of motor boats from the lake, including former Governors, John K. Tenner, John S. Fisher, John M. Philips, former President of the Board of Game Commissioners, and the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs adopted a resolution at its state meeting in Harrisburg in January approving of such action.

The ruling is effective immediately.





Game Commission's Training School in Jefferson County

## NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

(Continued from page 15)

No, it's not necessary to have a resident hunter's license to carry a rifle to shoot frogs, the season for which opened July 2, but if you stop hunting these denizens of the water and intend to shoot unprotected birds, and predatory animals such as woodchucks, etc., it is necessary to have a hunting license. This question has frequently been asked.

Useful insects travel safely by air express, says a headliner. An army of small wasps that prey upon the codling moth, destructive to all fruit insect pests in the United States, safely crossed the Continent this summer by air express to aid apple growers on the Pacific Coast. These parasites were reared at the Moorestown, New Jersey, Entomological Station of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Hon. Robert Lamberton, Franklin, a member of the Board of Game Commissioners, is securing first hand knowledge of game conditions in that section of the State by setting aside one day each week and accompanying the district game protector trekking through the rural sections. The nesting season is an opportune time to make a study of wild animal life, and Mr. Lamberton, an ardent sportsman and naturalist, will undoubtedly glean additional valuable information.

Berks and Lancaster Counties took the lead in the number of bounty claims for the month of June. Berks sent in 111 weasels, Lancaster 72, besides 11 gray foxes. The total number of claims from the other sixty-five counties were 1,115 and the amount of bounty paid was \$2,337.00. There were 1909 weasels and 107 gray foxes.

A crippled deer, that had been mysteriously shot, committed suicide by jumping into the Jonestown dam, near Berwick, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Benner, Juniata, were awakened before the alarm clock went off on a recent morning when a deer crashed through the window of their bedroom in an apartment on the first floor. Mr. Benner succeeded in chasing the animal out of the house.

## ACREAGE OF STATE GAME LANDS WITHIN RESPECTIVE COUNTIES AS OF JUNE 1, 1935

COUNTY	Conveyed to June 1, 1934	Conveyed Fiscal Year 1934-1935	Total conveyed to June 1, 1935
Armstrong	.....	1,303.0	1,303.0
Bedford	23,135.1	2,630.6	25,765.7
Berks	772.1	1,044.0	1,816.1
Blair	1,007.3	2,226.8	3,234.1
Bradford	32,741.4	.....	32,741.4
Bucks	1,390.4	.....	1,390.4
Butler	721.6	321.1	1,042.7
Cambria	5,110.6	.....	5,110.6
Cameron	11,888.2	.....	11,888.2
Carbon	1,548.8	400.0	1,948.8
Centre	16,149.3	4,341.5	20,490.8
Chester	905.8	.....	905.8
Clarion	11,947.6	.....	11,947.6
Clearfield	18,002.6	1,180.3	19,182.9
Clinton	9,545.7	.....	9,545.7
Columbia	10,683.5	.....	10,683.5
Crawford	3,151.5	370.0	3,521.5
Elk	43,866.6	1,782.2	45,648.8
Erie	.....	714.5	714.5
Fayette	7,116.0	.....	7,116.0
Forest	7,056.9	.....	7,056.9
Franklin	2,095.2	280.5	2,375.7
Fulton	8,495.2	.....	8,495.2
Huntingdon	5,427.7	1,323.4	6,751.1
Indiana	100.0	.....	100.0
Jefferson	22,631.4	.....	22,631.4
Juniata	180.1	238.6	418.7
Lackawanna	487.8	195.3	683.1
Lancaster	2,865.8	.....	2,865.8
Lebanon	2,671.0	.....	2,671.0
Luzerne	1,422.4	5,333.8	6,756.2
Lycoming	18,706.6	1,294.8	20,001.4
McKean	20,633.9	.....	20,633.9
Monroe	4,878.7	.....	4,878.7
Northumberland	3,728.5	413.6	4,142.1
Perry	1,772.6	1,810.5	3,583.1
Potter	12,173.2	.....	12,173.2
Schuylkill	542.5	2,825.1	3,367.6
Somerset	2,768.4	2,143.4	4,911.8
Sullivan	39,908.9	.....	39,908.9
Susquehanna	6,744.4	.....	6,744.4
Tioga	4,141.7	121.3	4,263.0
Venango	13,106.3	1,014.6	14,120.9
Warren	17,620.4	.....	17,620.4
Wayne	2,278.6	.....	2,278.6
Westmoreland	4,606.0	.....	4,606.0
Wyoming	19,093.3	5,480.4	24,573.7
York	751.2	9.6	760.8
TOTALS	426,574.8	38,798.9	465,373.7

## BLAIR COUNTY SPORTSMEN HOLD OUTING

The beautiful Country Home for Boys, located in the foothills of the mountains in Blair County, and sponsored by the Kiwanis Club, of Altoona, was the scene of a happy gathering of sportsmen, recently the occasion being the annual picnic and outing of the Blair County Game, Fish and Forestry Association. The usual events—rifle, pistol and trap shooting, fly and plug casting, took place and useful prizes were awarded to the winners of the various contests.

Talk about your heads of sportsmen's organizations—S. G. Wise, the president, as a chef, and his assistants, did themselves proud and when six o'clock arrived the lunch that was served on long tables on the lawn, baked ham and beans, was surely enjoyed by several hundred men, women and children. George Mock, secretary, James White and H. F. Flick, vice-presidents, and Ira H. Keagy, treasurer, ably assisted as did many of the members.

In the evening Norman M. Wood, lecturer of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, showed several reels of motion pictures, and in behalf of the Commission commended the Blair County sportsmen for their splendid cooperation. Representative Parks and Aukerman gave interesting talks, explaining they were supporting game and fish legislation they believed worth while. Mr. Flick also gave a stirring talk and urged the club to keep up its splendid work.



## LYCOMING PICNIC DRAWS BIG GATHERING

Wednesday, July 31 was a red letter day with the sportsmen of Lycoming and adjacent counties, the occasion being the annual field day and outing of the Lycoming County Consolidated Sportsmen's Association. The meet attracted upwards of two thousand persons all of whom thoroughly enjoyed themselves from daylight until dark, and many of whom participated in the various sporting events that comprised archery, trap, rifle and revolver matches, fly and bait casting and polo.

The committee, with the genial sportsman, W. Herbert Poff, as chairman, did a splendid job. The arrangements were ideal and everything went off like clockwork. The gathering of sportsmen took place at Shore Acres and the setting was surely picturesque with the mountain tops shadowing the beautiful Loyalsock, one of the ideal trout streams of the State.

The opening of the meet started with a trap shoot of the Susquehanna Trap Shooting League, Shamokin carrying off the honors with Williamsport second, Milton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton and Harrisburg following order. Albert Meiss, Hazleton, and Frederick Godcharles, Milton, did some very extraordinary shooting, each breaking 100 straight. Another feature of the trap shooting events was the presence of S. Morris Crothers, Pennsylvania State Champion and the breaking of the clays by the squad representing the Game Commission: Messrs. Biddle, Castner, Harwood, Scott and Gerstell to the tune of the German band; and the wild cat trap where Albert Meiss, after going straight in the league shoot, breaking 50 more straight and then hitting 25 more without a miss over the wild cat trap.

Best all-round shot in the running deer—J. J. Gleason; large bore, J. O. Leaman; in the archery, Dr. and Mrs. M. G. Colvin, carried off the honors in class A; H. L. Jarrett, the bait casting; fly casting, distance and accuracy, D. W. Gethen, and H. R. Weaver, were the topnotchers.

Commendation is due the committee and the donors for the wonderful collection of prizes for the various events.

Division Game Protector William Davis, Jersey Shore, had his corps of game protectors and refuge keepers present in uniform and they ably assisted with the parking and other activities as did the Boy Scout troops of Lycoming County.

At the close of the day's events a splendid lunch was served to the spectators by a committee, headed by O. L. Harer.

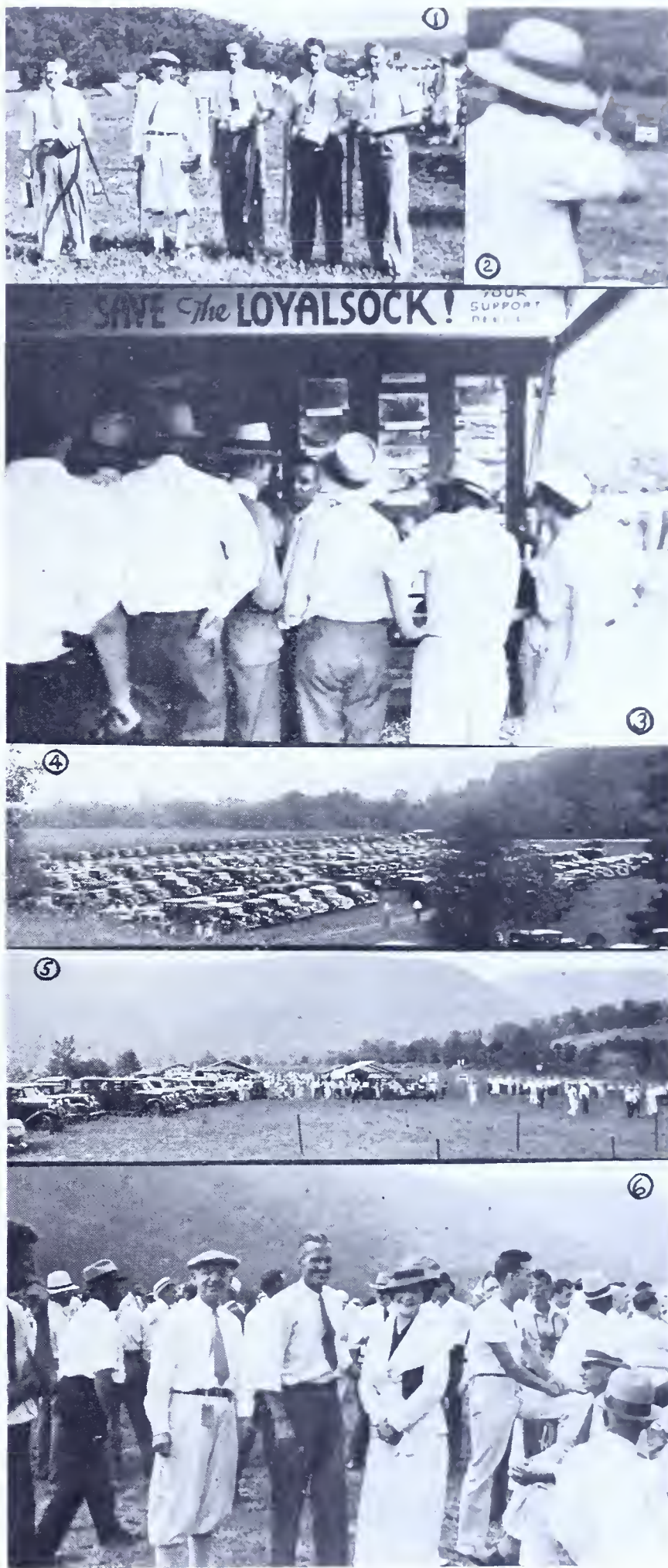
The events follow:

A polo game was staged between Battery D and the cavalry team of Lock Haven, composed entirely of Maj. Price and his family. Maj. Price, his wife and their 10 year old son Tommy played for Lock Haven against Lieutenants Weishaar, Holmes and Tompkins for Battery D. The Williamsport team won the match 7-5.

Trapshooting. Class "A": Byron Teats, 50; Meiss, 50; Lewis, 49; Johnson, 49; Meiss, 49; Grasso, 48; Marquette, 48; Lesser, 48; and Godcharles, 48.

Class "B": Phile, 44; Moltz, 44; Krouse,

(Continued on page 18)



1. Members and officials of Game Commission trap-shoot contest. Left to right: Messrs. Harwood, Castner, Biddle, Gerstell, and Scott. 2. Shooting at running deer target. 3. Stream pollution exhibit. 4. Some of the autos. 5. Part of the crowd. 6. Center: Mr. Castner, Major Biddle and Mrs. Wessell.



## LYCOMING PICNIC

(Continued from page 17)

44; Obries, 43; Peifer, 43; Gleason, 43; Losy, 43; Ruether, 42.

Class "C": Baker, 30; Klopp, 30; Bush, 30; Casey, 29; Sprout, 27; Spicer, 27; Decker, 27.

Large bore rifle shooting: Lehman, 24; Aderholt, 23; Moltz, 23; Kline, 23; Gleason, 23; Atwart, 23; Losy, 22; Butters, 22; Aberender, 22; Frymeyer, 21; Everal, 21; Kolb, 21; Englert, 21; Calvert, Corson, Heiny, Odell, Starp, and Kelly.

Junior prizes: Corson, 17; Guenwhit, 14.

Pistol: Reinwald, Heiney, Maitland, Arnold, Taylor, Kline, Scott, Stewart and Burge.

Junior prizes: Calvert and West.

22-caliber rifle shooting, scores as out of a possible 10: Ulmer, 9; Huzzy, 9; Lemont, 8; Derr, 7; Barrett, 7; Frimire, 7; Taylor, 7; Shuman, 7; Bitt, 7; Gleason, 7; Stahlnecker, 7; Karshner, 6.

Junior prizes: Odell, 7; Simmons, 6.

Running deer target: Dorkey, Brewer, Gleason, Masman, Osman, Stabley, Pentz, Slosser, Weaver, Galletti, Aderhold, Englert, Maitland, Berrender, Breining, Heiney.

Archery, Class "A": Colvin, 80; Mrs. Colvin, 76; Hartman, 56; Shuman, 54.

Class "B", Novices: L. A. Luttringer, 31; Hamlin, 30; Stewart, 28; Hople, 25; Kolb, 23.

Juniors: Hall, 29.

Quoits: Butler, Shaffer, Whipple, Waltman, Pierson, Hunter.

Bait casting: Jarrett, 24; Tripple, 19; Frank, 16; Hople, 16; Jacob, 16; Bardole, 15; Williams, 12; Hoover, 12; Smith, 12; Elder, 11; DeHaas, 10; Harmon, 10; Smith, 9; Frank, 8; Newberry, 8.

Fly casting, distance: Getgen, Lunt, Corson, Weaver and Phillips.

Fly casting, accuracy: Weaver, Smith, Witt, Hassenplug, Lysett, and Stewart.

Junior prizes: Steiger, Hatch for accurate casting.

## KONNEYAUT INDIANS HAVE GOOD SHOOT

More than one hundred clay target busters gathered before the traps, July 12th and 13th, Oakland Beach, the occasion being the annual tournament of the Konneyaut Indians Sportsmen's Club, of which Mr. E. J. Gunnison, Girard, Pa., has been re-elected as president, and Evan Harper, Secretary.

In the two days' shoot, 100 16-yard targets each day, A. Mulhaupt, Bradford, carried off the honors with George Santoria, Youngstown, Ohio, as runner-up. The four high men for the two days were:—

A. Mulhaupt, 194; George Santoria, 193; E. J. Gunnison, 189; W. A. Jackson, Conneaut Lake, 189.

At a business meeting on one of the nights of the gathering it was decided to hold the shoot next year on the same grounds. Mal Hawkins, Camp Hill, well known trap shooter, gave a talk, recommending among other things that a novice event should always be scheduled at these trap shooting matches, 25 targets or more, to permit anyone who desired to take part in the practice event.

## JEFFERSON SPORTSMEN MEET

Brockway, Jefferson County, was the scene of a happy gathering of outdoor folks July 18, and sportsmen from every section to the number of several thousand, assembled. A feature of the occasion was the awarding of a cup to the club with the largest points in the vermin contests, the prize going to the Brookville Sportsmen's Association. Last year it was won by the Reynoldsville club. The winners had captured 1886 pieces of vermin. Five clubs took part in the vermin contest and the total kill in Jefferson County, the year ending in June, was 2500 crows, 200 hawks, 100 fox and weasels, and 500 watersnakes.

The day was given over to many sports characteristic of such occasions. In the trap shooting, Robert Tomlinson was high with Al. Henry, runner-up. The fly-casting tournament was won by Jack Dana.

The committee in charge, Messrs. Milliren and Wisor, arranged a very pleasing program and were ably assisted by the members of various clubs. The cup presented in the vermin contests was donated by Lester J. Haney, Game Protector.

### Venango Group to Stage Big Field Day

The Venango County Rod and Gun Club will hold its annual Field Day, September 7, the Saturday following Labor Day. The grounds are located at Bullion Harvest Home, twelve miles south of Franklin. Sportsmen from all over the State will be on hand for this mammoth occasion and it is estimated that over 15,000 hunters and their families will take part in the program.

A more detailed notice of this coming event will be carried in the September number.

## FLEEING DEER VISITS RUSTIC CAUSING WORRY

They're telling one around Harry Gramley's barber shop in Lock Haven.

It seems one of the rustics who lives with a merchant along the Coudersport Pike was listening intently to a radio broadcast one evening when a deer jumped into the room through a large window.

Peacefully the 75 pound animal reclined on the floor after apparently having been chased considerably by dogs.

When the rustic turned about he was dumbstruck. Inclined at times to taste of Bacchus' beverages, he thought he "had 'em again."

However, his peace of mind was restored when one of his friends calmly entered the room, took Mr. Deer by the ear, escorted him through the doorway and slapped him on the back to start him on his way, proving that no one present had the "D-T's".

**A HUNTER MAY KILL ONLY ONE DEER — A BUCK OR ANTLERLESS DEER.**

## GOOD DOG SHOW AT WEST-MORELAND GATHERING

Idlewild Park, near Ligonier was almost swept off the map, Saturday August 5, during the annual outing of the Westmoreland County Sportsmen's Association. The officers had planned a wonderful program of sports, then came a heavy rain in the morning. Nevertheless the committee was optimistic and continued with the plans and thousands of sportsmen with their families and baskets of edibles arrived early. The stage was all set for the events and some of them had gotten well under way.

Daylight turned into night about 2 p. m. and the rain came down in torrents, stopping all activities. The dog show, however, went on and the finest exhibition of birds dogs ever seen on the grounds were entered.

Hon. John M. Phillips, former head of the Game Commission, Congressman Berlinger, John Mock, Pittsburgh Sports Writer, Division Game Protector W. L. Wright and his District Game Protectors and the officers of the association were all there. Creeks overflowed the banks, bridges and railroads were washed until traveling became dangerous. Most of the events did not take place.

But the wives and daughters of the sportsmen had prepared the edibles and the pavilion was the scene of a happy gathering.

The Forests and Waters Department was well represented. George W. Wirt and his assistants and foresters were there and heard a good talk from the chief forest fire warden.

## DIVISION "A" TRAPS MUCH GAME

In sections where game is congested and the food supply in some cases is inadequate trapping activities in ten of the twelve counties in Division "A", which comprises Berks, Bucks, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia and York, 5,704 pieces of various game birds and mammals were successfully taken by field officers of the respective counties and interested sportsmen, and released on lands in the same division to the splendid advantage of the game and the sportsmen.

Much of the game, rabbits and hen ringneck pheasants were taken off lands where hunting was prohibited and released on open territory. Here are the figures: Hen ringneck pheasants, 2237; rabbits, 2026; gray squirrels, 771; male ringneck pheasants, 245; bob white quail, 399; mallard ducks, 4; raccoons, 6; young ringneck pheasants, 16; deer, 1.

These activities occurred during the fiscal year, June 1, 1934 to May 31, 1935.

## NOTICE

**WATCH NEXT ISSUE FOR WRITE-UP OF THE FOUR DAY TRAP CLASSIC OF THE EAST, HELD AT YORKLYN, THIS MONTH, JUST TOO LATE TO CATCH THIS ISSUE.**



## WITH THE CLUBS

Cumberland County Fish and Game Association is one of the recent organizations to function in this state. E. Mode Vale, Carlisle, is the president.

The Anthracite Trout Nursery and Game Farm Association held a very interesting clay target and live bird shoot, Sunday, July 7, on the grounds in St. Johns, Luzerne County.

At the June meeting of the Pennsylvania Field Trial Club, held at New Castle, B. W. Druckenmiller of Ben Avon, was chosen president; W. E. Hughes, Oil City, vice-president; S. E. McGee, Harrisville, secretary. The association is planning for some trials this summer and fall.

The Spangler Kiwanis Club entertained over 100 sportsmen recently, from Cambria County, at a dinner in the Brandon Hotel, Monday night. Messrs. George Wirt, Department of Forests and Waters, and Norman M. Wood, of the Game Commission, were among the speakers.

Allison Volunteer firemen, Paxtang, Pa., had a thrilling experience not long ago, when they captured a good size deer that ran into a back yard at the home of a Paxtang resident. The animal was turned over to the State Game Commission.

Joseph Pepsin, secretary of the Taylor Rod and Gun Club, Wyoming County, is surely on the job these days. The club is actively engaged trying to improve hunting conditions in its territory.

A new sportsmen's association has been organized, known as the Springfield Rod and Gun Club, Delaware County. Some interesting clay target shooting has already taken place before the traps.

The Kennett Square Chapter of Izaak Walton League has a live wire in the person of Dr. Entekin. Organized but a little over a year the club has taken on considerable activity in game, fish and forestry improvement.

## EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPIONSHIP

The Eastern Pennsylvania Championship for Juniors and Seniors at the fourth annual Conewago Valley Small Bore Tournament will be held August 10th and 11th at the Elizabethtown Rifle Club, half way between Elizabethtown and Middletown on Route 230. The rifle shoot will be conducted under the rules of the National Rifle Association.

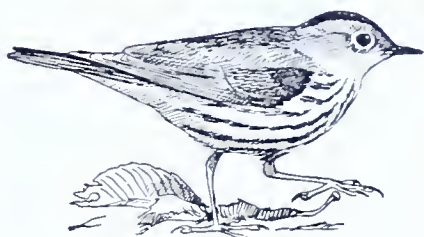
## WITH THE TRAP SHOOTERS

The York County Gun Club is conducting a successful membership drive for the purpose of installing "Skeet" on their grounds near York.

The opening of the new "Skeet" grounds of the Indiana County Fish and Game Association, 4th of July, was a big success. The grounds is but a short distance from Indiana.

# The Oven Bird—Best Known as Teacher Bird

By Dr. GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON



The Ovenbird in North America should not be confused with the South American family of Ovenbirds which are quite different. The North American Ovenbird belongs to the warbler tribe whereas the South American Ovenbirds are to be classified in a distinctly different family. The Ovenbirds of South America build heavy mud nests. The nest of our Ovenbird is composed entirely of delicate grasses and weed stems.

In latter April or early May the Ovenbird comes back to our woods and calls "Teacher, teacher, teacher" in loud, ringing tones, which are ever so much more dominant than most of the warbler songs. As he walks lengthwise of the limb or among the dead leaves he lifts his feet very daintily like a shorebird, and his tail moves up and down from side to side a little in the manner of the Wagtails. Sometimes the May woods are full of Ovenbirds and their calls may be heard on every hand. Usually, however, only a few birds remain to nest in each woodland in our latitude.

Courtship antics are amusing. The birds walk cooly around after each other or dash helter skelter among the stems of the low shrubbery. Ecstatically the males sing, quivering all over as they lift their heads and open their mouths wide. It is at this season that the birds indulge in the glorious flight song which is so little known. Sometimes this beautiful occurrence is observed at night. The male bird, with a rush, leaves the ground, and heading straight for the sky clears the uppermost branches of the taller trees and then swings downward, pouring forth a volley of musical notes ending in a rapid and enthusiastic outburst of "Teacher, teacher, teacher."

Among the leaves the domeshaped nest is built, with a round entrance on one side. Into this the female steals to lay her four white eggs which are spotted with brown. Often is the Ovenbird parasitized by the Cowbird.

The Ovenbird is large for a warbler. He is dull olive-green above and white, heavily streaked with black beneath. On the crown is a patch of golden tawney color, which has given the bird the name of Golden-crowned Thrush.



Employees of the Hickok Manufacturing Company, Harrisburg, carefully guarded the above mother Nighthawk and young. When approached she would fly at the intruder, feign a broken wing, or otherwise attempt to divert attention from her babies, which can be seen near workman Houseal's left foot.



# TRAP SHOOTING

The fifteenth annual trap shooting tournament over the Yorklyn, Delaware traps will take place August 6 to 10, inclusive. Mr. T. Clarence Marshall takes much pride in these shoots which are held two miles south of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania.

L. R. Slocum won the 1935 New Jersey State championship in single gun shot targets, and H. P. Messlor was the runner-up, the scores being 198-200 and 197-200 respectively.

The Grand American Shoot, auspices of the A. T. A. will be held at Vandalia, Ohio, August 19-23, 1935. Many Pennsylvanians will be there, including Mr. C. H. Newcombe, delegate for this date; J. B. Eshleman, Walter S. Beaver, L. G. Danna and others. Mr. Danna carried off the 25 yard handicap match last year which had previously been won in 1933 by Mr. Beaver.

Konne-Yaut Indians held its annual two days trap shoot at Conneaut Lake, July 12-13, with a splendid attendance.

## PENNSYLVANIA SHOOTERS HAVE GOOD AVERAGES

The second registered single gun shot targets have been issued for the season by the A. T. A., which reveals some interesting scores of Pennsylvania trap shooters. The high guns and regular averages follow:

PENNSYLVANIA—(Amateurs)			
Atwood, H. M., Leetsdale .....	500	446	.8920
Beaver, Walter, Berwyn .....	2000	1955	.9775
Bowers, C. S., Bareville .....	700	607	.8671
Carson, T. L., Lansdowne .....	1100	1032	.9381
Crothers, S. M., Philadelphia ...	500	489	.9780
Dana, L. G., Derrick City .....	1300	1199	.9223
Eshelman, J. W., Jr., Lancaster	1175	1088	.9259
Fontaine, John B., Philadelphia .	1900	1742	.9168
Foxhall, John, Doylestown .....	1100	969	.8809
Franklin, Geo. L., Pittsburgh ...	900	752	.8355
Grove, J. R., York .....	1300	1200	.9230
Haney, C. G., Philadelphia .....	800	737	.9212
Hess, Fred, Philadelphia .....	800	722	.9025
Hogg, H. J., Philadelphia .....	1200	910	.7583
Hoffman, H. C., Lansdowne ...	500	470	.9400
Jagger, S., Dingmans Ferry .....	900	830	.9222
Leitzel, Morris D., Reading .....	800	762	.9525
Leser, Harold E., Philadelphia ..	700	585	.8357
Long, A. C., Shamokin .....	600	552	.9200
McCarter, W. M., Brookline ...	500	443	.8860
Mason, C. H., Kennett Square ...	1100	1011	.9190
Morrison, J. B., Philadelphia ...	600	535	.8916
Mosley, A. W., Wayne .....	1200	1125	.9375
Moyer, Walter W., Reading .....	700	595	.8500
Mullhaupt, Alfred Jr., Bradford .	1950	1851	.9492
Napier, J. W., Carnegie .....	500	480	.9600
Newcomb, C. H., Philadelphia ..	1000	932	.9320
Neubling, J. G., Reading .....	500	390	.7800
Nice, H., Abington .....	700	650	.9285
Nones, Dr. R., Jr., Overbrook ...	600	572	.9533
Patterson, Geo. M., Jenkintown .	600	541	.9016
Patterson, Dr. Ross, Philadelphia	500	435	.8700
Pearson, W. H., Bethlehem ...	500	478	.9560
Renninger, W. D., Collegeville ...	600	551	.9183
Scheffey, Irvin, Bristol .....	600	525	.8750
Scheirer, R. E., Philadelphia ...	500	462	.9240
Scholl, S. S., York .....	600	517	.8616
Sentz, L. E., Felton .....	900	740	.8222
Slack, H. B., Intercourse .....	800	735	.9187
Stinson, J. M., Bradford .....	1300	1176	.9046
Tulley, Herbert G., Philadelphia.	1200	1077	.8975
Wertz, James, Temple .....	700	626	.8942
Wherry, Homer M., Washington ...	650	521	.8015
Wingert, R. C., Bradford .....	700	615	.8785
Zettlemoyer, Leon, Virginsville ..	700	646	.9228
(Women)			
Hess, Mrs. Fred, Philadelphia ...	800	705	.8812



The 1936 Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association annual trap tournament will be held at Bradford, the home of Mr. C. D. Henline, the State Association's president.

"Pugh Day" was fittingly celebrated at the grounds and Lodge of the Chester County Rod and Gun Club, Inc., Thorndale, Pa., the last week in July. The occasion is in honor of James G. Pugh, 83 year old sportsman who was president of the club for 12 consecutive years. Last year Mr. Pugh broke 87 blue rocks out of a possible 100, but this last celebration the "Grand Old Man" among the sportsmen was unable to participate.

The Roxboro Gun Club, Philadelphia, held a very successful registered trap shoot on July 4.

(Professionals)			
Breslin, J. A., Philadelphia .....	1100	888	.8072
Fiss, Wm. S., Ft. Washington ..	800	680	.8500
Hawkins, J. M., Camp Hill .....	1100	1059	.9627

The averages do not include the scores made at the Pennsylvania Shoot held over the Quaker City Gun Club Traps in June, 1935.

## HEN PHEASANT FIGHTS WEASELS

A hen ring-necked pheasant attempting to protect her peeps was discovered battling two weasels on a farm, in Lower Paxton Township, eight miles from Harrisburg, a few days ago. The chicks were saved, the mother pheasant still lives, and the weasels were killed.

Seeing a commotion in a grass stubble, Claude Holtzopple, and his father, of Harrisburg, R. F. D. 3, raced to the spot and discovered the catastrophe. The father and son succeeded in trapping the weasels and when they brought the skins to the Bureau of Predatory Animals, Board of Game Commissioners, to have the bounty claims executed they told the story of how they secured possession of the pelts.

The Holtzopples declared that when they arrived the hen pheasant was jumping around in circles, first on one and then on the other weasel. The pheasant peeps were located some distance from where the battle of the adult pheasant and weasels took place.

A passing motorist on the Renovo highway saved a deer from the ravages of a hound dog when he stopped and chased the canine away. The deer took refuge in an old barn.

## BEFORE THE ELIZABETHTOWN RIFLE RANGE

Much interest is being manifested in the early summer tournament of the Elizabethtown Rifle Club, Elizabethtown, Pa. The secretary, O. H. Schwanger, Middletown, Pa. has forwarded the following scores at a recent match:—

### REPORT OF EARLY SUMMER TOURNAMENT

#### ELIZABETHTOWN RIFLE CLUB

June 23, 1935

#### INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

10 Shots at 50, 100 and 200 Yards, Any Sight

Place	Name	Score
1	J. S. Scrimgeour, Pittston, Pa. ....	99—98—96—29
2	R. D. Berkheiser, Palmyra, Pa. ....	100—99—94—29
3	G. W. Thompson, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	99—99—94—29
4	H. O. Ulloin, Pittston, Pa. ....	97—95—83—27
5	John S. Good, Elizabethtown .....	97—90—90—18

20 Shots at 50 Meters, Iron Sights

1	V. B. Hall, Watertown, Pa. ....	19
2	J. H. Birkenbine, Manheim, Pa. ..	19
3	John Keller, Hummelstown, Pa. ..	19
4	J. S. Scrimgeour, Pittston, Pa. ....	19
5	R. D. Berkheiser, Palmyra, Pa. ..	19
6	B. M. Ambrose, Harrisburg, Pa. ..	19
7	C. A. Sowers, Hummelstown, Pa. ..	19
8	John S. Good, Elizabethtown, Pa. ..	19
9	H. O. Ulloin, Pittston, Pa. ....	18
10	Chas. Black, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	18
11	M. D. Sours, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	18
12	E. Strom, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	16

Hits in 9 and 10 Ring Scored as Bullseye Any Sights

1	R. D. Berkheiser, Palmyra, Pa. ..	2
2	Chas. Black, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	
3	John S. Good, Elizabethtown, Pa.	
4	E. Strom, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	
5	J. S. Scrimgeour, Pittston, Pa. ...	
6	B. M. Ambrose, Harrisburg, Pa. ...	
7	M. D. Sours, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	
8	H. O. Ulloin, Pittston, Pa. ....	
9	Ray Westafer, Elizabethtown, Pa.	

#### .22 CAL. PISTOL MATCH

20 Shots at 50 Yards, Slow Fire

1	C. F. Robbins, Harrisburg, Pa. ..	18
2	E. Strom, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	16
3	A. E. Bell, Hummelstown, Pa. ....	16
4	Joe Rupp, Lancaster, Pa. ....	16
5	C. C. Coble, Middletown, Pa. ....	16
6	Wm. Shuey, Middletown, Pa. ...	15
7	C. A. Sowers, Hummelstown, Pa. ..	15

#### INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP (PISTOL)

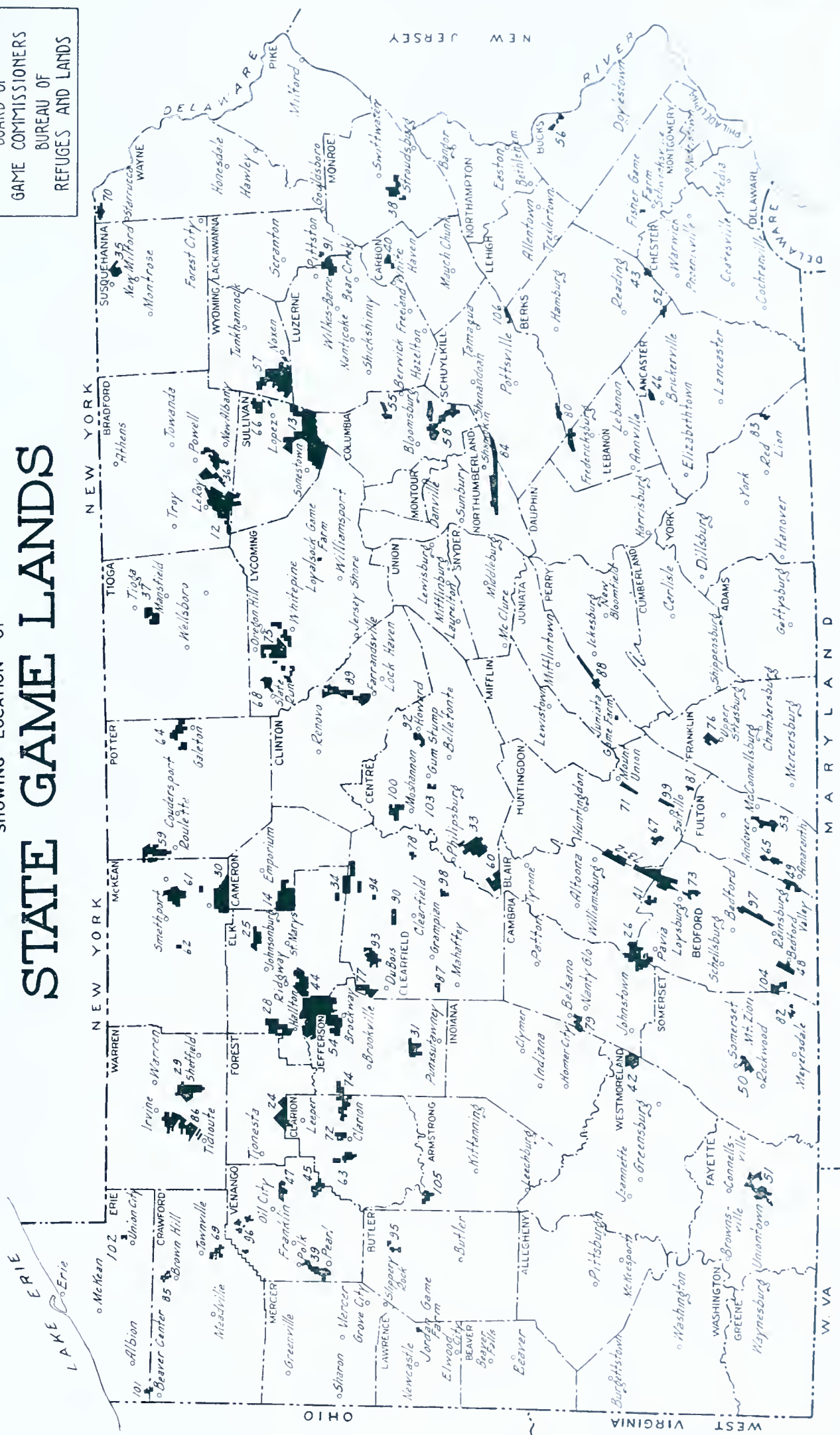
10 Shots at 50 Yds. Slow, 10 at 25 Yds. Time

10 at 25 Yds. Rapid	
1	Wm. Shuey, Middletown, Pa. .... 80—85—93—25
2	Chas. F. Robbins, Harrisburg, Pa. .... 86—86—78—25
3	C. Dommel, Lancaster, Pa. .... 86—91—71—24
4	Joe Rupp, Lancaster, Pa. .... 78—92—75—24
5	Paul Glick, Lancaster, Pa. .... 78—77—69—22
6	D. R. Raley, Lancaster, Pa. .... 76—68—77—22



# MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA SHOWING LOCATION OF STATE GAME LANDS

BOARD OF  
GAME COMMISSIONERS  
BUREAU OF  
REFUGES AND LANDS



Leber, June 1935.



## REGULAR BUCK SEASON

1935	DECEMBER					1935
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11			



## ANTLERLESS DEER SEASON

1935	DECEMBER					1935
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				12	13	14



## BEAR SEASON

1935	DECEMBER					1935
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				5	6	7





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PENNSYLVANIA

# GAME NEWS



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SEPTEMBER, 1935



# PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

(Published monthly by the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners)

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Remember that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Material for each issue should be submitted not later than the FIRST OF EACH PRECEDING MONTH.

*Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given*

*Entered as second class matter, June 24, 1935 at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879*



## THE SPORTSMANS FRIEND



The name of Grover C. Ladner is esteemed by Pennsylvania sportsmen—a testimonial to one who has for years given unselfishly of his time and money to further the cause of wild-life conservation in this Commonwealth.

His appointment as a Deputy Attorney General will enable him further

to keep a watchful eye on matters of interest to his fellow sportsmen, especially during the stress of Legis-

lature. During the last session his legal knowledge was an invaluable asset in weighing the advantages or disadvantages of proposed bills affecting fish and game.

No one has done more to safeguard our streams from pollution. Mr. Ladner was the originator of the Federal Control Plan of Interstate stream pollution and was appointed by Secretary of War Dern as a member of the conference to consider said plan.

As President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs he has exerted every effort to coordinate the expressions of the majority of sportsmen and in so doing has brought into being a State-wide sportsmen's legion which is pledged to uphold the Game, Fish and Forest laws and to cooperate with these Departments in their many problems.

## SAFETY ALWAYS

### FELLOW SPORTSMEN:

This year we are looking forward to one of the best hunting seasons we have had for some time—one that will be rich in health, recreation, and in the size of our game bag—that is if everybody is willing to act the part of the Sportsman and to play the game as it should be played.

Everyone must obey the law and see to it that the other fellow does likewise. The full thirty day season which has been declared will not only make it more convenient for all classes of hunters to go afield but will eliminate the heavy concentration such as took place in certain sections on "first" days of the stagger season, thereby reducing to a minimum the possibility of hunting accidents.

I am happy to say that the graph of hunting accidents maintained in this office has shown a noticeable decrease during the past four or five years—proof that the sportsmen are slowly but surely becoming more accident minded.

The purpose of the campaign against hunting accidents, which the Game Commission has sponsored year after year, has been not to create fear in the hearts of those who go afield, nor hysteria on the part of the loved ones who stay at home—rather it has been carried on in an effort to make hunters realize that their sport, recreation, and safety depends on each man individually, and that if each hunter is at all times careful of what he does and sees that the other fellow behaves likewise, the woods and fields will ever be safe from any but the most unusual type of accident.

This year, with a three day season on antlerless deer in fourteen counties, there will undoubtedly be a heavy

concentration in a limited area, which calls for the greatest possible carefulness among gunners. You have to be absolutely sure that you are shooting at legal game and to do so you must clearly see such game.

You cannot afford to endanger the lives of fellow hunters by shooting at a noise or a movement. You cannot afford to unload your gun at the camp, in the automobile, or anywhere else where a mishap may kill a buddy; and you are endangering your own life as well as the lives of those who are with you by placing a loaded gun where the dogs, in their spontaneous excitement, may kick it over and accidentally discharge it.

Let everyone keep his mind on what he is doing and there will be no catastrophies.

Remember that the antlerless deer season does not include "spike bucks" and that Game Protectors have been instructed to rigidly enforce the provisions of the law. **LOOK BEFORE YOU SHOOT!**

Remember also that your future sport depends not only on the amount of game that is stocked each year but on the amount that is kept safe from its many enemies. In this case I am referring principally to forest fires. Trample your cigarette and cigar butts in the ground. See that your pipe ashes are burned out and that your camp fire is well protected. Remember that years of tireless effort on the part of the sportsmen of a community to restore game may, by the carelessness of one hunter, have been utterly useless. **PREVENT FOREST FIRES!**

I sincerely hope that all our hunters, as well as those from other states who visit us each year, will cooperate with the Game Commission to the fullest extent, to the end that this coming season will be not only a happier, more fruitful one, but a safer one.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD



# Recent Action of the Board Permits Acquisition of Small Acreage for State Game Lands

By W. Gard Conklin



WINTER ON  
THE GAME  
LANDS

THE Board of Game Commissioners at a recent meeting set 100 acres of cleared land, or 300 acres of woodland, or a reasonable combination of the two, as a separate and distinct block of State Game Lands. Smaller acreage will, of course, be considered when they connect with present holdings, or which may be desirable in building up a minimum sized area. Further, the Board signified its particular interest in land purchase projects comprising old farms, and for woodland or old farms in thickly populated territory. The Board realizes that this action will greatly increase responsibilities of the Bureau of Refuges and Lands since many small areas distributed throughout the State will be much more difficult and more expensive to administer than fewer and larger areas. At the same time, setting a minimum area which would be purchased is considered distinctly advisable for otherwise many offers for smaller tracts would of necessity be referred to the Board for consideration and action, thus placing on it an additional useless burden. With a minimum acreage policy established the Bureau of Refuges and Lands may inform owners offering such small tracts that it is useless for them to submit formal options.

One of the purposes of the recent action is to pave the way for the acquisition of many abandoned farms, so-called, or farms now cultivated but which in reality are too poor to be profitable, i. e., marginal farms. Old farms, usually comprising some woodland, make particularly good small game territory and it is the firm belief that they will become valuable assets to the hunters of this State. Heretofore concerted efforts were made in many counties to secure 500 acres or more of contiguous farms, but only in a few instances have these efforts resulted successfully. With 100 acres as the minimum it should be possible to acquire cleared areas in a large proportion of the counties of the State.

A second, but not less important purpose of the recent action of the Board, is to increase the possibility of being able to acquire State Game Lands, either woodland or marginal farms, in or near the more thickly populated sections of the State, for instance, within reasonable automobile driving distance from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other large cities. Public hunting areas should, naturally enough, be secured in those sections wherever and whenever possible, but, unfortunately, purchase projects in such sections have seldom developed in the past. It is thought that a number of small areas will now become available.

Under provision of law, the Board may not pay in excess of \$10.00 per acre for State Game Lands. That this is a serious handicap to acquiring game lands in or near populous territory is a well-recognized fact. However, with so much available cheap lands, in reality the best game lands, within fairly easy driving distance from cities, it is very questionable whether the Board would be justified, even if permissible, to pay the ordinary prevailing higher prices near cities for lands to be used only for game purposes. Under present conditions it is thought that the payment of more than \$10.00 per acre for game lands would be a poor economic policy.

As previously stated, the purchase of many small areas will greatly increase responsibilities and make administration more difficult and expensive. Likewise, the per acre cost of acquisition will be higher than heretofore. A higher price is ordinarily demanded for old farms, especially where there are buildings, in any section of the State, and for all land in or near populous sections. Then, too, the average cost per acre for securing options, for title abstracting and conveyancing, and for surveying boundary lines runs higher than for large areas. Consequently, the acreage which can be purchased from funds available for lands will

certainly be less than was possible during the past fifteen years. The average price already paid for nearly a half-million acres is about \$3.50 per acre. It can be expected that so low a per acre average will soon be a thing of the past.

The Board's decision is justifiable. It is estimated that perhaps 80% of resident licensed hunters are primarily interested in small game, and as more than 95% of State Game Land acreage is wooded territory, small game hunter is entitled to more consideration. This statement might be construed as a reflection against past policy but in the writer's opinion past policies were sound in all respects. To substantiate this it only need be recalled that deer and bear hunting was the underlying factor in putting across the game refuge idea thirty or more years ago, that deer and bear hunters were in a large measure responsible for the land purchase program begun in 1919 and 1920 and it was only natural that big game maintained territory be uppermost in mind during subsequent years. Likewise, it was logical to purchase cheap lands for game lands in order to obtain the largest possible acreage for the money available. Now, having acquired, including the acreage under contract for purchase, a half-million acres of good game territory, granted mostly to benefit large game, it is just as logical to change the policy and give more attention to small game territory, as well as lands near the centers of population.

During the past few years the plan for game refuges has undergone a decided change; the change being based on the need for more protection for ruffed grouse, wild turkeys and other small upland game. Until a comparatively few years ago a refuge of less than 2,000 acres was seldom thought of. Now, refuges of more than 800 acres are rarely established. The present plan is to create small sized refuges, but a great many more of them; making use of the best available breeding grounds for ruffed grouse, wild turkeys and other small game.

There is no provision of law requiring the establishment of game refuges on State Game Lands. An entire tract may remain open to hunting. It is improbable that the Board will create refuges on the small tracts it is expected will be purchased, though no policy with reference to this has yet been adopted. The Board did, however, decide to continue a policy long in force which is that each refuge established, except in very exceptional cases, be surrounded by public hunting grounds. Ordinarily more than 20%, and usually much less, of an area purchased or leased is set aside as a game refuge; the remaining 80% or more surrounding the refuge is classed as public hunting grounds.

(Continued on Page 5)





**GOOD SMALL  
UPLAND GAME  
TERRITORY**

**VALUABLE  
ASSET TO  
HUNTERS**



**FOOD AND COVER  
DEVELOPMENT  
PRACTICABLE AT  
LOW COST**

**IF YOU KNOW OF SUCH AREAS  
FOR SALE AT REASONABLE  
PRICES—LESS THAN \$10 PER  
ACRE—INFORM THE LOCAL  
GAME PROTECTOR.**





# Pennsylvania Hawks— What They Eat

By Leo A. Luttringer, Jr.



DUCK  
HAWK

**D**URING the past eleven years the writer together with Dr. Geo. M. Sutton and Dr. T. E. Winecoff former Staff members of the Game Commission, and Harry Van Cleve of the Bureau of Predatory Animals, made a study of the stomach contents of a large number of Pennsylvania hawks and the results proved most interesting. As a whole not nearly as much beneficial wild life was killed by these winged predators as is generally supposed, and a record of the hawks which preyed upon game and the number and different species of game taken was prepared and is set forth below for your information.

## STOMACH CONTENTS

	No.	Rab- bits	Quail	Ring- Necks	Gray Squir- rel
Marsh Hawks	95	4	4	..	1
Sharp-shinned	201	1	..	..	..
Coopers	412	8	1	1	12
Goshawks	777	95	20	14	153
Red-tailed	400	13	1	4	2
Red-shouldered	221	5	..	1	2
Broad-winged	22	0	0	0	0
Rough-legged	10	0	0	0	0
Duck Hawk	11	0	0	0	0
Osprey	3	0	0	0	0
Sparrow Hawk	11	0	0	0	0
Pigeon Hawk	1	0	0	0	0
	2224	116	26	20	157
					38

Most of the hawks were received soon after the Legislature of 1929 placed a bounty of \$5.00 on the Goshawk, such bounty being still effective between November 1 and May 1.

I might also add that when the Goshawk bounty was first declared, a great many hawks other than Goshawks were submitted by individuals who did not know the difference between them and other species. However, as a result of a state-wide program of

education the tables are reversed today, and more Goshawks are received on the average than any other species.

Most of the hawks were received during November and December at which time game started to show up in the stomachs of such species as the Red-tailed and Red-shouldered varieties which are generally conceded to be beneficial. With the close of the hunting season no more game was found in these species. Of particular interest also is the fact that most of the game found in the stomachs of the above species had been wounded, and in three cases which I remember particularly shot grains were present in the remains of the carcasses of gray squirrels which the hawks had eaten. It is logical to assume that had these squirrels not been injured they would not have fallen prey to such slow flying hawks. Furthermore, a number of the hawks whose stomachs were empty had been caught in traps and a record was kept of this information during the first two years of the Goshawk Bounty with the following results: 18 Cooper's Hawks were trapped; 16 Goshawks; 7 Red-tailed Hawks and 12 Red-shouldered Hawks.

It must be remembered that all hawks are opportunists and as such will act accordingly, irrespective of the time or place or what their prey happens to be. Many of the creatures they take under these circumstances have proved to be weaklings, or to be sick or crippled. Consequently, they were of no value whatever in Nature's scheme of things.

The great number of Ruffed Grouse found in the stomachs of the Goshawks only fur-

ther confirms studies of other ornithologist relative to this species' decided preference for our state game bird.

Hundreds of hawks were turned over to local game protectors in the field for identification, and it is unfortunate indeed that the many other duties of these men prevented them from examining the stomachs.

There were received during the period between February 1934 and May 1935 a total of 24 Marsh Hawks, 7 Sharp-shinned Hawks, 136 Cooper's Hawks, 175 Goshawks, 93 Red-tailed Hawks, 34 Red-shouldered Hawks, 8 Broad-winged Hawks, 6 Rough-legged Hawks, 5 Duck Hawks, 3 Ospreys, Sparrow Hawks, and 3 Short-eared Owls. Due to the stress of other duties these were not examined.

The writer is by no means a sentimentalist who fails to see the bad in any creature nor does he fail to see the good. He is not inclined to brand a whole species destructive simply because there happens to be a few game or chicken killers among their numbers, nor will he refrain from advocating a strict program of control of any group good or bad, if their numbers in any locality are great enough to threaten the welfare of other more desirable or more valuable forms of wildlife. The mistake which is made so often these days is that most persons fail to adjust the living conditions of our birds of prey with advancing civilization.

Man has naturally upset the balance of nature, and, as a very good friend of mine once said, "A hawk in densely populated Pennsylvania today may well have quite different feeding habits than the same species fifty years ago on plains and prairies with their scanty population of men and poultry, and their abundance of field mice and other rodents."

In many localities advancing civilization has crowded out or driven to cover the predator's natural food, and in such instances the predator cannot be blamed for taking what he can get instead, even if it is something Man wants for himself.

Let us give our hawks and owls a square deal, and if at any time we are forced to investigate their status in a community, let us bear in mind that the problem is *purely local*, and not apply the age-old rules of habit which are usually applied to the various species generally.

Results of all examinations made are as follows:

## MARSH HAWK

There were 95 Marsh Hawks sent in for examination. The stomachs of 38 were empty; 3 were unfit; 3 held rabbits; 4, red squirrels; 4, quail; 8, song birds; 1, feathers (unidentified); 28, mice; 1, unidentified fur and hair; 1, chicken.

**SPECIAL REMARKS:** 1 held parts of a rabbit and the bones, fur and feet of several field mice; 1 held parts of a quail and rabbit; 1 held remains of several small birds and the fur and bones of a chipmunk; and 1 contained the remains of a gray squirrel, and partly digested Blowing Viper.



**SHARP-SHINNED HAWK**

Two Hundred and One (201) Sharp-shinned Hawks were received, the stomachs of 87 of which were empty, and 4 unfit. Of the others, 1 held rabbit; 98, song birds; 6, feathers (unidentified); 1, mice; 1, chicken and 1, nematodes (parasitical worms).  
**SPECIAL REMARKS:** 1 held a small rodent (species unidentified) and 2 nematodes; 1 held feathers of the small bird (unidentified) and 2 nematodes.

**COOPER'S HAWKS**

Four Hundred and Twelve (412) Cooper's Hawks were submitted. 218 stomachs were empty and 20 were fit for examination. 8 held rabbits; 12, gray squirrels; 9, red squirrels; 1, a flying squirrel; 1, an opossum; 1, a skunk; 2, ring-neck pheasants; 1, quail; 38, song birds; 11, feathers (unidentified); 1, a wood rat; 1, mice; 1, fur and hair (unidentified); 33, chickens; 1, pigeons; 1, snakes; 1, beetles; 4, plant material and seeds; 11, unidentified flesh.  
**SPECIAL REMARKS:** 1 held the remains of a chicken and gray squirrel; 1 held parts of a chicken and rabbit; 2 held remains of several pigeons and other small birds; 1 held remains of a gray squirrel and rabbit; 1 held parts of a gray squirrel and field mouse; held the fur of a rabbit; several mice, 2 grasshoppers and 1 white grub.

**GOSHAWKS**

There were 777 Goshawks sent in for examination, the stomachs of 230 being empty and 9 unfit. 95 held rabbits; 33, gray squirrels; 5, red squirrels; 1, black squirrel; 14, ring-necked pheasants; 153, ruffed grouse; 1, quail; 1, parts of a duck (unidentified); 17, song birds; 25, feathers; 3, chipmunks; 5, mice; 15, fur and hair (unidentified); 51, chickens; 2, pigeons; 1, a small snake; 5, plant material and seeds; 14, unidentified flesh.

**SPECIAL REMARKS:** 2 held remains of a gray squirrel and ruffed grouse; 1 held two grouse feet and wad of hair; 1 held a small rodent (unidentified) and grouse feather; 2 held remains of a ring-necked pheasant and ruffed grouse; 2 held remains of a rabbit and chicken; 1, the remains of a rabbit and 3 freshly eaten white-footed mice; 1 held the feathers of a robin and a red squirrel; 1 held the remains of a small snake (unidentified) and some feathers, likewise unidentified; 1, held remains of a Woodpecker and white-footed mouse; 3 held the remains of a rabbit and feathers from some small passerine bird; 2, rabbit and gray squirrel; 1, some field mice and small birds; 1, remains of a rabbit, and a song sparrow (positive identification); 2 held remains of rabbit, squirrel, mouse and some small birds; 1 held remains of quail, rabbit and squirrel; 5, the remains of rabbit and ring-necked pheasant; 1, the remains of 3 rabbits and 1 mouse; 1, parts of a rabbit and pigeon; 1, parts of quail and rabbit; 1 held feathers either of a grouse, ring-neck; 5, quail and grouse; 1, rabbit, ring-neck, so a few quail feathers; 1 held the remains of a quail, gray squirrel and feathers of a blue jay; 2, feathers of quail and several song birds; 4, remains of chipmunk and grouse; 13, parts of squirrel, chipmunk, mouse, rabbit, white leghorn and red squirrel; 1 remains of a chicken and some feathers of small birds; 1 held parts of 2 grouse and 2 rabbits; 4 held remains of grouse and rabbit; 1, small birds and gray squirrels; 1, rabbit fur and field mouse; 1, squirrel and quail.

**RED-TAILED HAWK**

Four Hundred and Sixty (460) Red-tailed Hawks were submitted. 161 were empty and 106 unfit. 13 held rabbit; 12, gray squirrel; 20, red squirrel; 2, raccoons; 1, a skunk; 4, ring-necks; 2, grouse; 1, quail; 1, song birds; 4, feathers (unidentified); 2, chipmunks; 1, brown rat; 49, mice; 3, shrews; 1, mole; 13, fur and hair (unidentified); 13, chickens; 3, snakes; 3, grasshoppers; 2, beetles; 2, nematodes; 1, insects; 3, plant material and seeds.

**SPECIAL REMARKS:** 1 held a red squirrel and a mouse; 1 held two water snakes and 6 grasshoppers; 1 held a small unidentified bird and a mouse; 1 held a red squirrel and a spring peeper; 1 held rabbit and field mice; 1 held parts of a grouse and 4 mice; 1 held a bob-white and the head and ears of a young rabbit; 1 held several mice and small frogs; 1 held remains of small passerine birds and several field mice; 1 held the greater part of a white leghorn chicken and 1 whole field mouse; 1 held 35 grasshoppers and parts of a red squirrel; 1 held 6 grasshoppers and 1 whole mouse; 1 contained the remains of a Plymouth Rock, a field mouse and a grasshopper; 1 held 3 whole field mice, 2 garter snakes; 1 held a Plymouth Rock and 1 garter snake; 1 held 2 garter snakes and parts of a red squirrel; 1 held two mice and 1 garter snake; 1 held a field mouse and a nematode; 1 held a grasshopper, crawfish, caterpillar, spider, shrew and field mouse; 2 held grasshoppers, a deer mouse and parts of a small passerine bird; 1 held earthworms, several nematodes and parts of a rabbit; 1 held 3 nematodes, a piece of grass and some feathers; 1 held the remains of a small snake and a compact ball of field mouse fur; 2 held remains of field mice, frogs and some feathers which resembled those of a chicken; 1 held remains of a large snake, probably a water snake, feathers from some small passerine birds, and fur and bones from field mice; 1 held 2 crickets and 2 katydids; 1 held the entire body of a shrew and much flesh and feathers of a ruffed grouse; 1, the remains of a field mouse and snake, the latter unidentified; 1 held the remains of a Hermit Thrush and a chipmunk; 1, the remains of a field mouse and a chipmunk; 1 held remains of 2 red-backed mice and a small passerine bird; 1 held several crickets and a long-horned beetle; 1 held a garter snake and field mouse; and 1 held several grasshoppers and a half grown leghorn chicken.

**RED-SHOULDERED HAWK**

There were 221 Red-shouldered Hawks sent in for examination, the stomachs of 82 of which were empty

**Dr. Moore Resigns**

The sportsmen lose a very good friend through the resignation of Dr. William H. Moore of Philadelphia. Dr. Moore's retirement from the service culminates 4 years of enthusiastic service. He was particularly interested in the propagation and educational work of the Board.

Another amendment to the duck hunting regulations makes it possible for hunters in blinds or legal floating craft to hunt within 100 feet of natural vegetation that may be some distance from shore. The original provision limited hunting to areas within 100 feet of vegetation continuous with the shore.

The above regulation applies to hunting upon inland rivers and lakes as well as to coastal waters.

and 44 unfit. 5 held rabbits; 3, gray squirrels; 3, red squirrels; 1, a muskrat; 1, a ring-necked pheasant; 9, song birds; 1, unidentified feathers; 31, mice; 1, shrew; 2, unidentified fur and hair; 6, chickens; 5, snakes; 1, fish; 1, frogs; 1, a salamander; 4, grasshoppers; 2, insects and bugs; 2, plant material and seeds; 1, unidentified flesh.

**SPECIAL REMARKS:** 1 held 5 small snakes (garter) and a field mouse; 1 held 18 grasshoppers and parts of a crawfish; 1 held a grasshopper and white-footed mouse; 1, the remains of several mice, a small garter snake, and some scanty insect remains; 2 held grouse and a garter snake; 1 held a grasshopper, several crickets and a field mouse; 1 held a caterpillar and some unidentified feathers; 1 held insect larvae and some fur; 1 held a caterpillar and a mouse; 1 held 37 grasshoppers and 5 crickets; 1 held an eight-inch garter snake, 4 odd grasshoppers and a cricket; 1 held crawfish and remains of a Plymouth Rock chicken; 1 held a crawfish and a mouse; 1 held remains of a rabbit and a whole mouse.

**BROAD-WINGED HAWK**

Twenty-two Broad-winged Hawks were received, 5 of which were empty, and 4 unfit. 2 held mice; 1 held part of a small unidentified snake; 1 held beetles. **SPECIAL REMARKS:** 1 held a mouse and parts of a cricket; 1 was literally gorged with beetles and grasshoppers; 1 held a number of large grasshoppers and some bones and fur which was not identified; 1 held a field mouse and a large bug; 1 held several grasshoppers, the remains of a hard-shelled beetle and a good deal of field mouse fur; 1 contained a partly digested mouse and some blue feathers, apparently those of a Blue Jay.

**ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK**

Ten Rough-legged Hawks were received, 6 being empty and 3 holding mice.

**SPECIAL REMARKS:** 1 contained the remains of a Plymouth Rock and a mouse.

**DUCK HAWK**

Eleven Duck Hawks were submitted, 6 of which were empty and 1 unfit; 1 held song birds; 2, feathers (unidentified); 1, parts of a pigeon.

**OSPREY**

Only 3 Ospreys were received. 1 was unfit; 1 was not examined and the other contained the backbone of a small fish.

**SPARROW HAWK**

Eleven Sparrow Hawks were sent in, 5 being empty, and 1 unfit. 2 held remains of song birds and 1 held a caterpillar.

**IMMATURE GOSHAWK**

**SPECIAL REMARKS:** 1 held several beetles and grasshoppers; 1 held several grasshoppers and katydids.

**PIGEON HAWK**

Only one Pigeon Hawk was sent in and it was empty. These birds are extremely rare in Pennsylvania.

**SHORT-EARED OWL**

Eight Short-eared Owls were sent in during the first and second years the Goshawk Bounty was in effect. The stomachs of 2 were empty and 1 was unfit for examination. 1 held song birds; 4 held mice.

While most of the hawks are fairly common, it is definitely known that the Rough-leg is present only in very limited numbers; that the Duck Hawk is fast disappearing and should be protected, and that the Pigeon Hawk is almost never seen anymore.

**RECENT ACTION OF THE BOARD**

(Continued from Page 2)

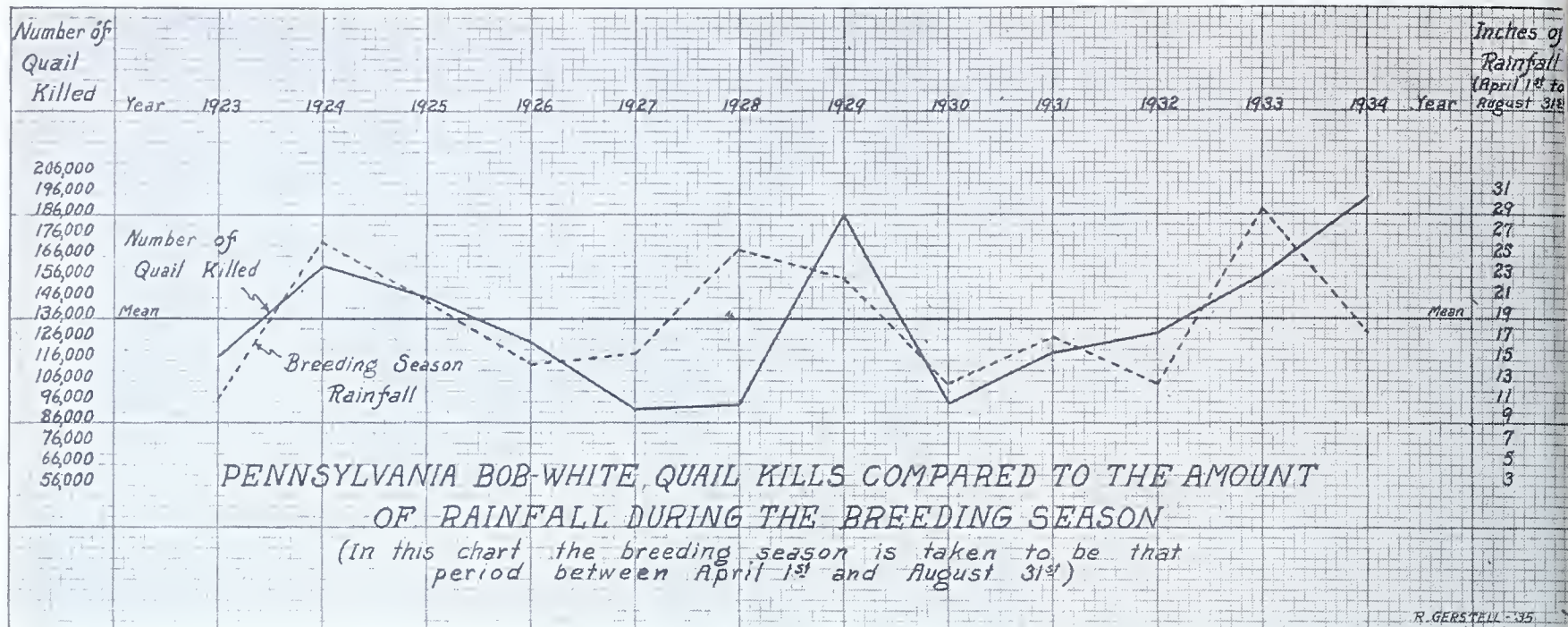
All field officers of the Game Commission have been requested to make a systematic survey of their respective districts to determine where the best purchase projects can be developed. Sportsmen, individually or as clubs, interested in securing State Game Lands in their sections are advised to contact local officers of the Game Commission. Those officers will, in turn, make appropriate reports to the Harrisburg office.

**SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1935**

County	Wild Cat	Gray Fox	Weasel	Goshawk	Amount
Adams .....	0	8	52	0	\$4.00
Allegheny .....	0	4	14	0	30.00
Armstrong .....	0	5	35	0	55.00
Beaver .....	0	0	4	0	4.00
Bedford .....	0	0	33	0	33.00
Berks .....	0	2	206	0	214.00
Blair .....	0	2	76	0	84.00
Bradford .....	0	0	57	0	57.00
Bucks .....	0	5	114	0	134.00
Butler .....	0	0	27	0	27.00
Cambria .....	0	9	80	0	116.00
Cameron .....	0	2	2	0	10.00
Carbon .....	0	0	17	0	17.00
Centre .....	0	4	63	0	79.00
Chester .....	0	0	97	0	97.00
Clarion .....	0	0	56	0	56.00
Clearfield .....	0	2	42	0	50.00
Clinton .....	1	2	22	0	45.00
Columbia .....	0	1	58	0	62.00
Crawford .....	0	0	19	0	19.00
Cumberland .....	0	1	47	0	51.00
Dauphin .....	0	1	72	0	76.00
Delaware .....	0	0	16	0	16.00
Elk .....	0	1	8	0	12.00
Erie .....	0	0	24	0	24.00
Fayette .....	0	0	34	0	34.00
Forest .....	0	0	1	0	1.00
Franklin .....	0	5	46	0	66.00
Fulton .....	0	0	14	0	14.00
Greene .....	0	1	11	0	15.00
Huntingdon .....	0	2	33	0	91.00
Indiana .....	0	1	63	0	67.00
Jefferson .....	0	1	46	0	50.00
Juniata .....	0	2	34	0	42.00
Lackawanna .....	0	0	11	0	11.00
Lancaster .....	0	6	225	0	249.00
Lawrence .....	0	0	16	0	16.00
Lebanon .....	0	1	53	0	57.00
Lehigh .....	0	0	66	0	66.00
Luzerne .....	0	6	59	0	\$3.00
Lycoming .....	1	8	67	0	114.00
McKean .....	0	0	16	0	16.00
Mercer .....	0	0	15	0	15.00
Mifflin .....	0	0	30	0	30.00
Monroe .....	0	1	24	0	28.00
Montgomery .....	0	1	73	0	77.00
Montour .....	0	0	18	0	18.00
Northampton .....	0	3	44	0	56.00
Northumberland .....	0	0	48	0	48.00
Perry .....	0	1	44	0	48.00
Philadelphia .....	0	0	0	0	.....
Pike .....	1	2	9	0	32.00
Potter .....	0	0	19	0	19.00
Schuylkill .....	0	3	107	0	119.00
Snyder .....	0	0	32	0	32.00
Somerset .....	0	2	278	0	286.00
Sullivan .....	0	0	7	0	7.00
Susquehanna .....	0	1	21	0	25.00
Tioga .....	0	1	40	0	44.00
Union .....	0	0	13	0	13.00
Venango .....	0	0	13	0	13.00
Warren .....	0	0	6	0	6.00
Washington .....	0	0	11	0	11.00
Wayne .....	0	2	15	0	23.00
Westmoreland .....	0	7	77	0	105.00
Wyoming .....	0	1	28	0	32.00
York .....	0	8	158	0	190.00

TOTALS ..... 3 115 3216 0 \$3721.00  
 Number of claims for month—2063





## Precipitation in Relation to the Annual Production of Game Bird Crops

By Richard Gerstell

IT is a well known fact that climatic conditions appreciably influence the annual production of game bird crops. Also, it is entirely possible that no one climatic factor effects this annual production to a greater extent than does the amount of rainfall during the breeding season.

For many years there has existed a common belief that, in general, favorable crops of upland game birds are produced during those years when the breeding season rainfall is below the average and, conversely, that unfavorable crops are produced during those years when the breeding season rainfall is above the average.

The writer has spent much time studying this particular subject in detail and has finally reached the startling conclusion that, generally speaking and contrary to common belief, those years wherein the breeding season rainfall is above the mean produce favorable upland game bird crops, while those years wherein the breeding season rainfall is below the mean produce unfavorable crops of birds.

Little evidence has been found which supports the common belief, while certain rather definite factors point clearly toward the veracity of its converse. Accordingly, in the following paragraphs there will be found a full discussion of the argumentative points pro and con.

The basis of the argument that wet summers produce relatively few young upland birds, while dry summers produce many young birds is founded apparently on two hypotheses: First, that the continual rains of wet summers "drown" many of the young birds and secondly, that during the rainier summers the young birds being constantly wet so "catch cold" and die.

Definite proof of the hypotheses just stated is conspicuous by its absence. Every-

one knows that floods take toll of young upland game birds and not infrequently are such birds found dead after the flood waters have receded. The fact must be kept in mind, however, that even the most severe floods subject only a very small and almost negligible portion of the game range to inundation. For example, let us suppose that the Mississippi River were to flood its banks during late June when the majority of young upland game birds are in the field. Also, let it be supposed that the flood in question approached record proportions. The total area of the land flooded would be enormous, but it would represent only an exceedingly small portion of the upland game range included in the vast Mississippi basin. In this case it can be clearly seen that although the total number of birds lost in the flood would be very large, this total would represent only a very small proportion of the total number of birds on the range. The worst that can be said on the angle of flood drownings, therefore, is that severe floods may cause extreme losses and, in certain cases, almost complete temporary extinction, but only over *extremely limited areas*. They do not result in heavy losses generally distributed throughout the game range.

Again, the claim is made that even during rains of less than average fall, many young birds are caught and drowned in various gullies and ditches which become filled with water during the rainy period. Undoubtedly such losses do occur, but it appears that these losses are negligible and along this line one point must not be lost sight of, namely, are not the birds caught and drowned in gullies and ditches chiefly those individuals which for one or more reasons are physically unfit and so destined to perish in one way or another?

Also, the statement is frequently made

that young birds will drown in great numbers during any heavy rain. It is entirely true that immature game birds of various kinds which are confined to pens containing little or no cover will often drown during a heavy rain, but almost without exception even young birds will in the wild state instinctively take to cover and suffer little or no ill effects from even an exceptionally heavy rain.

So much for the drowning of young birds. Let us now consider deaths from "catching cold." Such deaths may occur, but the writer has yet to see or hear of any young birds which have "caught cold" and died solely because of an abnormal amount of rainfall. Considering the exceptional care that a mother bird gives its young, it does not seem logical to suppose that many deaths occur from such causes. Then, too, we all know that young birds are constantly subject to sound "wettings" from the early morning dew, and so should be equally well able to withstand "wettings" from rain. Furthermore, in the case of the bob-white quail, it has been found that appreciable humidity is apparently essential to the well-being of the chicks. When artificially propagated under hovers, moisture supplied by humidifiers is an important item in successfully rearing quail chicks. The exact reason why this moisture is necessary is a fact as yet unknown.

The important point to be noted in the arguments presented in behalf of the common belief is the fact that no definite and quantitative figures are given to support the principle as stated. The losses such as mentioned above are cited as "proofs" but in actuality they mean very little. As pointed out, such losses do occur, but they occur in seasons both generally wet and generally dry. A breeding season might have only five rainy periods and so might be a "dry" sea-



on, but each of those periods might be a period of exceptionally heavy rain resulting in unusually heavy losses from drowning. On the other hand, a breeding season might have many light rains and so be a "wet" season, but the losses through drowning would in this case be almost nil. To prove the point of common belief, evidence must be presented which will show over a period of years that the dry seasons produced favorable game bird crops, while the wet seasons produced unfavorable crops. To the writer's knowledge, the only evidence of this sort is based chiefly on hear-say and the memory of "old timers." The same is evidence of little or no intrinsic value.

In support of the belief that wet seasons produce favorable bird crops and dry seasons unfavorable crops, there are two chief points of reckoning, first, logic unsupported by definite figures and facts, and, secondly, definite figures showing the relationship between the number of birds produced and the amount of rainfall during a given period.

From the logical viewpoint, one fact is of particular significance, namely, that to survive, young birds must obtain a sufficient food supply. Regardless of all other conditions the chicks will perish without this one prerequisite. Furthermore, does it not seem logical to suppose that there is some direct connection between the number of game birds raised during any given season and the amount of food available during the same period? If we are to assume that there is a direct relationship such as just suggested, should we not expect to find large crops of birds during periods of abundant food supply and short crops of birds during periods of scanty food supply?

Granting that the suppositions just made are basically sound, it is possible to proceed further with the problem at hand. We know that during the first few weeks of their life, the various species of upland game birds depend to a very large extent on insect life and certain tender greens as their source of food supply. We should therefore, expect in years wherein there is a most abundant supply of insects and greens to find favorable bird crops and, conversely, unfavorable crops would be expected during years wherein the supply of insects and greens is limited. It is a known fact that, generally speaking, ground growth is more copious during years wherein the rainfall is above the mean than during those years wherein the rainfall is below the mean.

Also, we know that many species of insects are produced in greater numbers during seasons of more than average precipitation than during seasons of less than average precipitation. It can be seen, therefore, that years in which rainfall is above the average will produce a plant growth of more than average succulence and density. Of this growth, that which is in close proximity to the ground and hence accessible to young ground-feeding birds will not only furnish better than average supply of greens, but will also tend to hold accessible to the same chicks and in close proximity to the ground a greater number of those insects which have already been shown to be most numerous in periods of more than average rainfall. The logical conclusion arrived at, therefore, is that those seasons which are

subject to rainfall in excess of the mean will, through the production of food and cover crops of more than average quality, tend to produce upland game bird crops above the average and vice versa.

The logic of the contention has now been expressed, but definite and commensurate figures must be presented to support it. Possibly the best procedure to be followed in attempting to prepare any such material is to select from the various species of game birds one in particular which possesses the following characteristics:

- (1) It must be a species not subject to cyclic fluctuations such as are common to the grouse.
- (2) It must be a species which is in a point of stationary establishment. That is, which is present in appreciable numbers over a large range and is subject only to relatively in violent fluctuations.
- (3) It must be a species of which there has been accumulated accurate records covering a period of successive years.

Once the species has been chosen, definite figures relative to its population tendencies throughout a *representative area of appreciable size* must be drawn up.

The writer has found no more suitable species to employ in analytical procedure than the bob-white quail. The records of the Pennsylvania Game Commission accurately show the status of this species within the Commonwealth for a period of years and the State of Pennsylvania with an area of approximately 45,000 square miles including forests, farm and industrial areas is indeed a representative area of appreciable size.

The records of the Game Commission show, compiled by county, the number of quail killed by gunners within the Commonwealth annually from 1923 through 1934. Also, the records of the United States Weather Bureau accurately show the monthly precipitation figures for the same period.

A few words as to the reliability of the figures to be used are in order: First, several points relative to the figures on the number of quail killed must be brought out. Pennsylvania is divided into 67 counties. With the exception of four small counties where one officer is assigned to two districts, each county is constantly patrolled by a field officer of the Game Commission. At the close of each hunting season, each of these 65 officers prepares a written form estimating the amount of game killed in his own particular district. From these reports it is possible to determine the approximate amount of game killed annually within the Commonwealth. The factor of "human error" does, of course, enter into the figures as presented. It is probable that of the 65 field officers in question the greatest proportion tend to over-estimate the amount of game annually killed; that a smaller number tend to under-estimate the amount of game annually killed; and that an even smaller number tend toward an exceptionally close approximation of the game annually killed by the gunners. Thus, although the figures presented may not represent an exceptionally close approximation of the number of birds killed annually in each of the 67 counties of the State, they do

give a clear picture of the relative number of birds killed within the Commonwealth as a whole during any given year. Furthermore, the total number of quail killed within the State during any given year, may be taken as a direct indication of the actual density of the quail population during the same year. For the past fifteen years there has been an average of over 500,000 gunners who annually take the field during the open season. Due to this exceptionally heavy concentration of gunners, there will be killed each year relatively the same proportion of the total number of quail within the Commonwealth at the beginning of the annual open season. Consequently, the annual kill for any given year may be taken as a direct indicator of the relative density of the quail population during the same year. Also, the size of the quail population at the opening of the gunning season is a direct indicator of the quail crop produced during the summer of the same year.

As for the amount of rainfall during the breeding season, the figures employed in this report are in actuality figures gathered at the city of Harrisburg, but the same are by meteorologists considered fair figures to be applied to Pennsylvania as a whole.

Having at hand figures both on the density of the quail population during the fall of each year and on the precipitation during each summer of the corresponding years, it is a simple matter to prepare a chart which will clearly show the relationship between the amount of rainfall during the breeding season and the quail crop produced during that season. Such a graph is attached hereto.

Observation of the graph will show that in the 12 year period extending from 1923 through 1934, the quail kill (and hence the total population) was in five years above the mean and in seven years below the mean. Also, it will be noted that the breeding season precipitation was in five cases above the mean and in seven cases below the mean. The important fact, however, is that during ten out of the 12 years under consideration, when the breeding season precipitation was above the mean the quail kill was above the mean, and when the breeding season precipitation was below the mean the quail kill was below the mean. During only two years were the kill and precipitation at variance. In 1928 the precipitation was well above the mean while the kill was far below the mean and in 1934 the precipitation was just below the mean while the kill assumed record proportions. Furthermore, close observation will show that in six out of the ten years wherein the precipitation and kill are "in accordance" (1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1930 and 1931) the percentage of variation above or below the mean are very nearly equal.

The graph as presented therefore, appears to very definitely support the belief that in general years of more than average summer rainfall tend to produce favorable crops of bob-white quail while years of less than average summer rainfall tend to produce unfavorable quail crops. Since the effects of precipitation are on quail apparently contrary to common belief, it seems within reason to believe that the same may also apply

(Continued on Page 11)



# The Pymatuning Game Refuge



**A**LTHOUGH there are fewer migratory waterfowl killed in Pennsylvania by our sportsmen during the open season than are killed in any other of the Coastal States, the Game Commission is keenly interested in doing whatever it can to improve and perpetuate such sport. Evidence of this is indicated by the fact that for nine years, by keeping everlastingly at it, arrangements have been completed to have the upper part of the Pymatuning Dam, in Crawford County, set aside as a migratory waterfowl resting, feeding and breeding refuge. This area of land and water has been officially designated State Game Refuge Number 10, but, no doubt, will most often be spoken of as the Pymatuning Refuge.

Pennsylvania is the first state on the Atlantic Seaboard to set aside state-owned areas as a migratory waterfowl sanctuary, and will, from year to year, at Pymatuning, protect, feed and produce, under natural conditions many thousand more migratory waterfowl than will ever be killed in this State in any one and perhaps many open shooting seasons.

The Pymatuning Refuge covers about 2500 acres of water and 1170 acres of land, a total area of approximately 3670 acres, and is on the direct "flyway" from the northern breeding grounds in Canada and the Great Lakes Region, to the wild celery feeding beds at the head of Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay and Currituck Sound, North Carolina. It is covered with a luxuriant growth of natural duck food, such as: musk grass, frogbit, duck weeds, acorn oaks, beechnuts, watercress, water-weed, gum berries, coontail, pond weeds, bur-reed, arrowhead, switch and meadow grass, bulrush, wampee, smartweed, sago-pond-weed, wapato, chufa, wild millet, spatterdocks, water-lillies, and a small amount of wild celery and wild rice.

Besides the vegetable food, there is an abundance of small fish, small fresh water crustacea and many bugs, worms, and other insects that waterfowl feed upon.

It is surrounded in many places by dense

By S. Weston Scott

woodlands and contains many small islands, bays, and lagoons that afford protection from storms and predators. Now, that it is a fully protected refuge, the southern and northern waterfowl migrations will undoubtedly increase in number from year to year.

Many ducks remained at Pymatuning this spring to breed. On a trip there May 28th and 29th and again on August 8th, the writer observed a great number of black and gray mallards, bluewinged teal and pintail ducks with broods of young, and also saw many wood duck and coots and a great number of shore birds, blue herons, egrets and cranes.

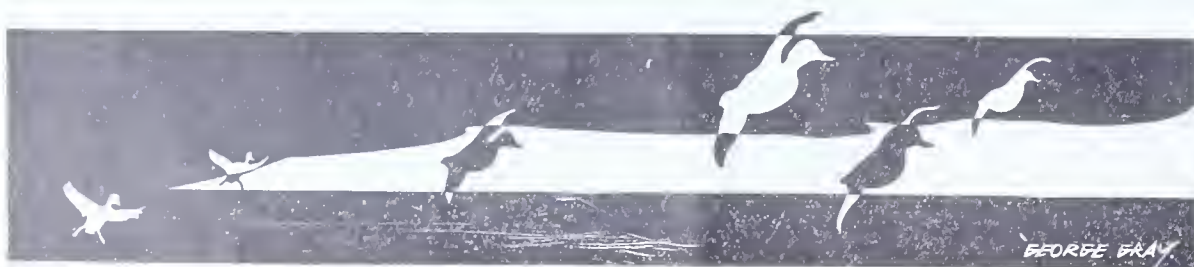
The Pymatuning Refuge will be encircled by galvanized coiled spring fence wire and fastened on to iron posts and will have a circumference of almost fourteen miles. There will be a refuge keeper living on the refuge, whose duties will be to protect the refuge from violations of the law, to put out grain food when and where needed, to plant and care for aquatic plants which furnish food for ducks and other migratory species, to plant grains, shrubs, etc. on the high land to supply food and cover for upland game, to control predators, to, in all probability, trap out excess muskrats from time to time within the refuge area, and to enforce game and fish laws and regulations of both the Game and Fish Commissions within and in the vicinity of the refuge.

The Pymatuning Refuge offers an excellent opportunity for the migratory waterfowl observers of the United States Biological Survey to work with the Game Commission in trapping and banding birds in order to more accurately record their migrating "flyways," and feeding, resting and breeding grounds.

That there is a shortage of all species of ducks cannot be doubted. This scarcity is due mostly to three successive years of drought conditions in the northern nesting

and breeding grounds. Because of lack of food, water and cover, the eggs and young ducklings were easy prey to predators; particularly crows which rob the nests of eggs and young ducklings. Also, on account of the past two winters being unusually early and extremely cold, great areas of the winter feeding grounds froze and many birds starved or were so weakened that they either died or became easy prey to predators. This shortage exists more with the diving ducks, such as canvas-backs, red-heads, greater and lesser scaup, scooters, and golden eyes, than with the marsh ducks such as gray and black mallards, teal, pintails, widgeon, etc. The marsh ducks seem to be holding their own. My observation during this past season along the Atlantic Seaboard was that they are increasing, particularly, mallards, blacks, teal and wood duck. This, I feel sure, is due to the program of the United States Biological Survey in reclaiming previously drained swamp and marsh areas in the northern breeding grounds, much of which work is being done in cooperation with the Canadian Government. It is also largely due to the acquisition by the Federal Government of thousands of acres of nesting, feeding and resting areas and turning them into sanctuaries and refuges, similar to what is being done at Pymatuning.

The present program of the Wild Waterfowl Propagation and Conservation Department of the Biological Survey is to quickly and permanently increase the migratory waterfowl population and keep it at an even balance. They need and should have the cooperation and support of all the states as well as private shooting clubs and individual duck hunters. With such cooperation "the good old days" for the wild waterfowler is not far distant. Pennsylvania has answered the call with "Pymatuning." In another six months or year will answer again with the Tinicum Dam Refuge in Bucks County, now half completed. That is the only way to again have a sixty to ninety day open season and a twenty-five per day bag limit.





# "Do You Know?"

*"That Owls Destroy More Mice Than Cats."*

By W. R. LANDES

THE above was heralded through the air by the National Broadcasting System some weeks ago, under the caption of "Do You Know."

Isn't it time that sportsmen, nature lovers, farmers, fruit growers, and poultrymen join hands to make the common Screech Owl better known and loved?

This shy little fellow is of such economic value to mankind that every school child should wish to be its guardian. Because of its extremely swift flight, and nocturnal habits it is rarely seen. It is possible that for these reasons the peculiar quavering call at night has caused so many human mothers to shudder and at the same time instill into children an unfriendly state of mind toward the Screech Owl. What is more distracting than to hear the shrieks and yowls of the common house cat at night? But, because "Tabby" is waiting at the door next morning to sleep on the rocking chair cushion for the day in preparation for another nightly hunt, while the children stroke it, a fond tolerance for the cat is created.

Some years ago, the Lion's Club of a small borough offered prizes for the best bird houses made by children. One boy chose to build an Owl House. It was the only bird house of its kind on display. After the contest, this Owl House was placed in a cherry tree near the house. The following winter, a Screech Owl took up his winter quarters in it. On sunny days he sat in the entrance and sunned himself. The children were all interested in "Jimmy Owl" and as a result no one in the family disliked the peculiar call of this bird at night and the boys would no more have it harmed than they would their Great Dane dog. Contrast if you will, this attitude to the Screech Owl, compared to the average child who abhors the sight or thought of an owl.

Think of the mice it destroys for the fruit farmer which bark his fruit trees in the winter. Think of the mice this same Screech Owl may destroy in some farmer's barn, if it has access to it. On the other hand what record does the common cat have, whose diet is not live mice only, but song birds, the young of small game and too often, chicks.

The U. S. Patent Office is reputed to have stated that the applications for patents have greatly increased since the depression began and mouse traps top the list.

Let's glorify nature's one fine living mouse trap, the COMMON SCREECH OWL, and it will have more undisputed favor than any Blue Eagle.

## REGISTERED SHOTS

Roxboro Gun Club, Philadelphia, "Daddy's Play Ground," Maytown, September 2; South End Gun Club, Reading, September 8; Quaker City Gun Club, Philadelphia, September 28.



YOUNG  
SCREECH  
OWLS



Photo by C. M. Campbell.

## KEEP THE CROW IN CONTROL

Dr. Warton Huber, associate curator of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, reading of the promiscuous killing of the crow, called by some sportsmen feathered enemy No. 1, takes a different attitude than the crow hunters. "Keep the crow in restraint but don't think of exterminating it," says the well known scientist. Dr. Huber says: "The crow is made out to be 100 percent worse than it really is," and, he adds, "Certainly crows eat eggs, but they eat more grubs, cutworms, and field mice than they do eggs."

## TRAPPING SEASON SET BACK A MONTH

The trapping season will begin a month later this year. Instead of coming in November 1, it will open December 1 and extend to February 29, inclusive, on Mink, Opossum, Skunk, Otter, and Muskrat.

This should be pleasing news to the hunters because of the fact that heretofore the sportsmen have been complaining about their dogs being caught in steel traps during the open season for small game.

## ATTENTION—SPORTSMEN!

Commence now, sportsmen! Now's the time to select patches and plant grain for game. Select small areas, say half to an acre of ground, adjacent to woodland with a southern exposure. Some of the grains that will furnish nutritious food for game birds comprise soy beans, millet, buckwheat, hemp, flax, cow-beans, sorghum, kaffir and field corn, sunflower, and sweet clover. By planting the grain now it will develop sufficiently to furnish excellent food for game before the frost comes. These seeds require very little cultivation and furnish excellent cover.

Goshawks will respond to a crow call, says Game Protector Schmid, Warren County. "Use the call to imitate the Pileated Woodpecker," he adds. In his county he called five Goshawks in less than twenty minutes. Game Protector Carpenter, Forest County, accompanied Schmid. The five Goshawks were shot and killed by the two officers.



# PROPAGATION NEWS & POINTERS

Edited by CHARLES WELLINGTON WESSELL, Chief, Bureau of Propagation

## SPORTSMEN REARED MANY PHEASANTS

Bucks County Federation Lost Only 1.3% of Birds Received for Holding

Bucks County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, comprising nine live wire organizations throughout the county has had excellent success in rearing to a suitable releasing age 3,000, six weeks old, ring-necked pheasants furnished from the Fisher State Game Farm.

With all sorts of adverse conditions at the outset, especially heavy storms, the members of the Federation under the supervision of Game Protector Warren Fretz and Caretaker J. H. Gilbert, brought the birds through with a loss of only 41 or 1.3% of the entire shipment.

The birds are now 12 weeks of age, full-winged and of good size and all but a few hundred have been released. Distribution of the birds was split up between the various



Three Beauties at 12 Weeks

clubs comprising the Federation and they in turn through the cooperation of the local protector see that those areas which need replenishing most are stocked.

The propagating activities of the club



Game Protector Fretz and J. H. Gilbert who supervised rearing of 3000 six weeks old Pheasants for Bucks County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs to 12 weeks of age. (Right) Lively, full-winged youngsters in Chalfont Pens.

## Bob White Quail Breaks Record at Fisher Farm; Lays 85 Consecutive Eggs



Here's the little champion in four characteristic poses. Proud and haughty, as well she might be, having just beaten Fisher Farm's own record of 80 consecutive eggs made in 1932.

Superintendent E. C. Smith at Fisher Farm reports the record breaking performance of a Bob White Quail Hen just completed at the farm. The Little Lady produced 85 eggs in as many days breaking the former record of 80 made at the same farm in 1932.

While the bird missed laying on the 86th

day she has by no means stopped for the season having continued on in steady fashion up to the time this is written.

The bird as shown above is one of the outstanding specimens of her kind, though typical of the high standard of the Northern Bob White Quail used for breeding purposes at the State Farm.

were carried out at Peace Valley Farms near Chalfont, and at Yardley, Pa., and the Federation attributes success with the birds to strict sanitation, careful feeding, keeping fresh water before the birds at all times and to following the general instructions furnished by the Division of Propagation.

According to President Chas A. Rowe, of the Bucks County Federation some 500 of these birds have been turned over to Montgomery County Sportsmen by the Federation in its desire to cooperate with the neighboring county, members of the Montgomery County Fish and Game Association having arranged to stand the proportionate cost of rearing the birds.

## MONTGOMERY ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD BIRDS

Following the lead of her successful neighbor, The Bucks County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, the Montgomery County Fish and Game Association has arranged suitable pen space for the holding of 1,000 six-weeks old pheasants for further rearing.

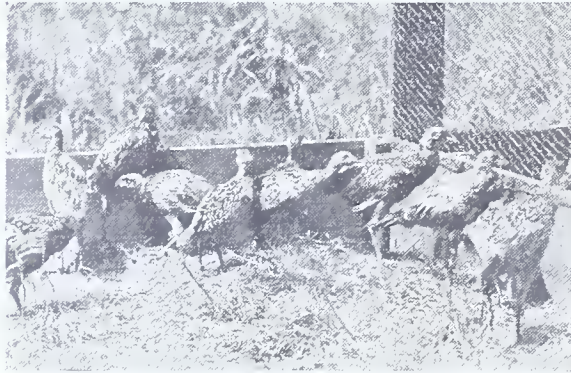
According to Mr. J. Warren Ziegler, Secretary, of the Montgomery Association, his organization together with Game Protector Gerhart, plans to rear these birds for later liberation, with a portion of them being held until after the gunning season.

## RAISED 1831 PHEASANTS Southern Chester County Sportsmen Had Successful Year

A splendid record of birds raised from chicks furnished by the Game Commission has just been reported by the Southern Chester County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League.

According to Secretary Burton O. Smith, the Chapter raised 1831 birds from 2250 chicks received. They were reared in eight separate pens, located at: Marlboro, Avondale, Westgrove, Hammorton and Unionville, and were liberated in the townships of Newlin, Pocopson, Pennsbury, East Marlboro, West Marlboro, Kennett Square, New Garden, Penn, Franklin, New London, East Nottingham and Lower Oxford.

(Continued on Next Page)





## HEADS IMPORTANT COMMITTEE

James N. Morton, assistant director of the Bureau of Refuges and Lands, Board of Game Commissioners, has been honored by being placed at the head of a committee by the Society of American Foresters. Allegheny Section of Pennsylvania which held its summer meeting at Mont Alto, in August. The Committee of which Morton is chairman, comprises many other estimable men from other states and hopes to submit an interesting report to the society along the lines of silviculture, coordinated with game management and forest recreation. The appointment of Mr. Morton who will stress upland game, is quite an honor to him and the board of Game Commissioners.

## PRODUCTION OF GAME BIRD CROPS

(Continued from Page 7)

to other upland species even though there are not available population figures which may be used in support or contradiction of this belief.

So far only the upland game birds have been considered, but the ducks and other migratory species must not be overlooked. As for the ducks, it is a fact only too well known that in years of drought the crop of young birds raised is exceedingly small. Also, the drier years apparently produce shore bird crops somewhat below the average.

In conclusion it must be remembered that the breeding season rainfall is only one of a number of factors influencing the annual production of game bird crops and that before *positive* statements can be made as to its effect on the production of game bird crops, further research must be carried out. It seems, however, entirely within reason to suppose, at least until further facts are brought to light, that *generally speaking* seasons wherein the breeding season rainfall is above the mean will *tend toward* the production of game bird crops above the average and that breeding seasons wherein the rainfall is below the mean will *tend toward* the production of game bird crops below the average.

## RAISED 1831 PHEASANTS

(Continued from Page 10)

Those in charge of the eight pens were: Marshall T. Brown, and Leon Brown, Kennett Square; W. M. and Wilma Wood, Avondale; H. Otis McNeil, Westgrove; A. LeRoy Bevan; Enos, Fred and Harry Hoopes, and Paul Jameson of Kennett Square; Marcelino Torello and Richard Connor, of Avondale.

## MATAMORAS CLUB HAD GOOD SEASON

R. W. Johnston, Secretary of Matamoras Rod and Gun Club writes that the club raised 71% of the chicks received from the State Game Farms, 80% of which proved to be cock birds.

The club is apportioning out birds in lots of 8 to 10 each among members having holding pens, to be held for later liberation.

Mr. Johnston was in charge of brooding and rearing operations of the club and brought the birds through the many difficulties encountered in game bird propagation, and reports the birds to be larger than average in size and weight.

## WITH THE CLUBS

At Cresson the Keystone Sportsmen's Association has leased a shooting range and the members look forward to some real sport.

The Spring City Rod and Gun Club are looking for some wild ducks they recently released. The members believe the ducks were stolen.

Out in Erie County the Presque Isle Sportsmen's League is offering five cents for each pair of crow's feet from birds that have been killed in that county.

The White Haven Conservation Club is looking forward to its annual outing at Harrison Park, White Haven, September 14 and 15.

Kishacoquillas Valley Sportsmen's Association have been quite active and the members are looking forward to the October meeting at McVeytown. O. M. Yoder was recently elected Secretary, Vice A. G. Gibboney, resigned.

Jams G. Pugh, Coatesville, celebrated his 84th birthday on August 5 and the Chester County Rod and Gun Club, that city, fittingly celebrated the occasion with a trap shoot and other activities at the Thorndale Lodge. The aged hunter broke 88 clays out of a possible 100. Are there any other old timers in Pennsylvania who can beat it?

Organized in 1928 the Williamsburg Sportsmen's Association, Blair County celebrated its seventh birthday in September. Rehabilitation of game, vermin drives and other activities have made the club one of the outstanding in the county until it now has an enrollment of three hundred members. The officers comprise: E. F. Reed, President; G. S. Havens, Secretary.

The Springfield Rod and Gun Club, Delaware County, has been enjoying clay target shooting. Deputy Game Protector Zappa recently broke 25 straight. But three months old the club has over an hundred members.

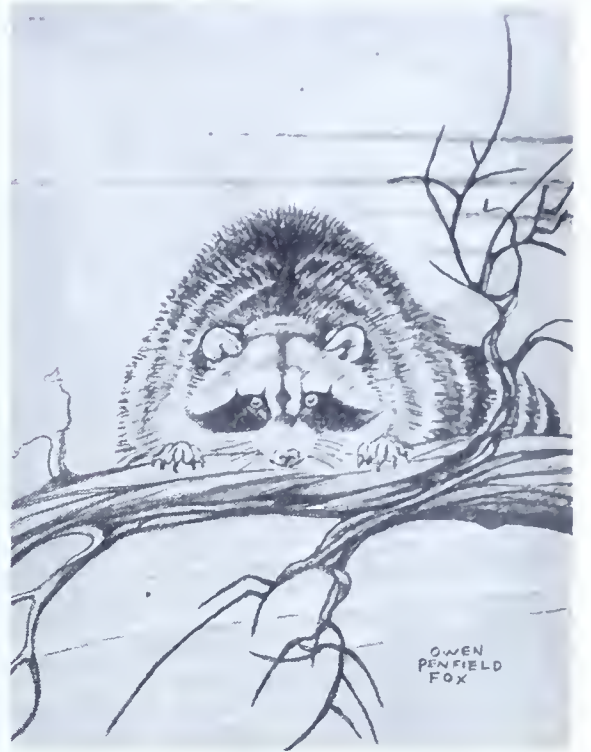
At the July meeting of the Huntingdon County, Game, Fish and Forestry Association held in Huntingdon, prizes were awarded in the various contests. The members turned in the feet of many crows that were killed recently.

The Avondale, Chester County Chapter, Izaak Walton League, raised 80% of 2,440 ringneck pheasant chicks received from the Fisher Game Farm, a record that any organization should be proud of. The game birds were released on open lands in Southern Chester County. Members of the club who furnished the brooders and cared for the chicks were: Marshall and Leon Brown, Kennett Square; William M. and Wilma Wood, Avondale; Ottis McNeil, West Grove; LeRoy Bevan, Enos, Fred and Harry Hoopes, Paul Jamison, Kennett Square; Marcellino Torello and Richard Connor, Avondale.

The Brinton Lake Club, near Concordville, Pa., have been holding some very interesting trap matches. The club is splendidly equipped and there is considerable talk of the association going after the 1937 Pennsylvania State Shoot.

The Sandy Township Sportsmen's Association, DuBois has finished conducting a successful vermin contest and much credit goes to the members and their friends who participated in the drive. From March 15th to July 31st, 729 specimens were taken, which included 334 crows, 70 house cats, 7

great horned owls, 90 water snakes, 6 weasels, 2 Goshawks, 55 Cooper and Sharp-shinned hawks, 6 Lesser Hawks; 99 crow eggs; 5 porcupines. The association has 145 members and the members are active in game conservation activities. W. K. Hilgar, is secretary.



## CONGRATULATIONS JUNIORS

The Board of Game Commissioners wishes to commend those sportsmen of Pennsylvania who inaugurated the movement to organize junior sportsmen's clubs throughout this state. Reports of a number of boys' clubs have reached this office during the past month and indeed, it is very commendable and unselfish on the part of the senior hunters to have advanced a system that is bound to spell success for posterity.

Boys of today are the men of tomorrow and they will be our future hunters. The training of boys in woodcraft and safety first in handling firearms is to be highly encouraged.

We have been informed that already these boys' clubs are planning a feeding program for the coming winter; they propose to put on vermin drives by trapping, have made applications to the state and federal departments for nut and fruit tree seedlings, have been collecting grape vine cuttings in the pruning season, have appointed committees to encourage the construction and installation of bird boxes and to encourage boys not to shoot song and insectivorous birds.

## HUNTERS ARE EXEMPT

Must register pistols and other short firearms (less than 12 inches) while hunting or training dogs, the fee for which will be 15 cents at the office of the County Treasurer of the county in which the applicants reside. The Act of Assembly prohibiting the use of a shotgun shot from arm's length while training dogs, however, still stands. The registration is only good for the year for which the applicant is licensed to hunt. The amendment to the firearms act is effective September 1, 1935. Licensed hunters, therefore, should have their pistols and other short firearms registered.





YOUNGEST AND OLDEST SHOOTERS

Left to right: Thomas C. Marshall, Jr., age 11, Yorklyn, Del.; and Mr. J. Painter, Jr., age 85, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### THE BIG TRAP CLASSIC OF THE EAST

Four days of trap shooting classics over the T. C. Marshall traps, the Vandalia of the East, where marksmen from all over the world participated, came to a close on the evening of August 10 at Yorklyn, Delaware, just a stone's throw from Kennett Square, Pennsylvania.

No, the world's record for the largest number of target smashes in a single day was not broken, but Joseph F. Heistand, Hillsboro, Ohio, came within one target of breaking the day's schedule, 499 x 500, and Walter Beaver, Berwyn, Pa., was runner-up with 496 breaks. Heistand had a straight run of 467. S. Morris Crothers, Chestnut Hill, and J. B. Grier, Rockland, Delaware, divided honors, each breaking 492 clays; H. C. Jones, Alton, Ill., 498; E. B. Chamberland, New York, 488; and Ned Lilley, Stanton, Michigan, 488; Miss A. S. Harold, Pittsburgh, 441.

The squad in which Heistand participated, almost broke the world's record in a five hundred match, going down but two. It was regarded as the western squad and comprised Messrs. Eldren, Long, Gustadian, and Heistand. Forty-four took part in this blue ribbon classic and ten of them were Pennsylvanians. They were Messrs. Beaver, Crothers, Hawkins, Mulhupp, Bradford; W. H. Pearson, Bethlehem; J. A. Messimer, Philadelphia; Charles H. Mason, T. Clarence Marshall, Kennett Square; Howard Nice, Abington; Fred Hess, Boyertown; H. M. Nicholas, Philadelphia; Miss Harold, Jacob Painter, Jr., Pittsburgh; David Swiegard, Reading; Mrs. Theo L. Bean, Valley Forge. The long runs for the day were Heistand, 467; Jones, 255; Beaver, 254; Norman Wright, Wilmington, Del., (pro) 296.

#### Pennsylvanians Come Through

The third day of the Marshall registered tournament, 16 yard single gun shot targets, the honors went to two Pennsylvanians,

Miss A. S. Harold, Pittsburgh, and S. Morris Crothers, the latter going down the line without a miss and the 157, stalemating with Mrs. Bean and winning in the shoot off. Heistand, Beaver, and Fred S. Tomlin, Glasboro, N. J., (pro) tied with 174 each. Heistand took the trophy in a toss with Beaver; Morris D. Leitzel, former Middle Atlantic States champion, Reading, Pa., won in a shoot off with Seeger, Newburg, N. Y., 173 each, Leitzel going straight 25; Mrs. Bean and Miss Harold tied with 157 x 175 and the former won in the shoot off; Mrs. Hess, Philadelphia was high with 150 among the women marksmen. Mullhaupt, Beck and Seeger tied with 173 and in the shoot off Beck was eliminated. With professionals Tomlin won the "pro" awards. A night shoot followed and 150 shooters participated. Two thousand persons were present.

Some of the Pennsylvanians' scores on this day—Mrs. Hess, 150; Miss Harold, 157; Mrs. Bean, 157; Sweigart, 154; Moore, 169; Newmaster, 164; Tulley, 153; Ginrich, 166; Newcombe, 164; Neubling, 128; Foxhall, 154; Hess, 159; Heim, 155; Leitzel, 173; Heigh, 162; Zetilemoyer, 163; Mahon, 168; Mullhaupt, 173; J. Eshleman, 172; Carson, 167; Beaver, 174; Mrs. Bean, 157; Miss Wister, (1934 Pennsylvania Woman Champion) 149; Sentz, 165; Dietrich, 151; Hill, 168; Horner, 167; Fontaine, 160.

#### Second Day

W. H. Eldred, the Cincinnati, Ohio crack, carried off the honors in a field of 110 shooters; he went the entire route breaking 175 straight; W. S. Beaver, Berwyn and Ned Lilley, Stanton, Mich., runners up with 174 each. They tossed for the trophy, the Pennsylvanian winning; Chester Francisco, Wind Gap, Pa., Seeger, N. Y., and Pugliese, New York, deadlocked on 172 in the shoot off, they won in order, first, second and third. James Junglass, Easton, D. E. Moore, president of the York County, Pa., Trap League, stalemated with 170, J. C. Horner, Bryn Mawr, and H. C. Slack, Intercourse, Pa., tied with 167, the former winning in the shoot off. Mowell Hawkins, Harrisburg, and Fred Tomlin, both "pros.," tied with 173 breaks. With the women shooters, Mrs. Bean was high, 160; Miss Harold, and Mrs. Conde, 159 and 157 respectively. In the doubles, Eldred and Pugliese tied, 95 x 100, the former winning in the shoot off, while Lilley was third with 94. Other scores made from the 16 yard line on this day were—Sweigart, San Francisco, 172; Nicholas, 160; Miller, 147; Apgar, Moorestown, 158; Davy, 167; Hawkins, 173; Aber, 168; Miller, 167; Downs, 146; Painter, 126; Fontaine, 158; S. M. Crothers, 172; Melrath, 142; Koblin, 153; Lesser, 167; Carson, 164; J. Eshleman, 171; Dr. Nones, 135; D. E. Moore, 169; Dietrick, 163; Mrs. Hess, 156; Rhoads, 149; Dr. Nones, Jr., 162; Mullhaupt, 170; Grove 167; Bowers, 147; Slack, 167; Breslin, 147; Horner, 166; Newcomb, 159; Patchell, 147; Tulley, 137; Mrs. Bean, 160.

#### Fourth Day

The fifteenth annual trap shooting tournament over the T. C. Marshall traps, Yorklyn, Del., came to a close Saturday, August 1 after one of the most successful shoots ever held in the East.



It was handicap day, but not for all of the marksmen, three of whom went down the line and only dropped five targets and two of these shot from the 25 yard line while the others from the 19 mark. It was the West and the East, competing for the championship in the shoot off. Frank Storms, Goshen, N. Y. firing from the 19 yard line went straight, while Jones, the E. Alton, Ill., ace, and Joseph Heistand, Hillsboro, Ohio, dropped two each in the shoot off and the New Yorker received the honor and the trophy. Heistand won the back yardage after a toss up with Jones.

Mrs. J. S. Murphy, Freehold, N. J., former National Woman's title holder, leads the field of shooters from the 21 yard post. K. A. Smith, Providence, R. I., stalemating J. G. Highfield, Wilmington, Delaware, won in the shootoff, Ray Weidler, won from the 19 yard line, defeating F. L. Cobourn, Havre-de Grace, Md., in a shoot off. From the 17 yard line, Apgar, Ross, Victor Dupont Jr., each brought down 133 and 127 respectively. Jenkins, with 140, took third place. Norman Wright, (pro) lead with 141 from the 23 yard line.

In the four day's shoot Heistand was high over all with 1083 out of 1100; Ned Lilley, and Steve Crothers, 1070 x 1100 and 1067 x 1100 respectively.

## NOTES OF THE MARSHALL SHOOT

"Uncle Jake" Painter, smoking black cigars, in his 85th year, and shooting targets along with the boys.

Some of the professional shooters—and they are a mighty fine bunch of fellows, were there, among them being, N. A. Wright, Wilmington, Del., Morell Hawkins, Harrisburg; A. Gustaden, J. P. Terry, Henry Winchester, Fred Tomlin, J. C. Guenveur, J. A. Breslin, Wallace Coxe, and Leo Schaub.

## TROEH RETAINS HIS TITLE

Frank Troeh, Portland, one of America's greatest marksmen, has retained his title as champion of Oregon, breaking 199 out of 200 at the annual shoot held in that State in June. Earl, Troeh's son, won the professional State shoot championship by breaking 194. The senior Troeh is well known, having attended many matches in Pennsylvania.

## OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA MEET

The Trumbull-Mahoning Sportsmen's Association will hold its Fourth Annual Field Meet on Sunday, September 15, 1935 at Harding Park, Hubbard, Ohio. This is right across the Pennsylvania line and the event will be attended by just as many Pennsylvanians as Ohioans.

Features of the day's program will consist of 'Coon Hound Trials, Spring Spaniel land and water trials and show, Bird Dog Trials and show, Beagle specialty show, Trap and Skeet shooting, Rifle, Pistol, and Revolver shooting, Muzzle loader rifle shoot, Historical arms exhibit, taxidermist display, Bait and fly casting, Horseshoe pitching, Canoe Tilting, etc.

## I. W. L. A. HOLDS CONVENTION

The Pennsylvania Division of the Izaak Walton League of America will hold its convention in Reading this year. The dates are October 11 and 12. The host [this year] will be the Berks County Chapter and the Waltonians are planning one of the best conventions in years. Harry G. Cook, President, has named a group of outstanding sportsmen to stage the activities, which includes Rev. D. R. Kulp as chairman of the convention committee, comprising Oscar Becker, Myron Schlegel, N. H. Garman, Lincoln G. Ruth, C. Robert Berson, and W. F. Goddard.

Philip G. Platt, President and F. S. Donaldson, Secretary, of the Pennsylvania Division, Izaak Walton League of America, will be present both days.

The Berkshire Hotel, Reading, has been selected as headquarters.

The convention will get started on the opening day with a banquet at which Hon. Grover C. Ladner, Deputy Attorney General, Philadelphia, will be the guest speaker. On the last day a morning session will take place at which time officers for the ensuing year will be selected.

In conjunction with the convention a field day will be observed on the South End Gun Club Grounds at Lorane, a few miles out of Reading. October 12 falls on Columbus Day with Frank J. Yeager, well known local sportsman in charge. There will be trap shooting, archery, fly and bait casting, rifle and revolver shooting and other activities.

The fact that there is an open season on antlerless deer doesn't mean that a hunter must not look before he shoots. There is a \$100 fine for killing a spike buck and this law will be strictly enforced.

### Warning!

Heavy concentration in the counties open to antlerless deer during the three day period means that hunters should be that much more careful with their firearms. Do not shoot at anything except legal game which you can clearly see!

The Big Elm Rod & Gun Club, Robert J. Carige, Secretary, Millerton, has raised upwards of 600 ringneck pheasants and liberated the same in Tioga County during the past two years.

### Stolen from Car at Pine Grove Furnace

One Winchester Model 12 gage shotgun (pump No. 507308). If found, please notify W. H. Wallace, East Berlin, R. D. 1, Pa.

## PENNSYLVANIA DOG WINS HONORS

At the field meet sponsored by the Eastern Ohio Conservation Club at Youngstown, Ohio, recently, a Pointer dog (Major Hall's Rap), owned by Sheriff Frank Fair of Mercer, Pa., took first prize in the all-age bird dog trial. The trials were judged by Sam McGee well known bird dog enthusiast of Harrisville, Pa.

## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

September 12 and 13 are the dates of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, to be held at Tulsa, Oklahoma. James Brown, President, promises a most interesting program.

Memorial services held for five deceased members of the Oliphant Hunting and Fishing Club, Oliphant, Fayette County, was attended by many sportsmen who heard the last roll call of William Rowe, Arthur Thompson, John Canofsky, Clyde Newcomer, and William Donaldson. Hon. H. F. Brownfield was in charge of the services. Clark Hillen is secretary of this conservation association which believes in remembering the former sportsmen, who when living, did their bit along game conservation lines.

If you are a member of the Pine Run Camp, Centre County, be careful you don't lose your shirt tail. Major Romanus Fellman, Media, almost lost his. Three days after he had shot at a buck he and his party found the deer and it was in good condition because it was exceedingly cold, the thermometer registering fifteen below zero. The deer was a prize because it was a half inch below the record size spread killed in 1895. In this camp it is the rule if a member misses a buck he loses his shirt tail.

The Bolivar district sportsmen are doing their bit to conserve beneficial wild life. The secretary, J. McDowell, reports that 204 crows, 26 hawks and 6 owls were bagged during the months of May, June and July.

Hunters may cut up and divide antlerless deer in camp but may not consume it there.

The season on waterfowl, jacksnipe, and coots opens October 21 and closes November 19 with shooting permitted only between 7 A.M. and 4 P.M.

## COMING FIELD TRIALS

Field trials for bird and beagle dogs are being scheduled throughout Pennsylvania this summer and fall. Among the clubs having set definite dates, there are:

Butler County Hunting and Fishing Club, Evans City, October 9.

Southern York County Amateur Setter and Pointer Club, Red Lion, October 10.

Berks County Chapter, Izaak Walton League, Reading, October 18.

Central Pennsylvania Trial Association, Hollidaysburg, Oct. 21.

Fayette-Westmoreland Pointer, Setter and Beagle Club, Connellsville, October 24.

Beaver Valley Field Trial Club, Beaver Falls, October 28.

## WITH THE TRAP CLUBS

At the Safety Rod and Gun Club grounds August 3, Messrs. Messlor, Blittle, and Pugliese turned in scores of 48 x 50. The grounds are located at Bustleton, Pa.

### THE COVER ILLUSTRATION

This is the Record Bob-white Quail which layed eighty-five consecutive eggs.





### NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

Small boys with air rifles destroy many song and insectivorous birds. Irresponsible parents are to blame.

Game protectors are retained in the service long enough to gain a practical knowledge of the work. Some of the present employes have been with the department since 1912. At the age of 65 years, however, they are retired.

Game protectors have other duties besides enforcing the game laws. They enforce the fish and forestry acts, they liberate game, feed game, instruct farmers how to provide food and cover for game, organize and attend conservation meetings, distribute educational literature, etc.

Song and insectivorous birds are protected at all times.

Division Game Protector Sherman, Chinchilla, speaks encouragingly about the food supply for game in northeastern Pennsylvania, declaring that the June cuttings have materially helped. The Bureau of Refuges and Lands contemplates making a number of cutting operations on State owned lands to increase sprout growth, berry and nut producing shrubs for game.

Reports from field officers indicate a splendid hatch of Ruffed Grouse. Nature provides for all the game birds because of the fact that they lay many eggs, from 12 to 17. The woodcock, however, lays but three and sometimes four but not over the latter, therefore the woodcock is given additional protection.

Sportsmen's clubs in Pennsylvania that have trap, rifle and revolver matches, can send the information to the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS. In sending the material kindly send only the totals of each participant because the space will not permit each event being recorded.

Game Protector Lohmann, Pike County, writes that a farmer in his county is furnishing shot gun shells to the sportsmen to kill crows.

Going into the woods to replenish food for wild turkeys, Game Protector Carpenter, Forest County, found the feeding station destroyed by bear. The bear had consumed a half bushel of corn previously left at the station for the turkeys. Maybe the bear thought the food was placed there for him.

If in doubt about provisions of the Game Laws see your Game Protector or write us.



The skunk—Though an important fur bearer is considered by many an enemy of ground-nesting Birds.



I. W. L. A. Phila. Chap. 2 members planting berry bearing shrubs and bushes along fence rows.

### PASSES THE BUCK—AND GETS HIM!

Passing the buck on the first day and killing it on the last day was the surprise that Ray Geib, Lancaster, had near Pine Grove Furnace last season. Entering the woods on the morning of the opening of the season Geib got a glimpse of a fine big buck, minus an antler. He could have easily shot it but he desired a deer with a better rack. He hunted every day and failed to see another legal deer but on the evening of the final day of that season the buck with but one antler made its appearance and Geib killed it.

The Press of Pennsylvania, editorially, has almost unanimously endorsed the action of the Board of Game Commissioners in declaring an antlerless deer season in fourteen counties of this Commonwealth. They are: Warren, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Clinton, Lycoming, Sullivan, Clearfield, Centre, Pike.

The new Federal regulation on wild waterfowl stops baiting, prohibits live decoys, sink boxes and batteries, and the season has been shortened.

W. M. Dom, Greensburg, has spent a great deal of time and money in promoting game conservation in his part of the State. Below is one of the slogans which he prepared and had printed on cards for distribution among the hunters.

#### Important Changes in Migratory Game Bird Regulations

Change in Shooting Hours for Woodcock and Rails, except Coots

A special communication from the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., addressed to Ernest E. Harwood, Executive Secretary, Board of Game Commissioners, extends the hours for shooting woodcock and rails, except coots, from 7 A. M. to sunset. The old regulation which is now void on woodcock and rails, was 7 A. M. to 4 P. M. This regulation (7 A. M. to 4 P. M.) still applies for all migratory game birds except woodcock and rails.

#### Remember the Golden Rule A SPORTSMAN

Is one who is fair, reasonable and a respecter of the Rights of others. He plays the game according to "The Law" or the Rules governing the sport he plays.



## COMMENTS BY FIELD OFFICERS

Pike County—"Deer that were killed on the highways by automobiles were dressed and divided among the sick and unemployed."—Theodore T. Schafer, Paupack, Pa.

Erie County—"Sportsmen in this county are greatly pleased with the bag limits and seasons."—W. Ealter Pattison, Erie.

Monroe County—"Four big buck deer with fine antlers have been killed in the last two weeks in July on the Lackawanna Trail by automobiles. Many rabbits and game birds have also suffered."—Arthur C. Bessecker, Mt. Pocono.

Butler County—"Game conditions good, and sportsmen are cooperating to conserve and protect beneficial wildlife."—Troy C. Burns, Butler.

Crawford County—"Severe rains that have caused many sections to be flooded have caused the mortality of considerable small game."—Ward Donor, Meadville.

Perry County—"In my travels in this county I have located many ruffed grouse. One hen had a covey of 14 young."—S. Maurice Shuler, Liverpool.

Northumberland County—"Have had a number of reports of Hungarian Partridges nesting in Montour County."—Bruce Yeager, Northumberland.

Fulton County—"Game conditions look favorable for the coming season."—Fred S. Fisher, McConnellsburg.

Cambria and adjacent counties—"Too many stray dogs are running at large and destroying game. Sportsmen are cooperating to correct the conditions."—W. B. McClarin, Ebensburg.

Cambria County—"Wild cherry trees, the berry of which furnishes much food for birds, has been the victim of a parasite known as Tortricid in this county."—Elmer Thompson, Johnstown.

Warren County—"The season has been very wet in this county and ruffed grouse and other game birds have suffered."—R. P. Schmid, Tidioute.

Mercer County—"Regardless of how long an officer has served, the knowledge that one receives at the training school surely is beneficial."—Harry J. Updegraff, Mercer.

Franklin County—"I am confident that the ring-necked pheasants are going to increase nicely in this county."—W. W. Britton, Chambersburg.

Huntingdon County—"Hickory nuts are noticeably scarce in this county."—S. A. Price, Huntingdon.

Lawrence County—"Much favorable comment is heard on the trapping season being moved back to December."—F. L. Coen, New Castle.

Lackawanna County—"Big toll of wild animal life is taken on the many networks of good roads in this section."—Maurice E. Sherman, Chinchilla.

Lycoming County—"Food conditions in the woods in division 'C' looks very favorable for small game."—W. J. Davis, Williamsport.

Mifflin County—"Sportsmen are pleased with the game regulations for the 1935 game season."—Ralph McCoy, Lewistown.

Lehigh County—"As an illustration of how many starlings congregated in the cities, in two nights while assisting the police of

starling.

Harry H. Ricketts.

Armstrong County—"Ruffed Grouse are surely increasing in this county."—Edward L. Shields.

Wayne County—"Complaints of deer appear to be coming in regularly. The landowners are quite anxious to have the conditions corrected."—Rolland Heffelfinger.

Monroe County—"The breeding season for all kinds of game has been excellent in this county and the sportsmen are pleased with the action of the Board on the game seasons and bag limits."—Arthur N. Frantz.

Schuylkill County—"Walking through the woods in Schuylkill County recently we came across a fawn deer that was blind."—Leroy S. Jones.

Wyoming County—"Sportsmen are very much pleased with the 1935 bag limits and seasons."—John Spencer.

Westmoreland County—"Many complimentary remarks heard from the sportsmen on the arrangements of the bag limits and seasons."—R. H. McKisick.

Washington County—"Have observed many ring-necked pheasants with young, 14 to 18 in a brood. Other small game increasing."—Carl C. Stainbrook.

Beaver County—"More rabbits than ever and natural food conditions excellent."—R. L. Seager.

Allegheny County—"Every indication points to an abundance of small game this season."—Ralph L. Liphart.

Sullivan County—"Farmers are suffering very much as a result of the deer herd destroying crops."—Robert E. Lattimer.

Potter County—"During the month upwards of 150 complaints were received from farmers about deer damage and all of them have been investigated."—Arthur Logue.

Montgomery County—"Automobiles are killing many rabbits and game birds in this county. Surprising how deer are increasing."—Ambrose Gearhart.

Indiana County—"Looks like a good game season for this county; rabbits numerous and quail showing up well."—Lewis Litzinger.

Fayette County—"Killed a black snake last month and in its stomach I found two robins and a song sparrow. Game conditions look good."—R. G. Bryson.

Somerset County—"Sportsmen are generally pleased with the bag limits and seasons and the fact that this county is not included in the three day antlerless deer season this fall."—Thomas F. Bell.

Venango County—"Find much dead game on the highways."—W. T. Campbell.

Westmoreland County—"After visiting a number of the refuges in this division I learned that the food for small game was very abundant."—W. L. Wright.

Carbon County—"Have been locating quite a number of Ruffed Grouse and find rabbits quite plentiful in this section."—W. C. Achey.

Wayne County—"Patrolling in the vicinity of Lakeville, Paupack township, recently I observed a pure white male deer with a fine rack of antlers. The horns were in the velvet. Sportsmen report having seen a number of white deer in this county."—Rolland Heffelfinger.



Because 300 deer were killed in the last 5 years on this road near Phillipsburg, Centre Co., the Dept. of Highways has erected warnings as illustrated to protect both deer and motorist.

## THANKS TO 80 YEAR OLD SPORTSMAN: KILLS DESTRUCTIVE MARAUDER

For nearly a year a female police dog (German shepherd, commonly known as police dog), ran rampage in Halifax Township, Dauphin County. This animal destroyed a great deal of wild life. It became wolfish in its activities, even attacking men in the fields.

From time to time the local sportsmen attempted to dispose of this dog, but it was only until recently that their efforts were rewarded. Several of the sportsmen, while searching for the animal, discovered a litter of police dog pups. The mother exercised her instinct and provided protection for her offspring, possibly before birth. She made a shelter between two logs, one of which was partly rotten; this log was hollowed out to protect her litter from the elements.

Naturally the first thought of the sportsmen was to destroy these destructive creatures, for they fully realized the damage that was being done to our wild life. However, after a brief consultation the sportsmen decided not to destroy the young, for by so doing the possibilities of killing the mother would be limited. It was decided the party would return later, hoping to destroy the entire group at one time. But once again the mother outwitted the enemy, and all attempts to kill her proved futile.

Finally Mr. Isaac Zimmerman, well known 80 year old sportsman, Halifax, Pennsylvania, decided that this killer must die. He devised a scheme to set traps about the logs where the young were located, and by this means end her career. Success soon crowned Mr. Zimmerman's efforts. A day after the traps were set the dog was caught, and one well directed shot from Mr. Zimmerman's gun proved fatal to the mother; the pups in like manner were destroyed.

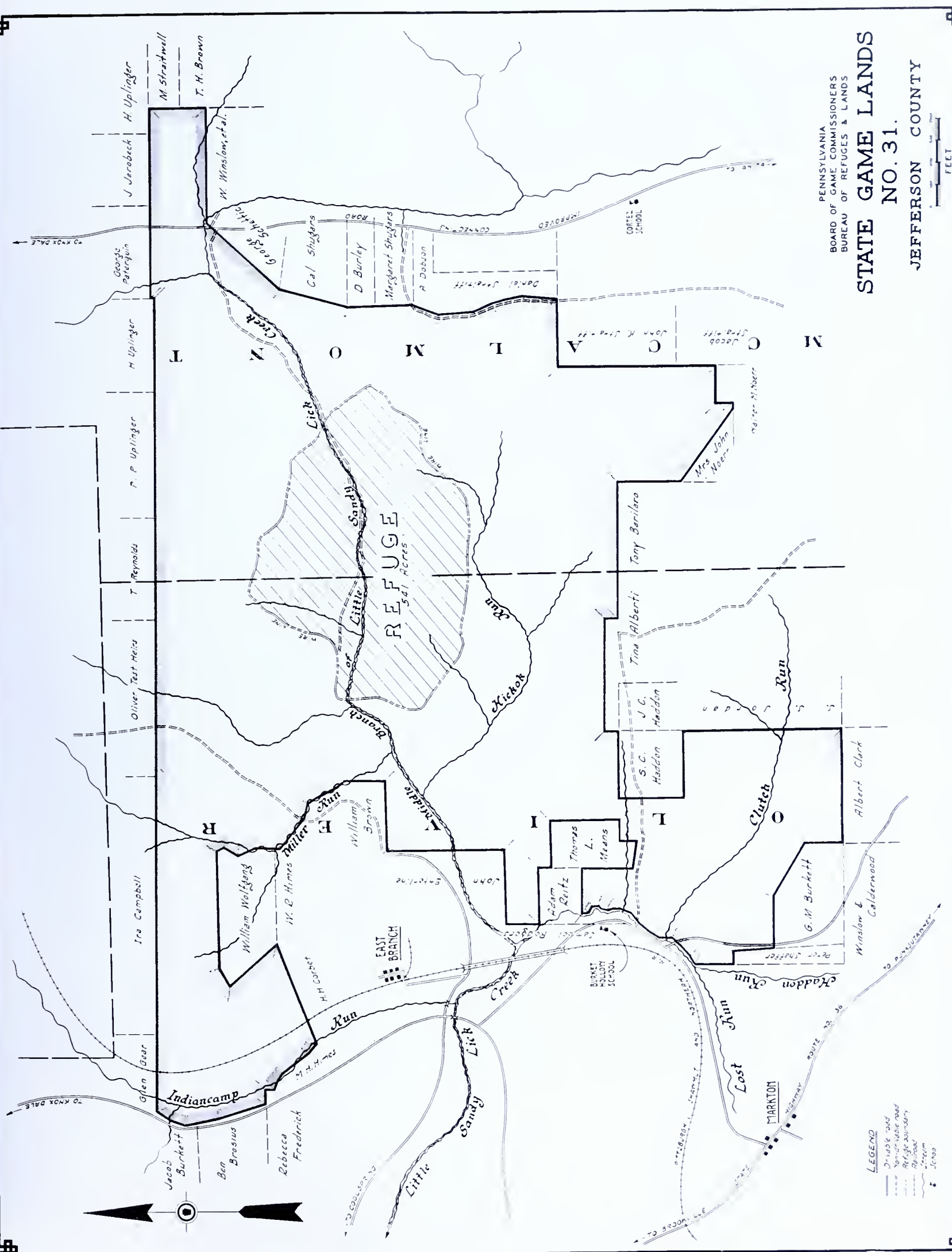
This is only one of the many instances of this kind. It is the experience of game protectors that this breed of dog, if not kept under immediate control, will destroy more wild life than any other breed of dog known. District Game Protector Mark Motter, Harrisburg, Pa.





HILLSGROVE, SULLIVAN COUNTY—SOME OF THE BEST BEAR COUNTRY IN STATE





**LEGEND**  
--- Double road  
--- Single road  
--- Right boundary  
--- Left boundary  
--- Stream  
--- Fence

PENNSYLVANIA  
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS  
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

# STATE GAME LANDS NO. 31.

JEFFERSON COUNTY



Drawn by J. P. H. H. H. H. H.



**KILL**  
*the* **HOMELSS**  
**CAT**



***Public Enemy No 1***  
***of the Animal World!***



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# PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS



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10

October, 1935



# PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

(Published monthly by the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners)

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W. L. WRIGHT, Trauger, Westmoreland County.

Remember that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Material for each issue should be submitted not later than the FIRST OF EACH PRECEDING MONTH.

*Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given*

*Entered as second class matter, June 24, 1935 at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879*



## DO YOUR SHARE

We are going to conduct, between now and the end of the hunting season, a strenuous campaign to increase the circulation of the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS. It is no easy task to publicize such a magazine among 600,000 hunters. Furthermore, such a program costs money, and to be perfectly frank we do not have enough funds to carry on any high pressure salesmanship. With the low subscription rate of 50c a year, we have a difficult time even keeping within our budget.

The GAME NEWS has been published in printed form for the past three years and the response to it has been very enthusiastic. Everyone seems to think the magazine is good and that it serves a splendid purpose.

Our big problem, however, is to get it into the hands of those who know nothing whatever about it. Day after day we receive communications from hunters to the effect that they would have subscribed long ago if they had only known about the magazine.

To prepare and mail to all licensed hunters a brochure describing the GAME NEWS is an expensive proposition and one which we cannot afford. Other methods of circulation also are prohibited. Under the circumstances we have only our readers to turn to for help and I, personally, appeal to everyone of you to push the magazine whenever you can. Do not lose a single opportunity. I will venture to say that you have dozens of friends living in your community who hunt regularly each year. Why not check up and determine whether they know about the magazine or not? If not, show them your copy and ask them to subscribe. You can readily see how much

more interesting we can make the magazine for you, and how much cheaper we can make it for us, if we can only increase the number of its readers.

Personally, I feel that the clubs can help a great deal, especially at their fall gatherings. We try to have one of our representatives present at all large sportsmen's events but sometimes this is impossible, and in the absence of our representatives we feel that the organizations should put on some campaign of their own to stimulate interest in the magazine. Some clubs have already cooperated to this end by establishing booths and making them attractive and interesting by displaying mounted birds and animals, posters, etc. and by conspicuously displaying sample copies of the GAME NEWS which we are always happy to furnish for this purpose.

I have taken a great personal interest in the magazine since I have become President of the Board and I can see its tremendous possibilities. All we have to do is keep on boosting and talking about it.

If every reader does his share it will not be long before the majority of our sportsmen will be regular subscribers.

Remember, the GAME NEWS is published to keep you in touch with what the Game Commission is doing, at the same time making it a medium for sportsmen to announce their programs.

Above all, we want to keep it dignified, yet attractive, well diversified, yet conservative.

—MAJ. NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Pres.,  
Board of Game Commissioners.

## SAVE SOME SEED STOCK

The philosophy of a great many persons in these modern days of hustle and bustle is "Why worry about tomorrow until tomorrow comes!" Such a carefree philosophy was noticeably manifest during the late war. Soldiers lived only for Today, realizing too well that on the morrow they might be called upon to make the supreme sacrifice in an effort to further their cause. A great many hunters also think in this strain and their chief aim during a season is to try to get as large a game bag as possible, not caring particularly whether they leave any seed stock to furnish future sport or not.

Soldiers fight for what they are lead to believe is right. Hunters, or some of them at least, pursue selfishly their days afield not caring one way or the other what bearing their actions may have on their future recreation or the recreation of the generations to follow.

This philosophy does not apply in all cases to be sure. In fact I will venture to say that it applies only to relatively few Pennsylvania nimrods; but if the selfish desires even of these few were fulfilled, they would work a tremendous hardship on a great many.

The game hog, if he only realizes it, is defeating his own purpose. He is not only disobeying the rules of true sportsmanship but is alienating himself from his fellow men—not only in the field of recreation but in his business and social relations as well.

If a hunter in Pennsylvania was successful in bagging all the game permitted under his license it would amount to over a thousand dollars worth. But who wants so much! If every hunter went afield with such a purpose in

mind it would not be long before many covers would be so seriously depleted it would take years to replenish them.

A bag limit is set not for the purpose of encouraging the killing of the full quota of game included therein, but to affect a reasonable maximum kill consistent with the supply of game in the State at the time it is set. A maximum must be established primarily to insure seed stock for future years and any game taken in excess thereof is tilting the ladder on the wrong side.

The Game Commission asks all hunters to give the matter of their future game supply serious thought. Do not live "just for today." Think of tomorrow and the next day—of next year and of the years to come.

Conservation after all is the keynote to your future sport and the fact that so many rabbits, ring-necked pheasants, and wild turkeys are released each year does not mean that such restocking adequately meets the need year after year. They are but a drop in the bucket compared to the annual kill. True, they help to replenish depleted areas to a certain extent, but after all it is the protection that is afforded the year round from the out-of-season killer, the poacher, and the predator that counts most, together with the prevention of forest fires and the furnishing of a sufficient natural food supply.

If the Game Commission would buy twice as much game it would not noticeably increase the supply and insure a larger kill. It is the year-round protection of our native stock that insures an adequate supply from season to season.

—ERNEST E. HARWOOD,  
Executive Secretary.

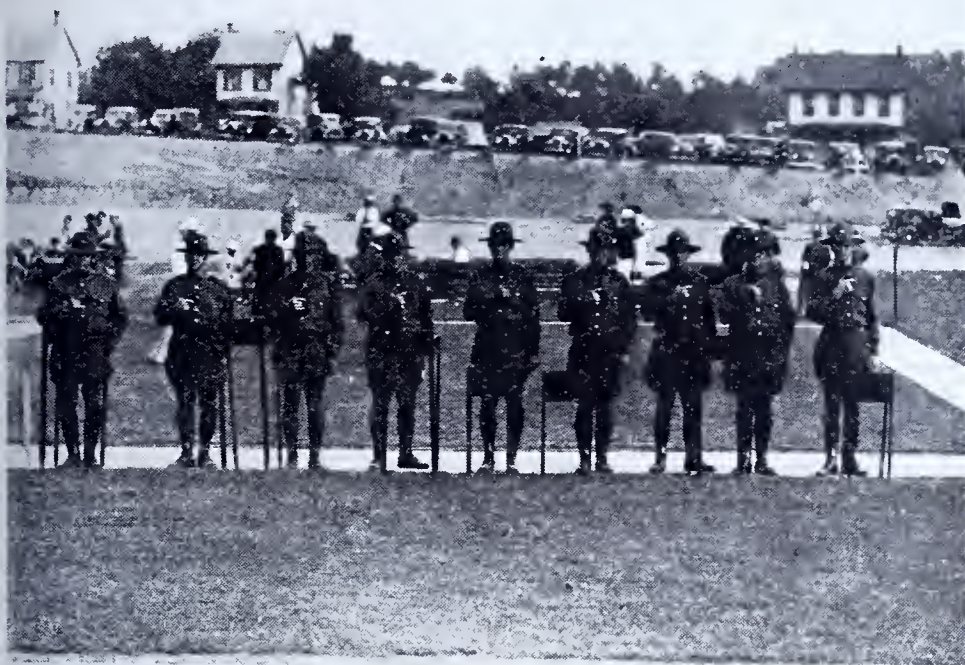




YOUNG HUNTERS ALL



# NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION



Game Commission Pistol Team: Left to Right: Officers Haney, Ross, Baker, Englert, Spahr, Carlson, Lane, Liphart, Reed. They competed in the recent Eastern State Championship at the Highway Patrol range, Harrisburg, Pa.

## Refuge Number 7 Not To Be Abandoned

A report to the effect that Primary State Game Refuge Number 7, located on State Forest Lands in the corner of Potter, Clinton and Lycoming Counties, was to be abandoned seems to have gained wide circulation. How or why the report concerning this refuge near the Pump Station, along State Highway Route No. 44 formerly known as the Coudersport Pike, was started is not known. W. Gard. Conklin, Director of the Bureau of Refuges and Lands informs the GAME NEWS that to the best of his knowledge and belief the Board has no intention of abandoning it. Established in 1915, and containing 2,460 acres, this refuge has been very successful in protecting and greatly increasing the number of deer, bear, and ruffed grouse and other game within a vast area of State Forest lands.

Instead of abandoning the refuge, it is quite probable a refuge keeper will be appointed to take care of it. Plans are now under consideration to hold a competitive examination of all applicants interested in securing the position. When the date and place for holding this examination have been decided upon that fact will be advertised in local newspapers.

## HUNTING LICENSE REVOCATIONS

Upon authority of Section 310 of the Act of May 24, 1923, as amended, the Department of Revenue, following formal action of the Board of Game Commissioners at its meeting on July 11, 1935, revoked hunter's licenses of the following persons and denied them the right to receive a license or to hunt until after the date given below.

This list also includes licenses previously revoked and which revocations are still in effect.

Negretto, Louis, R. D., Wilcox, Elk Co., 7-5-36.  
 Mes, Guy, R. D. 2, Corry, Erie Co., 7-11-37.  
 Angelini, Angelo, Maplewood, Wayne Co., 7-11-37.  
 Rderly, James, Clearfield, Clearfield Co., 7-11-36.  
 Venali, Peter, R. D. 2, Kane, McKean Co., 7-11-36.  
 Re, Norman, 411 Bell Ave., New Castle, Lawrence Co., 7-5-36.  
 Ach, Arthur, R. D. 2, Dawson, Cameron Co., 7-11-36.  
 Alley, Samuel L., R. D., Coudersport, Potter Co., 7-11-38.  
 Arrouk, Victor, 349 Lehigh St., Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co., 7-11-36.  
 Auer, Henry, 292 George St., St. Marys, Cameron Co., 7-5-36.  
 Aughman, Bernard, Fryburg, Clarion Co., 9-24-36.  
 Batty, Robert M., Bellevue, Cameron Co., 7-5-36.  
 Beniski, Edward, 131 Yale St., Parsons, Luzerne Co., 7-11-36.  
 Beneski, William, 131 Yale St., Parsons, Luzerne Co., 7-11-45\*.  
 Benton, Clair, Pine Glen, Centre Co., 7-11-36.  
 Bergdoll, F. F., 1034 N. George St., York, Potter Co., 9-24-37.  
 Bernard, Albert, R. D. 2, Tidionte, Warren Co., 7-11-37.  
 Bigger, Fred, Black Log, Juniata Co., 7-11-36.  
 Blig, G. R., Kunkletown, Pike Co., 7-5-36.  
 Bitchley, C. N., R. D. 2, Erie, Warren Co., 7-11-37.  
 Beehine, Daniel, 2429 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Bucks Co., 7-11-37.

Bodock, Michael, 322 Breaker St., Parsons, Luzerne Co., 7-5-36.  
 Bolton, Abram, R. D. 1, Mt. Top, Luzerne Co., 7-5-36.  
 Boone, Wm. W., Jr., 100 Susquehanna Ave, Enola, Perry Co., 7-11-36.  
 Bower, John, R. D. 4, Greenville, Mercer Co., 7-11-37.  
 Bowers, Boyd, R. D. 1, Port Allegany, McKean Co., 7-11-38.  
 Bowman, Albert, R. D., Mill Hall, Clinton Co., 7-11-36.  
 Brady, Norman, R. D., Duncannon, Perry Co., 7-11-36.  
 Brown, Charles, Tidionte, Warren Co., 7-11-37.  
 Bruder, Eugene, 832 Lawrence St., Allentown, Lehigh Co., 7-11-37.  
 Burgess, Jean J., R. D., Mehoopany, Wyoming Co., 7-5-36.  
 Burke, Richard, White Haven, Carbon Co., 7-11-36.  
 Burket, Charles, R. D. 1, Mason and Dixon, Franklin Co., 7-11-36.  
 Bush, Edward, Stevens Point, Susquehanna Co., 7-5-36.  
 Bush, John, R. D. 2, Edinboro, Crawford Co., 7-11-36.  
 Capello, Anthony C., 14 Sherman St., Lock Haven, Clinton County, 1-28-41\*.  
 Carey, C. A., Gettysburg, Adams Co., 7-11-37.  
 Carrow, Francis, Hazelhurst, McKean Co., 9-24-36.  
 Cassidy, John, R. D. 2, Sharpsville, Mercer Co., 7-11-36.  
 Chupka, Matthew, R. D. 3, Chicora, Butler Co., 7-11-36.  
 Cimbara, Vittorio, 12 George St., Throop, Lackawanna Co., 7-11-36.  
 Clark, Isaac, Fair Ground Rd., DuBois, Clearfield Co., 7-11-36.  
 Cole, Byron, Surveyor, Clearfield Co., 7-11-36.  
 Colle, F. J., 412 Moffit Ave., Kane, McKean Co., 7-11-36.  
 Conita, Patsy, 840 W. 16th St., Erie, Erie Co., 10-25-35.  
 Condon, Grover, Kerr Addition, Clearfield, Clearfield Co., 9-24-36.  
 Cook, Ralph D., R. D. 1, Fayetteville, Franklin Co., 1-30-43\*.  
 Copenhaver, Wm. E., Mill Hall, Clinton Co., 7-11-36.  
 Crist, Raymond, 141 E. Hope Alley, York, York Co., 7-10-38\*.  
 Curtis, Carlton, Route 1, Wattsburg, Erie Co., 7-11-36.  
 Dicken, Samuel, Everett, Bedford Co., 7-11-36.  
 Dolci, John, 970 Sherman Ave., Sharon, Mercer Co., 10-25-36.  
 Donaldson, Harry, Jr., R. D., Weedville, Elk Co., 10-25-36.

Drew, Ellis C., 57 Olean St., Bolivar, N. Y., Cameron Co., 7-11-37.  
 Dudley, Oley, R. D. 1, Port Allegany, McKean Co., 7-11-37.  
 Dunham, S. E., Trunkerville, Forest Co., 7-5-36.  
 Durick, John, 3206 Clark Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, Clinton Co., 7-11-36.  
 Dymond, Stanley, R. D. 1, Pittston, Luzerne Co., 7-11-36.  
 Eckley, Gilbert, R. D. 1, Bellefonte, Centre Co., 7-11-36.  
 Eddings, Clyde, R. D., Emporium, Cameron Co., 7-11-37.  
 Ellenberger, Harry, Warriors Mark, Huntingdon Co., 7-11-36.  
 Ellis, Sterling, Wysox, Bradford Co., 7-5-36.  
 Ellis, William, R. D. 2, Galeton, Potter Co., 7-11-36.  
 Ellsworth, Roy, Genesee, Potter Co., 7-11-36.  
 Englert, Herbert, Clinton St., Lock Haven, Clinton Co., 10-25-36.  
 Fishbeorn, John A., 588 Mohr St., Steelton, Lebanon Co., 7-11-36.  
 Fine, James A., Bristol, Bucks Co., 7-11-36.  
 Finley, Frank, R. D. 1, East Springfield, Erie Co., 7-11-36.  
 Fish, Theo., R. D. 2, East Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., 10-25-35.  
 Fisher, Harold, Shippenville, Clarion Co., 7-5-36.  
 Fogle, Willard, R. D. 1, Union City, Erie Co., 7-11-36.  
 Fornell, Frank, Sykesville, Clearfield Co., 7-11-36.  
 Freeland, Wm., Enhaut, Lebanon Co., 7-11-37.  
 Freeman, Lee, R. D. 1, Polk, Venango Co., 7-5-36.  
 Fronsie, Joe, R. D. 2, Falls, Wyoming Co., 7-11-36.  
 Fry, Oscar R., Jamestown, Elk Co., 7-11-36.  
 Fuller, James, Clermont, McKean Co., 7-11-37.  
 Gaffigan, Mike, R. D., Ulysses, Potter Co., 7-11-36.  
 Galley, Leo, 2434 Weissert St., Liberty, Clarion Co., 7-11-37.  
 Gantz, Ernest, Tidionte, Warren Co., 7-5-36.  
 Garvin, Nick, Box 42, Kinzua, Warren Co., 7-11-37.  
 Gatesman, Bernard J., Lucinda, Clarion Co., 7-11-37.  
 Gavacci, Armando, 116 Sussex St., Old Forge, Luzerne Co., 7-11-36.  
 Glace, Henry, Karthaus, Clinton Co., 7-6-36.  
 Glas, Ralph, Oil City S. R., N. S., Venango Co., 7-11-37.  
 Guan, John, 650 Morris St., St. Marys, Cameron Co., 7-5-36.  
 Goeal, Raymond, R. D. 2, Union City, Erie Co., 7-11-36.



## LOOK BEFORE YOU SHOOT

Goodwin, Louie, Keating Summit, Potter Co., 10-25-35.  
Gover, George, E. Mill St., Nesquehoning, Carbon Co., 7-11-37.  
Gradler, Robert E., 909 W. 8th St., Erie, Erie Co., 7-11-37.  
Graffmeyer, Rube, Jr., Milesburg, Centre Co., 7-11-36.  
Green, Philip, R. D., Estella, Sullivan Co., 7-11-37.  
Greenwalt, John, R. D., Newburg, Cumberland, 7-11-36.  
Grosser, George, R. D. 1, Boyertown, Montgomery Co., 7-11-36.  
Gurel, Matthew, R. D. 5, Waterford, Erie Co., 7-11-36.  
Haag, J. P., 157 E. 3rd St., Williamsport, Lycoming Co., 10-25-36.  
Haight, Ira, Sigel, Jefferson Co., 7-6-36.  
Hanes, Ralph, St. Marys, Elk Co., 7-11-37.  
Hart, Cecil, Meadville, Forest Co., 7-11-36.  
Hawks, Clifford, Conneautville, Crawford Co., 7-11-36.  
Healey, James F., Mt. Cuba, Del., Cumberland Co., 7-11-36.  
Hedden, R. S., 208 Wood St., Clarion, Forest Co., 7-11-37.  
Hellman, Charles, 326 Holland St., Erie, Erie Co., 7-11-36.  
Hemmc, Norbert, 949 W. 28th St., Erie, Erie Co., 9-24-35.  
Henry, Dr. Fred E., 302 S. 35th St., Allentown, Lehigh Co., 7-5-36.  
Herman, Joseph, R. D. 1, Hickory, Clearfield Co., 7-5-36.  
Heynoski, Henry, R. D. 3, Erie, Erie Co., 7-11-36.  
Hipple, Harrison (no address), Cumberland Co., 5-6-36\*.  
Hooker, John, Lansdale, Montgomery Co., 7-5-36.  
Hoover, Wilmer, Powelton, Centre Co., 7-11-37.  
Horton, Chas E., Mines, Blair Co., 7-11-37.  
Huber, Henry, R. D. 2, Oil City, Venango Co., 7-11-37.  
Hugler, Lee, Germania St., Galeton, Potter Co., 7-11-36.  
Hill, George, 17909 Wildwood St., Cleveland, Ohio, Elk Co., 7-11-37.  
Jerles, Herbert, Cross Fork, Potter Co., 7-11-37.  
Jerles, James, Cross Fork, Potter Co., 7-11-37.  
Jerles, Oliver, Cross Fork, Potter Co., 7-11-36.  
Jerles, Roy, Cross Fork, Potter Co., 7-11-37.  
Jinks, Walter R., 306 First Ave., Johnsonburg, Elk Co., 7-5-36.  
Kanouff, Earl, West Decatur, Clearfield Co., 7-11-36.  
Kanouff, Joe, West Decatur, Clearfield Co., 7-11-36.  
Keeler, Wm., Kerr Addition, Clearfield, Clearfield Co., 9-24-36.  
Kennelly, William, Spring St., Lock Haven, Clinton Co., 7-11-36.  
Kern, Henry, R. D. 2, Springrove, Cumberland Co., 7-11-36.  
Kierman, J. C., 28 Pine St., Warren, Warren Co., 7-11-37.  
Kling, Wm., Burnside, Clearfield Co., 9-24-35.  
Kinsell, William, 512 York St., Hanover, York Co., 7-11-36.  
Kilne, Scott, 84 W. Main St., Shickshinny, Luzerne Co., 7-5-36.  
Koeh, George, White Haven, Lehigh Co., 7-11-36.  
Kocher, A. Mitchell, White Haven, Lehigh Co., 7-11-36.  
Kocher, Bradley, White Haven, Lehigh Co., 7-11-37.  
Kolh, Mahlon, R. D. 1, Perkiomenville, Montgomery Co., 7-5-36.  
Kotcher, Tony, Marianna, Washington Co., 9-24-36.  
Krayniek, Anthony, School St., Hockendauqua, Lehigh Co., 7-11-36.  
Krise, Oden, Surveyor, Clearfield Co., 7-11-36.  
Kublie, Chester, R. D., Port Trevorton, Snyder Co., 7-7-37.\*  
Kukitz, Frank, Coplay, Lehigh Co., 10-25-36.  
Kumpfmiller, S. P., 412 Colton St., Millvale, Clarion Co., 7-11-37.  
Kunes, Dewey, 25 E. Bald Eagle St., Lock Haven, Clinton Co., 9-24-36.  
Kurtzbul, Lawrence, R. D. 1, Shippensburg, Clarion Co., 7-11-37.  
Lamsberry, John, West Decatur, Clearfield Co., 7-11-36.  
Lancy, John, Keating Summit, Potter Co., 7-11-37.  
Lapanna, John, 219 E. Clinton St., Lock Haven, Clinton Co., 7-11-37.  
Lauffenberger, James C., 106 Orchard St., Warren, Warren Co., 7-11-37.  
Leach, Buell, R. D. 1, Schuylville, Potter Co., 7-11-36.  
Lehman, Harry W., Mills, Potter Co., 7-5-36.  
Lovett, Irvin, Woodlawn Beach, Lackawanna, N. Y., Clinton Co., 9-24-35.  
Lucas, Richard, Ulysses, Potter Co., 7-11-36.  
Lurling, Clarence W., 516 Federal St., Pittsburgh, Cameron Co., 7-5-37.

## PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Luton, Benjamin, Bear Creek, Luzerne Co., 7-5-36.  
Manges, J. C., Bedford, Bedford Co., 7-11-36.  
Maradeo, Frank, E. Mill St., Nesquehoning, Carbon Co., 7-11-37.  
Marvin, John, R. D. 2, Weatherly, Carbon Co., 7-5-36.  
Mauck, Earl K., R. D., Salona, Clinton Co., 7-5-36.  
McCaslin, Robert, 622 Frederick St., Flemington, Clinton Co., 7-11-36.  
McCloskey, Clarence, Snow Shoe, Centre Co., 7-11-37.  
McCloskey, Walter, Orviston, Centre Co., 7-11-36.  
McElroy, James, Mines, Blair Co., 7-11-37.  
McGregor George H., 989 28th St., Altoona, Blair Co., 7-11-37.  
McGregor, Jesse, Mines, Blair Co., 7-11-37.  
McGregor, John, Mines, Blair Co., 7-11-37.  
McMahon, P. J., 26 Willow St., Union City, Erie Co., 7-11-36.  
Meckley, Carl, R. D. 1, Milton, Northumberland Co., 7-11-36.  
Meckley, Charles, R. D. 1, Milton, Northumberland Co., 7-11-36.  
Mendenhall, Dr. T. E., Osborne St., Johnstown, Cambria Co., 10-25-36.  
Meyer, Alfred F., S. Michael St., St. Marys, Elk Co., 7-11-36.  
Mihalik, Andrew, Clarence, Centre Co., 7-5-36.  
Miller, Albert J., R. D., Mahaffey, Clearfield Co., 9-24-35.  
Miller, Howard, E. Mill St., Nesquehoning, Carbon Co., 7-11-37.  
Miller, Oran, R. D., Mahaffey, Clearfield Co., 9-24-35.  
Miller, Ralph, R. D., Germansville, Pike Co., 7-5-36.  
Minechello, Joseph, 122 Sussex St., Old Forge, Luzerne Co., 7-11-36.  
Molash, Abraham, R. D. 6, Waterford, Erie Co., 7-11-36.  
Morrey, Alfred, Sugarloaf, Luzerne Co., 7-11-37.  
Morrison, Floyd, Kerr Addition, Clearfield Co., 9-24-36.  
Mosler, Charles, Dagus Mines, Elk Co., 7-5-36.  
Mosler, Roy, Dagus Mines, Elk Co., 7-5-36.  
Mosier, Thomas, Dagus Mines, Elk Co., 7-5-36.  
Moyer Raymond, Alhustus, Lehigh Co., 9-8-35.\*  
Moyer, Ray P., R. D. 1, Homers Gap, Altoona, Blair Co., 7-11-37.  
Myers, Cecil, Stoneshoro, Mercer Co., 7-11-36.  
Nagle, Dennis, Sinnamahoning, Cameron Co., 9-24-35.  
Newbig, Earl E., 303 W. 11th St., Erie, Erie Co., 10-25-35.  
Noss, Ernest R., 588 Mohn St., Steelton, Lebanon Co., 7-11-36.  
Olson, William, R. D. 2, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co., 7-6-36.  
Osgood, Oscar, R. D. 2, Ulysses, Potter Co., 7-11-37.  
Otlowski, John, 220 Holl Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J., Pike Co., 7-11-36.

## WEAR RED

Palmliter, John, R. D., Kinzua, McKean Co., 9-24-36.  
Patterson, James W., Gettysburg, Adams Co., 7-11-36.  
Petrie, George, Clarksville Ave., Greenville, Mercer Co., 9-24-36.  
Phillips, Michael, Clarks Summit, Lackawanna Co., 7-11-36.  
Piersimoni, Domanico, 609 Ridge Road, Peckville, Wyoming Co., 7-11-37.  
Pinnin, Michael, 1420 3d Ave., Altoona, Centre Co., 7-5-36.  
Piscioneri, Donato, 1027 Hall St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Crawford Co., 10-25-35.  
Polio, Joe, Hazelhurst, McKean Co., 9-24-36.  
Popp, John C., Westland, Clearfield Co., 7-5-36.  
Popp, Wm. J., Westland, Clearfield Co., 7-31-36.  
Prenatt, Edmund, c/o A. Thuerst, Cochranton, Crawford Co., 7-11-37.  
Price, Grover, Kerr Addition, Clearfield, Clearfield Co., 9-24-36.  
Priest, John, 1822 Camphausen Ave., Erie, Erie Co., 7-11-36.  
Prough, George, Calvin, Huntingdon Co., 7-11-37.  
Quinn, James, 103 Charter St., New Castle, Lawrence Co., 7-11-36.  
Ramser, Eugene, R. D. 1, Lock Haven, Clinton Co., 7-11-36.  
Rhodenizer Wm., R. D., Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., 7-11-36.  
Richland, Frank C., Dushore, R. D., Sullivan Co., 7-11-37.  
Reeinger, I. C., Tidloute, Warren Co., 7-5-36.  
Rohb, Merrill, Blanchard, Clinton Co., 9-24-37.  
Robinson, Herman, R. D. 2, Waterford, Erie Co., 7-11-36.  
Scho, Frank, R. D., Mansfield, Tioga Co., 7-11-36.  
Sackash, Mike, Cramer, Jefferson Co., 7-7-42.\*  
Salmon, John E., 256 Martin Ave., Chambersburg, Franklin Co., 7-31-36.  
Sanson, John, c/o Ike Green, R. D., Muncy Valley, Lycoming Co., 7-11-36.  
Scott, Wm. Jr., 24 1/2 W. 45th St., Bayonne, N. J., Carbon Co., 7-11-37.  
Seleker, John, 317 Benedict St., St. Marys, Elk Co., 7-11-37.  
Scorfoos, George, White Haven, Carbon Co., 7-11-36.  
Sereni, Adolmo L., 528 S. 52d St., Phila., Bucks Co., 7-11-38.  
Sevler, Chas., R. D. 1, Port Allegany, McKean Co., 7-11-37.  
Sherman, David, R. D. 2, Troy, Bradford Co., 10-25-35.  
Shields, Orville J., R. D. 1, Oil City, Venango Co., 7-11-36.

## BE CAREFUL WITH FIREARMS

Showers, Stephen, Annville, Lebanon Co., 9-7-39.\*  
Shrader, Earl C., Milton R. D. 1, Northumberland Co., 7-11-36.  
Sipes, E. D., Everett, Bedford Co., 7-11-36.  
Skillman, J. C., R. D., Emporium, Cameron Co., 7-11-36.  
Sloan, Donald, R. D. 1, Olean, N. Y., Cameron Co., 7-11-37.  
Small, Alvin, R. D. Sonestown, Sullivan Co., 7-11-36.  
Smith, Glenwood, Kunkletown, Pike Co., 7-5-36.  
Smith, Joseph O., R. D., Salona, Clinton Co., 7-5-36.  
Smith, Lawrence, R. D. 2, Ulysses, Potter Co., 7-11-36.  
Spangler, Russell, Blanchard, Clinton Co., 9-24-36.  
Spangler, Thomas, Blanchard, Clinton Co., 9-24-36.  
Speary, Earnest I., Nordmont, Sullivan Co., 7-11-37.  
Snyder, Alton, Keating Summit, Potter Co., 7-11-36.  
Stanton, James, Thornhurst, Lackawanna Co., 7-11-36.  
Stark, David, Snow Shoe, Centre Co., 7-11-36.  
States, Harry, Meshoppen, Wyoming Co., 7-11-36.  
Still, G. D., 3935 Cabernet St., Pittsburgh, Clarion Co., 7-11-37.  
Still, Henry, 4820 Broad St., Pittsburgh, Lawrence Co., 7-11-36.  
Strohl, Emerson, R. D. 3, Lehigh, Carbon Co., 7-11-45.\*  
Stroup, Findley, Shenango, Mercer Co., 7-11-36.  
Stubbelino, John, Willow Grove, Bucks Co., 7-11-36.  
Summers, Samuel, S. Jones St., Lock Haven, Clinton Co., 7-11-36.  
Summerson, Ward, Box 62, Renovo, Clinton Co., 9-24-36.  
Sweede, Arthur H., Mont Shannon, Del., Cumberland Co., 7-11-36.  
Tait, Chas. R., 4231 Upland Drive, Erie, Erie Co., 10-25-35.  
Talcott, David, R. D. 2, Waterford, Erie Co., 7-11-36.  
Taylor, Fred, 235 Front St., Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., 7-5-36.  
Thompson, Harry W., R. D. 2, Mt Joy, Huntingdon Co., 7-6-36.  
Tirabeschi, Joe, Weedville, Elk Co., 7-5-36.  
Unverdor, Edward, R. D. Eldred, McKean Co., 7-5-36.  
Volucci, James, Curwensville, Clearfield Co., 7-5-36.  
Walker, Ferris, R. D. 1, Howard, Centre Co., 10-25-36.  
Wardzinski, Martin, 2311 Reed St., Erie, Warren Co., 7-5-36.  
Wasko, John, 85 E. 26th St., Bayonne, N. J., Carbon Co., 7-11-37.  
Weigand, F. J., 118 E. 3d St., Erie, Erie Co., 7-11-36.  
Weisbrod, Ray, R. D. Dushore, Sullivan Co., 7-11-36.  
Welker, B. L., 101 Fourth St., Lock Haven, Clinton Co., 7-11-36.  
Westoven, William, Kersey, Elk Co., 7-5-36.  
Westover, Myers, Alum Bank, Bedford Co., 7-11-36.  
Wiesneski, Theodore, 408 E. 3d St., Erie, Erie Co., 7-11-36.  
Willenbucke, J. P., R. D. 2, Erie, Warren Co., 7-11-36.  
Williams, Wilbur, Hyncr, Clinton Co., 7-11-36.  
Wilson, Louis M., Wharton, Potter Co., 7-5-36.  
Wilt, Clyde A., 1410 5th Ave., Juniata, Blair Co., 7-11-37.  
Winner, F. D., Jr., Lock Haven, Centre Co., 7-11-36.  
Wolf, Danny, R. D., Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., 7-5-36.  
Wolf, John, East Branch, Sheffield, Warren Co., 7-11-36.  
Woods, Earl, West Decatur, Clearfield Co., 7-11-36.  
Woods, Jerry, West Decatur, Clearfield Co., 7-11-36.  
Woods, J. L., West Decatur, Clearfield Co., 7-11-36.  
Woods, Walter, Osceola Mills, Clearfield Co., 7-11-36.  
Worthington, S. H., Coudersport, Potter Co., 7-5-36.  
Wright, Clarence, 472 Good St., Enhaut, Lebanon Co., 7-11-36.  
Yeager, Lloyd, Orviston, Centre Co., 7-11-37.  
Yesko, Mike, 949 Sherman Ave., Sharon, Elk Co., 7-11-37.  
Zager, Louis, 999 Cedar Ave., Sharon, Mercer Co., 7-11-36.

\* Revoked by County Court.  
(Total number of licenses revoked July 11, 1935—179)  
(Total number of licenses revoked to date—237)  
Under the provisions of the law above cited, any these persons securing a license either in his own an assumed name, or hunting for wild birds or animals of any kind prior to the expiration of period given, will be liable to a penalty of \$40.00 each separate day upon which he may hunt.  
Peter Stratenwerth,  
For Harry E. Kalodner,  
Secretary of Revenue.

Harrisburg, Pa.  
August 20, 1935.

## ASK PERMISSION TO HUNT





A mallard duck was perfectly content in one of the wash bowls in the Game Commissions offices where it was held a day or two pending shipment.

### OTHER STATE HUNTING LICENSE FEES

Alabama	\$25.00
Arizona	25.00
Arkansas	15.00
California	15.00
Colorado	25.00
Connecticut	15.00
Delaware	15.50
District of Columbia	15.00
Florida	25.00
Georgia	15.00
Idaho	50.00
Illinois	15.50
Indiana	15.50
Iowa	15.00
Kansas	15.00
Kentucky	15.00
Louisiana	15.00
Maine	15.15
Maryland	15.50
Massachusetts	15.00
Michigan	25.00
Minnesota	50.25
Mississippi	25.25
Missouri	15.00
Montana	30.00
Nebraska	15.00
Nevada	15.00
New Hampshire	15.15
New Jersey	15.00
New Mexico	30.25
New York	15.00
North Carolina	15.25
North Dakota	25.00
Ohio	15.25
Oklahoma	15.00
Oregon	15.00
Rhode Island	15.00
South Carolina	15.25
South Dakota	40.00
Tennessee	15.00
Texas	25.00
Utah	25.00
Vermont	15.00
Virginia	15.50
Washington	25.00
West Virginia	15.00
Wisconsin	50.00
Wyoming	50.00

### A Correction

On Page No. 9, August issue of the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS, under the caption of "Synopsis of New Game Legislation"—Spotlights upon deer, bear or elk, was erroneously stated that the penalty is \$1000 on each person concerned. It should have read \$100. The original Act provided a penalty of \$500 for killing big game by artificial light, but an amendment reduced it to \$100.

### DO YOUR PART

We were rolling along home, the end of the vacation season and a miserable day. Rounding a turn we saw a group of uniformed men, three of them, and the tallest one was watching us closely. As we drew up we recognized them—in fact we were friends—and stop and chat we must. In the course of the next hour and a half we learned that they were on the lookout for some deer poachers. They had been there since six o'clock in the evening of the day before. We left for home and I learned later that about five that evening the expected traveller came along and in the car was about 50 pounds of deer meat. Now here is the point. How are you helping your Game Protector to care for the game that you have entrusted to him? When you hear of some flagrant violation of the Game Code are you interested enough in your own game to protect it through the action of your local officer? Every citizen of this Commonwealth, whether a hunting license purchaser or not should consider himself interested enough to see that the Wildlife of the State is protected by the Code set up for its management.

—Anonymous.

### BUILD FIRE TRAILS

The Bureau of Refuges and Lands, Board of Game Commissioners, announces that the cutting season is about finished. More than seven hundred miles of fire line, 6 to 10 feet wide, paralleling the wire surrounding one hundred and eighty-seven game refuges in Pennsylvania have been brushed out by the refuge keepers. The territory inside the wire of the sanctuaries covers over 78,000 acres.

Fire lines serve two purposes, the most important naturally being the prevention of forest fires. They also serve as boundary lines and are easily identified by hunters and others.

### ANTLERLESS DEER SEASON FOURTEEN COUNTIES ONLY!

December 12, 13, and 14, inclusive

#### THE COUNTIES

Warren	Potter
Forest	Cameron
Lycoming	Centre
Bradford	Sullivan
McKean	Tioga
Elk	Clinton
Clearfield	Pike

**DANGER!** Spike bucks are protected. If the spikes are visible, don't shoot! Antlerless deer must be reported to the Game Commission within 72 hours after killing or a penalty of \$25.00 will be imposed.

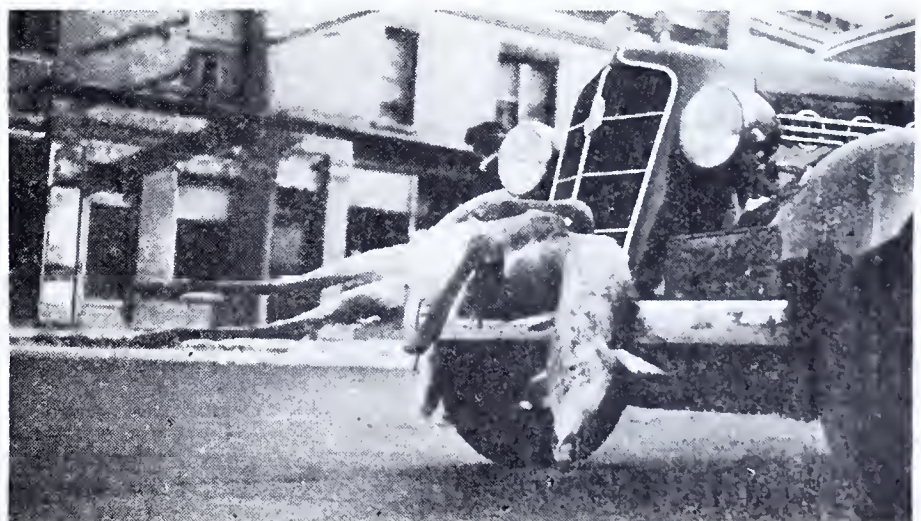
The carcass of an antlerless deer may not be consumed in camp unless it be the permanent home or residence of the hunter who killed it.

Regardless of size or weight the hunter who kills an antlerless deer in the afore-said counties during the three day period must keep it.

**AGAIN THE GAME COMMISSION URGES  
DON'T SHOOT AT SPIKE BUCKS!**

**ANTLERLESS DEER ONLY!**

One of many deer killed by autos on McKean County roads. May we have the name of the contributor who sent this photo.





# PROPAGATION NEWS & POINTERS

Edited by CHARLES WELLINGTON WESSELL, Chief, Bureau of Propagation

## A COMING GAME BIRD?

### Melanistic Mutants Attracting Attention of Sportsmen

The Melanistic Mutant or dark pheasant is attracting more and more attention each season from Sportsmen. The State of New Jersey is reported to have released several hundred of these birds for stocking, this Spring.



Melanistic Mutant Breeders

Private trials have demonstrated on frequent occasions many virtues peculiar to this bird. Slightly smaller than the average Ringneck, he is extremely fast on the get-away, lies well to the dog and because of his short legs is not inclined to run.

While the bird's origin is still in dispute and many are offered for sale as Mutants, bearing little resemblance to the breed, the genuine Mutant is however imbued with many characteristics considered ideal by Sportsmen who do not wish to risk their quail dogs on long legged runners of the ringneck family.

In selecting birds of this species be sure that the hen is a dark chocolate color, black eyed and short legged. The better strain of cock birds are feathered a dark bluish green around the head and neck, dark blue breast, dark bottle green on the back and rump, solid brown wing coverts and flight feathers, with no pencilling. In the pure bred Mutant cock there is little or no pencilling on the back and rump, the legs are short and black, while the bottom of the feet are white.

All employees of the Fisher State Game Farm have subscribed to the Pennsylvania Game News—a splendid manifestation of the interest they are taking in the work.

## MONGOLIANS IMPROVE RINGNECK STRAIN

Probably the outstanding specie of ringneck pheasant is the pure Mongolian. Here is another short legged bird of strong flight. The easiest way to distinguish him from the common ringneck is by his dark mahogany back and rump, and a light lemon colored eye. Slightly larger than the average ringneck, his white ring comes nearest to being complete of any of the ringneck species. The hen is slightly larger and much lighter in color than her sister ring-

neck and she also has the short legs and lemon colored eye.

Hardest of the ringneck family, the "Mongie" can endure severe temperatures, both hot and cold, with little ill effects and the introduction of this bird into the mating flocks at our own State Game Farms, as well as in the field is having a great deal to do with the steadily improving quality of the Pennsylvania Ringneck.



A Pen of Pure Mongolian Pheasants

## FALL AND WINTER PHEASANT FEED

Superintendent E. C. Smith at the Fisher Farm supplies the following helpful formulas for a general Fall and Winter scratch feed for pheasants and for feeding breeders in the early spring. These formulas are based upon a one ton quantity and may be mixed in the same proportion in smaller lots.

### Fall and Winter Scratch Feed

Cracked corn .....	850 lbs.
Wheat .....	800 lbs.
Buckwheat .....	200 lbs.
Kaffir corn .....	100 lbs.
Sunflower .....	50 lbs.

### Breeders Scratch Feed

Cracked corn .....	500 lbs.
Wheat .....	800 lbs.
Buckwheat .....	400 lbs.
Kaffir corn .....	200 lbs.
Sunflower .....	100 lbs.

## SHORT FLASHES

Ohio is deeply interested in the Pennsylvania plan offering Sportsmen six weeks old pheasants for further rearing in holding pens.....Trichomoniasis has taken toll of both quail and grouse in several states this year.....WPA projects are being planned to provide extensive improvements at Fisher and Jordan State Game Farms and also at the State Wild Turkey Farm in Juniata County.....Pheasants and quail began laying early this year. The first pheasant egg was laid at Fisher Farm on March 15th; the first quail egg was laid on April 15th.....Generous ration of sunflower feed will greatly increase the luster and brilliance of the feathers on your pheasants.....An appreciable increase in the number of male pheasants to be held over for releasing after the gunning season is being planned for this year and an even larger increase is being planned for next year.



## PROPAGATION NEWS AND POINTERS — CONTINUED

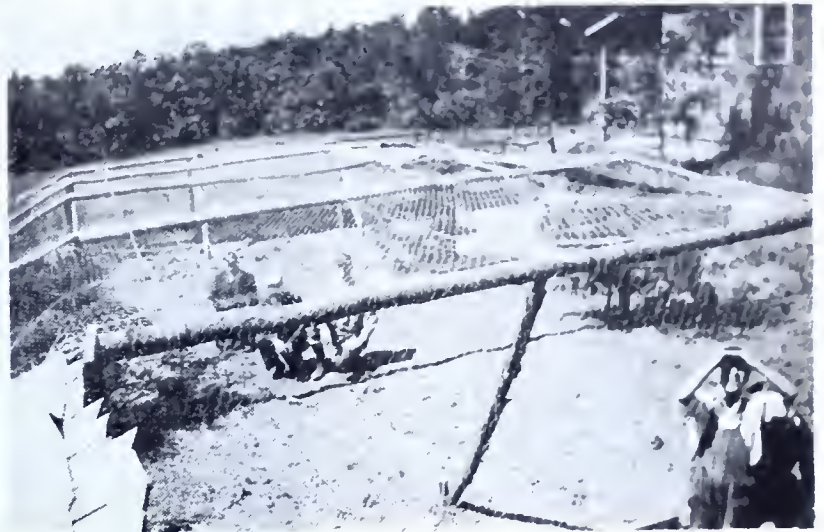
### FOUNTAIN SPRINGS CLUB MADE FINE RECORD

**Reared 100 Young Pheasants with Loss of Only One**

President Geo. S. Bilder of the Fountain Springs Game and Fish Protective Association, reports great success by the Association in rearing 100 six weeks old pheasants with the loss of only one bird.

A section of the splendidly constructed holding pen used by the Association in this work is shown in the accompanying photograph and just below are members of the Game Committee, left to right: Joseph Wyatt, Gerald Seitzinger, William Whalen and (standing) President Bilder.

Section of covered holding pen at Fountain Springs Club.



### SPORTSMEN'S PROPAGATING ACTIVITIES

**Success In Rearing Young Pheasants Was Achieved Through Various Methods**

Jefferson County Sportsmen reared 266 out of 300 birds placed in holding pens.... Charles Litwhiler of Catawissa, Columbia County reared 15 with no losses. "Fed them plenty of lettuce and clover and good scratch grain" he writes.... North Berwick H. & F. Club reared 94 out of a hundred.... And Fishing Creek Sportsmen's Association, also in Columbia County, brought through 101 out of 113.... Adam E. Gabler reports the L. S. L. Sportsmen's Association reared 86 out of 100 "on turkey mash and beef scraps." Cocks and hens 50-50.... Game Protector Britton reports the Greencastle Ass'n. liberated sixty-five. Blue Ridge reared 81 out of 100, and Waynesboro brought through 90 of their original 100; 39 cocks and 51 hens.... Montgomery County, Fish, Game and Forestry Association have lost only 1% of their birds to date.

President D. H. Lamon of the Warren Chapter No. 8 Isaac Walton League reports a perfect record for his association with 100 birds reared and no losses.... And Red Bank Valley came through with 44 out of 50.

Particularly significant was the fact that organizations having the best success were those taking special precaution against overcrowding, and who gave the birds the careful attention necessary for successful propagating activities.

### 375 PHEASANTS RAISED AT FULLER ESTATE

Division Game Protector Wilbur M. Cramer reports that 375 Ringneck Pheasants were raised under the supervision of Game Protector Harry Rickert, and Deputy Wm. A. Moyer at the Fuller Estate in Lehigh County this season.

The birds were raised from eggs gathered from the estate prior to mowing, and were hatched in incubators.

### WHAT THE RUFFED GROUSE FEED ON

**Valuable Propagation Hints Revealed by Recent Examination**



Recent examination of the craw and gizzard of a Ruffed Grouse, by the Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, revealed the following:

#### *Craw*

- Leaf:
- Yellow Trefoil
- Seeds:
- Cyperaceae (Sedge)
  - Buttercup
  - Raspberry
  - Violet
  - Striped Maple
  - River Birch
  - Wintergreen?
  - Strawberry
  - Common Elder
  - Speedwell
  - Mint (Undetermined)

#### *Gizzard*

- Seeds:
- Cyperaceae (Sedge)
  - Buttercup
  - Raspberry
  - Common Elder
  - Violet
  - Wintergreen?
  - Strawberry
  - Mint (Undetermined)



Every provision was made for proper feeding, sanitation and a maximum of room for the birds. Though confronted with the usual difficulties attending such propagating efforts, the Association came through with flying colors. Other members actively interested in the work were George Reichwein, Marvin Shoffler, James O'Neill and little Miss Shoffler.

### RAISED MANY QUAIL



Over 8,000 Bob White Quail have been shipped to date from Fisher State Game Farm to Game Protectors for liberation.



# Tree Planting

To have Game you must  
have food and cover.



Plant fruit and nut  
bearing trees and shrubs.

## By the Editor

Have you ever listened to someone talk about the things in which he is most interested—listened until you became so fired by his enthusiasm that you subconsciously felt that you were experiencing the same reminiscences and harboring the same ideas for future promotion of your ideals?

The writer had such an experience not very long ago.

Honorable John M. Phillips, Pittsburgh, for many years a member of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, and one of the most widely known conservationists in America, was the narrator, and I will venture to say that few persons have ever heard so dramatically unfolded the early history of wildlife conservation in this Commonwealth.

I wish I could have mentally noted all of it for I would have liked very much to have been able to pass it on to you. It is a wonderful story and I hope the day comes when the unselfish and painstaking efforts of our early day wildlife enthusiasts are properly recorded in literary volume and their names emblazoned on the escutcheon of outstanding service.

Of one thing I am sure—that if we had to put up with the trials and tribulations that they had to endure we would appreciate far more the wonderful heritage which is now ours.

Mr. Phillips touched upon almost every incident surrounding his early work with the Commission, although his mind kept reverting back time after time to a subject which I have since learned is one of his greatest hobbies—tree planting.

No one has put so much energy behind such a worthwhile program, and his dynamic and pleasing personality has won thousands of ardent supporters to his cause.

Over 7,000 boy scouts of Allegheny County have been planting nut and fruit trees for the past few years under the guiding hand of the Forestry Committee of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce of which Mr. Phillips is Chairman. A silver cup is awarded to the troop planting the largest

number. Last fall the winning troop planted 23,712 various species of nut and fruit trees. This is just one example of what can be done to restore the natural supply of game food.

The Sportsmen, who after all benefit most from such a program, have not always assisted in the various planting projects which have been sponsored from time to time. True there are some that have carried on local planting programs through scouts and school children and still others are contemplating similar activity. Many are eager to assist but do not know just how to go about it. In a splendid article on planting which appeared last fall in *The National Waltonian*, Mr. Phillips writes:

"Nut planting is a simple matter for the sportsman hunting in the fall when the nuts are dropping from the trees. The only tool he needs in planting walnuts, butternuts, and hickory nuts is a small garden trowel or a sharpened stick to make a hole four inches deep. If he lacks these he can use his boot heel to drive the nut into soft ground. Walnuts and butternuts have a hull which contains fertilizing elements so the hulls should be left on the nut but crushed with the heel when planted. Hulled nuts will grow, but they should be planted in the Fall before they dry. If squirrels, the original nut planters, are likely to dig them up, place a stone or piece of chicken-wire over the nut. These should be removed in the Spring before the nuts sprout. Nut kernels have many uses. Last fall hulled walnuts were retailing for five cents a pound in Pittsburgh. Many unemployed gathered and sold them.

"Nuts can also be planted in the fall in beds and boxes, but must be exposed to the weather. When they germinate and sprout in the spring, they can be removed and planted about 40 feet apart. These sprouting nuts will not be destroyed by squirrels.

Nut and fruit trees require sunshine to bear.

"Many of us insure our lives for the benefit of our children. Why not plant a grove of nut trees for the benefit of posterity? For the value of these trees, both aesthetic and commercial, is unchallengeable and in augmenting your possessions by planting them you will also have the joy of knowing that you are providing food for the wildlife of the nation.

"There is no more timely project or worth while program in which the sportsmen can engage than to help the Boy Scouts of America and cooperating agencies in realizing the slogan 'Help Pennsylvania Bring Back Her Native Nut and Fruit Trees for the Benefit of Humanity and Wildlife.'"

Another individual who has devoted a great deal of his time to the study of game food planting and who has contacted sportsmen everywhere on the subject is well known to most Pennsylvania Nimrods. He is C. R. Hobson of Homestead and I'll wager if he has a nickname it certainly must be "Hobby" for such he makes of any program or activity for the protection and increase of wildlife.

As a result of the ground work of men like Mr. Phillips and Mr. Hobson, others have fallen in line, especially during the past couple of years.

The restoration of natural food in depleted areas of the Commonwealth is one of the Game Commission's major problems at this time but if all the sportsmen put their shoulders to the wheel and help in any way they can locally, they will be doing more for the preservation of their future game supply than they have ever done before.

Watch the GAME NEWS for timely hints on feeding programs outlined by S. Weston Scott, Game Food and Cover Investigator of the Game Commission. Mr. Scott has had a great deal of experience in this field and his suggestions will be both timely and practical.









(1) Period immediately following lumber operations and fire. Little food and cover.



(2) The brush stage. Abundant food and cover.



(Photos Dep't. Forests & Waters)

(3) The sapling stage. Again only little food.

#### WINTER FOOD CONDITIONS

# Pennsylvania

## Are They Becoming Smaller?

By R. I. STEPHENSON

The Pennsylvania "deer problem" has during the past decade presented a number of highly argumentative and bitterly fought points. Not least among these relates to the size of the various individuals which make up the Pennsylvania deer herd. Are these animals becoming gradually smaller and if so, why?

Because there is on record no series of figures as to the dimensions and weight of the "average" deer killed within the Commonwealth over a period of successive years, it is at present impossible to definitely and quantitatively state that the "average" Pennsylvania deer has decreased in size during recent years. To those familiar with game conditions throughout the Commonwealth, however, it is apparent that over certain areas of appreciable size the deer have within the past few seasons become noticeably smaller than were the deer found in those same areas fifteen years ago. Detailed study during the approaching years may indeed prove that the "average" Pennsylvania deer is slowly decreasing in size.

The fact that the deer in certain sections of the State, particularly Pike and Centre Counties, have within the near past tended to become generally smaller has given rise to various explanations of the phenomenon. Many of these explanations, unfortunately, are based largely on ignorance rather than fact.

The majority of persons attribute the decreasing size of the deer to inbreeding or an unbalanced sex ratio. The study of genetics, which is concerned with the processes of inheritance and variation, offers, however, little support for these attributions. In fact, certain of the "laws of inheritance" stand in direct contradiction to them.

General diminution is but one of the many undesirable characteristics commonly ascribed to inbreeding. To those possessing little or no knowledge of the principals of genetics, in which number must be grouped all but few of the millions of people who make up the vast populace of the world of today, inbreeding, if the term be known at all, is merely a symbolism of the source from which numerous undesirable genetic characteristics are believed to arise.

In actuality, inbreeding is that process which involves the mating of close relatives all of one and the same species. This includes matings brother by sister, parent by offspring, cousin by cousin and others as well as the process of self-fertilization common to so many members of the vegetal kingdom.

So far as is known, inbreeding in itself will *provided the original stock be sound*, that is, of desirable genetic make-up, *not produce any undesirable characteristics*. If, however, the original stock carries any un-



# ia Deer

## dually Smaller?

STELL

desirable characteristics in the hidden or recessive form, inbreeding will very often bring to light those recessive factors.

The facts as just stated are supported by a vast amount of experimental evidence. Rats have been closely inbred for as many as 25 generations involving the production of over 25,000 individuals and no general degradation was noted. Also, the common practice of inbreeding certain championship strains of cattle and horses has produced notably favorable results, examples of which are the well known May Rose strain of Guernsey cattle, the Hambletonian family of trotting horses and the Man-of-War race horses.

For several reasons it does not, at least to the writer, seem consistent to suppose that the decrease in size noted among certain of the deer may be attributed to inbreeding. First, there is little or no reason to believe and absolutely no evidence to support the hypothesis that the original breeding stock of Pennsylvania deer was not sound in every detail. Secondly, since the chances of inbreeding are in the wild state greater in a small than a large number of individuals, it is entirely possible that fifteen years or more ago there was in the Pennsylvania deer herd even closer inbreeding than may occur at the present time. Such being the case, we should expect any hidden inferiorities capable of being brought out by inbreeding to have become apparent a number of years ago rather than during recent years. Thus, inbreeding hardly appears to be the logical cause to which the decreasing size of the deer may be attributed.

Whether or not an unbalanced sex ratio may result in decreased size in deer, no one is in position to definitely state. It is, however, entirely possible that if a male successfully mated with approximately 10 females, those animals resulting from the last few matings might be, in general, less vigorous and smaller than those individuals resulting from earlier matings.

Of inbreeding and an unbalanced sex ratio, therefore, the worst to be said is that these two factors may produce a relatively small number of individuals which are of less than average size and vigor, but that they probably do not cause the widespread tendency toward diminution currently exhibited within the Pennsylvania deer herd.

If the decreasing size of the deer is not to be attributed to inbreeding or an unbalanced sex ratio, the cause of diminution must be determined. Although it is, until certain experimental evidence may be presented, practically impossible to definitely prove the point, it appears that food conditions may be held responsible for the apparent degradation of the deer.

A few illustrations and words of explanation

(Continued on page 18)



(1) in the years shortly following lumbering or fire, the range offers only open grazing.



(2) Food and cover during the fawning period are ideal in the brush period.



(3) Even summer food diminishes during the sapling stage.  
SUMMER FOOD CONDITIONS

(Photos Dep't. Forests & Waters)





Officers and Directors, Division "F". Standing, left to right, are Frank Fair, Director for Mercer County; Hon. Robert Lamberton, Game Commissioner, Division "F"; Judd C. Turner, Ellwood City, President of Division; Hon. Charles French, Fish Commissioner; J. D. Landers, Director from Forest County; Frank G. Norris, Butler, Vice-President; John W. Himebaugh, Director from Erie County. Sitting, left to right, are Jay C. Gilford, Division Game Protector; Harry Updegraff, Director from Clarion County; Clint White, New Wilmington, Secretary; W. E. Hughes, Oil City, Treasurer and Director from Venango County; Wallace C. Dean, Director from Crawford County and William Jackson, alternate from Crawford County.

### ROLLING ROCK TRIALS

The second annual bird dog trials of the Westmoreland Kennel Club will be held at the Rolling Rock Hunt Club, October 26th and 27th. Puppy and Derby stakes will be held the first day; all-age and shooting dog stakes the second day. The Field Day Trial secretary is Carl J. Clark, Derry, Pa.

### CHAMPION DIES

Stevenson Crothers, a member of the Union League and well known in hunting circles, died September 10th, at his home in Roslyn Heights, Chestnut Hill, at the age of 77. At one time he held the single gun 16-yard championship of Pennsylvania.

### FIELD TRIALS

The Wild Life Bird Dog Association held a very interesting two days' field trial, September 1 and 2 at Conneaut Lake. Secretary Ralph M. Sutton, Pittsburgh, reports a fine entry of bird dogs.

The Beaver Meadow Field Trial club held its sixth annual meet at DuBois, September 1 and 2. B. W. Druckenmiller is the Secretary.

The Spring Valley Sportsmen's Club, Springboro, Pa., held an exceptionally fine puppy bench and field trial recently. There was a good entry. W. G. Adams, that town, is the secretary.

The Berks County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League will hold its annual bird dog

trials at the Muhlenburg Gun Club grounds on October 18 and 19. All dog lovers are invited. For information contact Jack Davis, R. D. No. 2, Birdsboro. Phone 163-R-11.

### CAPITAL CITY FIELD TRIALS

The seventh annual field meet of the Capital City Field Trial Association will be held on the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation October 7, 8, and 9 and comprises four stakes including an open amateur derby, open all-age, novice all-age and shooting dog stake.

At least 90 entries are expected in this large shooting dog classic of the east and a record gallery also is expected to throng the grounds.

To P. L. Reagan, Secretary of the organization, goes much of the credit for the tremendous progress made by this group which up until a few years ago was barely functioning. Today it is heralded by all dog lovers throughout the east as one of dogdoms largest drawing cards.

The Judges will be Thos. Baldwin, Washington, D. C. and C. E. Wagg, Lambertville, N. J.

The dogs will work on quail purchased from "Willie" Craig, Trevilans, Va., and on ringneck pheasants raised from chicks furnished by the Game Commission and reared with unusual success this year by members of the club on its own grounds.

# Here and

## DIVISION "F" HOLDS BIG GATHERING

*Clint White, Secretary*

The Sportsmen's Council, Division "F", was formed two years ago and immediately became affiliated with The Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. Cooperation is the key-note in this Division. Many heated debates take place during some of our meetings, but all matters are ironed out to the entire satisfaction of all and nothing is carried away after the meeting except a feeling of mutual understanding and good fellowship.

Guests present at the meeting included John Mock, sports writer, *Pittsburgh Press*, W. T. Campbell, Acting Game Protector, Venango County, "Hun" Keppler, Fish Warden, Crawford County, Dr. Imbrie, Harrisville, George Lawson and "Blink" Buchanan of Franklin.

Our President, Judd C. Turner, was re-elected. Much credit for the good work accomplished in this Division is due Mr. Turner, who is also Mayor of Ellwood City, and respected by all who know him.

Our Division organization was started through the efforts of Mr. Norris and Mr. Hughes. They, with Mr. Himebaugh and Mr. Turner, are original members of the Board.

This is an up and doing organization, enjoying the cooperation of Division Commissioners, Council Officers, Division Clubs, the Division Game Protector, and all County Protectors.

## MASONS ENJOY ANNUAL OUTING

The Rajah Temple, Reading, held its annual outing at Stony Creek recently, when several hundred members assembled, enjoyed trap shooting, revolver matches and interesting games for the kiddies. Useful prizes were awarded. Morris Leitzel, Reading, carried off the honors in the 100 clay target match, going down but two. Messrs. Wertz and Heim were the runners up with 97 each. Other scores were: Evans, 95; Coal, 87; Kunkleman, 91; Kissinger, 91; Ennis, 87; Dietrich, 93; Heist, 96; Irwin, 90; Neubling, 89; Espenshope, 92; Genrich, 94; Heer, 82; Rhoads, 91; Gresh, 89; Curtis, 82; Hauser, 74; J. Ennis, 91; Michey, 85; Markens, 92.

## STOLEN

One Winchester 52, standard barrel No. 27824, belonging to Charles F. Black, 2619 N. 6th Street, Harrisburg. The gun was left in a rack at the firing point of the Glen Gery Brick Company clay pits while Mr. Black and a friend went down to examine their targets. When they returned the gun had been stolen.

The rifle has a checkered fore-end with a  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch silver diamond inlet in either side near the trigger guard. The pistol grip is also checkered and there is a pearl diamond inlet on the fore-end near the upper sling swivel. There is a hard rubber cap on the pistol grip and the stock is oil finished.



# here with the Sportsmen

## Waltonian Convention in Reading, October 11th-12th

The regular annual convention of the Pennsylvania Division of the Izaak Walton League of America will be held in Reading, Pa. on October 11th and 12th. The hosts will be the Berks County Chapter of this organization. Headquarters will be at the Berkshire Hotel. The convention will get under way on Thursday night with the meeting of the State Board of Directors under the chairmanship of Mr. Philip G. Platt.

Friday morning the session will be devoted to the reports of standing committees and the appointment of the regular convention committees. After adjournment for lunch, the convention will continue with the presentation of four papers for discussion. These will be presented on forests, fish, game and waters.

In the evening, the Waltonians plan a banquet and entertainment. The principal speaker of the evening will be the Honorable Grover Ladner whose topic will be along anti-pollution lines.

The Saturday morning business session will be devoted to the reports of the regu-

lar convention committees and the election of officers for the coming year.

Working with the State President, P. G. Platt and Secretary F. Sterling Donaldson, are the following committee from the Berks County Chapter: Rev. D. R. Kulp, Chairman; N. H. Garman, Myron J. Schlegel, Oscar Becker, Lincoln G. Ruth, C. Robert Ber-son and W. F. Goddard.

As a special entertainment feature for the visiting delegates, the Berks Waltonians have scheduled their third annual field day for Saturday afternoon, October 12th (Columbus Day). This field day will be held at the South End Gun Club in Reading. A special fifty bird match, Lewis Class, is scheduled. There will also be redbird matches and open shooting. In addition there will be fly and bait casting contests, both for accuracy and distance. The Waltonians also plan an archery contest and games for women and children. Refreshments will be served on the premises. This event has, in the past, been a large success and the Reading Waltonians are sparing no effort to surpass their previous endeavors.

### A NEW RULING

The executive committee of the American Trap Shooting Association has made a new ruling which will pleasingly effect former professional shooters. The new rule will restore professionals to amateur standing in thirty days. This gives former "pros" the privilege of participating in matches with other amateurs. Many former salesmen have severed their relationship with gun and powder concerns throughout the states. Pennsylvania has many of these marksmen.

### CAW! CAW! CAW!

The noise you're hearing as you enter the town of Irvona, Clearfield County, is the call of two tame crows flying around the houses and tree tops. The owner of the crows, a real sportsman, has complete control of the two birds and a call by him brings them to him immediately. The Sportsmen's Association of that community uses the crows to attract others of their kin and as a result their populations greatly reduced. Pieces of white cloth are tied to the feet of the two decoys so they will not be shot.



"Goldie Spot" and pups. Owned by P. L. Reagan, Steelton, Pa.

### WITH THE CLUBS

The several sportsmen's clubs of Greene County met in joint session recently and organized the GREENE COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S AND CONSERVATION LEAGUE.

There are six member clubs, namely Waynesburg, Clarksville, Rices Landing, Nemacolin, Carmichaels and Greensboro.

While Greene County has heretofore not been organized as to clubs they have not been idle in their conservation work. Through private subscription the past year a bounty of ten cents a head was paid on over 2000 crows, 100 hawks and 45 great horned owls.

Since its organization the Waynesburg Club has sponsored the building of four three foot dams in the headwaters of local streams. They expect to build six more.

The Carmichaels club expects to build two in Muddy Creek and the Greensboro Club to build two in Whitely Creek.

October 4 and 5 are the dates of the annual outing of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League which takes place on the Old Clinton Fair Grounds, Clinton, Pa. about twenty miles west of Pittsburgh on Routes, Nos. 22 and 30. A program of interest to sportsmen has been arranged.

Over 500 persons, many of them farmers, attended the annual corn boil of the Morrison's Cove, Game, Fish and Forestry Association, Bedford County, recently and enjoyed a real program of events.

The Mechanisburg Protective Association recently stocked several of their own game refuges with ringneck pheasants procured from the State Game Farms. The refuges will be posted to gunning, but land adjacent will be kept open.

The West Chester Gun Club, for many years active in trap shooting, has some of the best shooters in the sport. Harry F. Eachus, who served untiringly as secretary during its existence, remembers the days of the glass balls and still enjoys the game. For several years the club was the leader in the Philadelphia Trap League. Chester County marksmen are anxious that they return to the league and hold the matches over the Thorndale traps. George D. Baldwin, M. C. McBrayne, W. J. Elliott, Benjamin Elliott, George Gale, Samuel McFarlan, Howard Goodwin, J. B. Simeon, Alfred Penrose, Horace Clifton, Henry Schroder, Louis Yocum, H. M. Zook, Walter Beaver, M. J. Hughes, John Yohn, Norman Beaver, are among the shooters who could participate.

Working in his garden recently, Norman Hagg, an ardent sportsman of Punxsutawney, was attracted by a robin flying around his head as though it wanted help, and as he glanced toward a small tree he saw a watersnake coiled close to the bird's nest which had five young in it. He killed the snake with a hoe.

(Continued on page 15)





Woodcock on Nest

### CLOTH DITTY BAGS

Home made bags of cloth make excellent containers for the many small articles that comprise a camping outfit. These bags are made in many sizes and each may contain certain kinds of equipment. For instance, one bag may hold tooth paste, tooth brushes, shaving kit, combs and soap, etc. A large bag can be made for axe stone, tools for canoe repairs, first aid kit and similar articles, and another perhaps for literature, road maps and extra films.

Each bag should contain some sort of identification to indicate its contents, so it may be easy to locate when unpacking or in the event of emergency.—*Andrew Zappa*, Deputy Game Protector.

### INDIANS MAY HAVE HAD THE FIRST GAME LAW

Two hundred years ago the Indians in Kentucky set aside game refuges for bears and created what may have been the first game law in America, says Vernon Bailey, retired naturalist of the Biological Survey. Bear fat, bear meat, and bear skins were the most prized returns of the hunt. Large areas were set aside as "beloved bear grounds" where only a limited number of animals could be killed each year, so that a permanent supply of these animals would be maintained. Mr. Bailey believes it might be well today to follow the example of the Kentucky Indians, and establish "beloved bear grounds."

### NOTES FROM THE FIELD

"Ruffed Grouse conditions in this division are better than they have been for a decade."—*M. E. Sherman*, Chinchilla, Lackawanna County.

"Look like a hard winter on game in this county. Nuts are scarce and squirrels and turkeys will be greatly handicapped. Sportsmen and others, in my judgment, should begin to distribute feed before severe weather or as soon as berries diminish."—*Ralph McCoy*, Lewistown, Mifflin County.

### POLICE PROTECTION

You can take this one as gospel truth for who can disclaim the integrity of Pennsylvania's State Police: Believe it or not, fire is fought with fire, poison with poison, etc., but did you ever hear of one seeking refuge and protection from firearms by coming within easy range of high-powered rifles, machine-guns, pistols, hand grenades and sawed-off shot guns.

Well, now that the reader's curiosity is kindled here's the story: It is not unusual for more than a dozen rabbits to meander and cut their capers on the pistol range and lawn of the State Police outpost at Tamaqua, Pa., every night.

As sure as night comes, the little cotton-tails make their nocturnal visits to their uniformed friends and partake of the abundance of clover tops and grass blades in the "Staties" backyard. When Mamma and Papa rabbit and little Bunnie get their fill of luscious greens in the "dining yard," they all gather 'round the flag-pole in the circular flower bed at the base for a bit of bunny play.

Many a ruthless hunter, during the small game season, casts a covetous eye in the direction of the State Police post, but what hunter is possessed of the temerity to invade the constitutional sanctity of a Pennsylvania State Police base.

And when a stray hound-dog gives chase to one of the "Staties" furred friends, Br'er Rabbit who might be in the surrounding woodlands of the police station, leaps and races for the unofficial game preserve in a great hurry, attracts the attention of the boys inside the barracks, sits on its haunches and with its bead-like pinkish eyes looks up to the lad in uniform silently pleading, and if translated from the animal language would mean, "please 'Statie' save me from this 'Stew'".

And they are saved, any dog would tell you if he could.

The last words of any Trooper at the Tamaqua barracks to visitors when leaving the station at night by automobile are: "Don't run over any of our rabbits."

JOSEPH A. MUSTACCHIA,  
State Policeman,  
Tamaqua, Pa.

### CHANGES IN WOODCOCK AND WATERFOWL REGULATIONS

Regulations for woodcock, and rails (except coots) extends the shooting hours for these birds from 7 A. M. to sunset. The old regulation permitted their shooting only until 4:00 P. M.

It is also possible for hunters in blinds or legal floating craft to hunt within 100 feet of natural vegetation that may be some distance from the shore. The original provision limited hunting to areas within 100 feet of vegetation continuous with the shore, a degree of restriction not essential to the regulation's purpose of preventing open water shooting of the diving ducks.

### DO SQUIRRELS SWIM?

It is a well-known fact that squirrels migrate, according to food and other conditions, but whether they actually swim streams has no doubt been the subject of many a lively debate among sportsmen at the old camp fire. This question was conclusively answered for me recently when I had the following interesting experience:

On Saturday afternoon, August 24, 1935, while fishing, I was standing in the middle of the Conodoguinet Creek near Hogestown, Cumberland County. An occasional splash in various directions attracted my attention as the fish leaped in feeding. Suddenly a small animal appeared to my right, swimming rapidly on the surface of the water. I recognized it at once as a red squirrel, its head and bright brown back plainly visible on top of the water. All four feet were paddling rapidly as he swam directly across the current toward the left bank. He was making good progress, holding his head well above the water.

As he approached me, he growled and chattered angrily, but never altered his course nor slowed his pace. He swam right under my rod, not five feet away from my hand, evidently recognizing me with confidence as a member of the "Bureau of Protection."

I watched as he swam through the deeper water, around four feet at places. When he reached the bank, he scampered up quickly, shook himself thoroughly, chattered some more, and disappeared among the heavy foliage.

CHAS. F. STAMBAUGH,  
Head Game Protection Clerk.

"Game food of all kinds is none too plentiful in Perry County."—*Maurice Shuler*, Liverpool.



# Not Generally Known

By Norman M. Wood

Tie two dead crows together and throw them into a tree top. They'll make perfect decoys and crow hunters can have some excellent sport.

The *Presque Isle Sportsman's News* is the name of a well edited and prepared magazine that is published by the sportsmen of Erie, Pa., and it was nice of the editor, Sam Landis, to mention in the August issue that subscriptions to the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS could be forwarded to Harrisburg or given to the District Game Protector, Pattison, 2127 Chestnut Street, Erie, Pa. Thanks, again, Sam.

Sherman Schall, York, with Dupont for many years, is one of the chaps who says: "How are you, glad to see you, etc," at the clay target matches. And that means so much to the shooter, particularly the beginner.

Granville Boyd, Coatesville, has recommended a unique plan to all hunters who occupy camps in Pennsylvania this Fall. "Use hay for your bed tick and when you break camp empty it around the outside of your cabin; it contains seeds of timothy and clover and grows to some advantage in the spring thereby furnishing food for game," Boyd says.

It is not necessary to have a Federal duck stamp to hunt Woodcock, this bird not being classed under "migratory waterfowl." The Woodcock is a migratory bird but not a water bird.

John Learn, Tannersville, Monroe County, keeps the deer out of his grain fields by hanging a lighted lantern on a pole.

## WITH THE CLUBS

(Continued from page 13)

The opening of the new skeet field, Fayette Gun Club, Uniontown, recently was attended by over 150 marksmen.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the big game hunters of Pike and adjacent counties was held at Peck's Pond, Pike County, September 8, to discuss deer, elk, and bear regulations. The meeting brought out some interesting suggestions.

Ontelaunee Rod and Gun Club, is the name of a new game club recently organized at New Tripoli, Pa., and Ernest A. Kistler is the secretary.

The State Centre, Game, Fish and Forestry Association recently held its annual outing at the Black Moshannon State Park. The features included a bench show for dogs, trap shooting and rifle and revolver matches.

The Monroe-Pike Sportsmen's Association presented a very fine exhibit of mounted game birds and animals at a recent celebra-

George MacReynolds, Doylestown, a newspaper man, and one of the promoters of the Bucks County, Fish, Game and Forestry Association, is one of the official observers of migratory bird flights for the Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Mr. MacReynolds enjoys trekking through the hills of Bucks and adjacent counties watching the mysterious flights of birds.

Over in York County, Charles Kerr, Sr., President of the York Water Co., requests his employes to feed beneficial wildlife during the time of year when it is necessary. The water shed comprises 1600 acres.

Among the trees that hold their fruit the longest are hackberry, barberry, sumac, mountain ash, black alder. Wild grapes hang on a long time. All of these trees and vines furnish excellent food for game.

The tiny hummingbird which weighs less than a penny, has more energy in its migratory flight than any other bird. It annually migrates to the coast of Florida and other gulf states from whence it flies many miles across ocean waters to South America.

That there is a school teacher in Weatherly by the name of Wilson F. Barto, who doesn't hunt or fish and who is one of the most enthusiastic conservationists in this State. He is secretary of the Carbon County Sportsmen's Association, one of the active sportsmen's groups of Pennsylvania.

Since September 30, 1930, three hundred and twenty-five deer have been killed on the Tyrone Pike, known as route, No. 350, Centre County.

tion of the West End Fair held at Gilbert, Monroe County.

Clinton County Sportsmen gathered in large numbers at Crystal Beach on Bald Eagle Creek recently, the occasion being the annual outing of the Clinton County Fish and Game Association. Game and Fish department officials from Harrisburg were present to give talks. An interesting program of sports had been arranged by Frank F. Marshall. Sportsmen and their families enjoyed a basket picnic.

Waltonians and all sportsmen from Pennsylvania are cordially invited to be in Reading on the 11th and 12th, and are assured of real enjoyable Berks County hospitality.

For hotel reservations or other information, write Rev. D. R. Kulp, 1022 North 5th St., Reading, Pa.

October 17, 18 and 19 are the dates of the annual trap shooting tournament at the Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa. Samuel H. Packer expects to greet many of the outstanding trap shooters in the State at these matches. It will be a registered affair.

## CHAMPION TRAP SHOOTERS IN UNITED STATES

The United States and Canada has some outstanding clay target marksmen and the champions in the singles, doubles, handicap and all-around shooters have turned in some remarkable scores.

S. M. Crothers, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, captured the single 16 yard championship of Pennsylvania held over the Quaker City Traps, Holmesburg, in June with 199x-200; and the doubles, 96x100; Walter S. Beaver, Berwyn, Pa., the handicap from the 25 yard line, 95x100; also the all-around championship of Pennsylvania, 386x400. The Women's championship of Pennsylvania over the Quaker City traps was captured by Mrs. Granville Worrell, 2d, 185x200. In the women's handicap for the championship of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Fred Hess, carried off the honors, 78x100 from the 20 yard line.

## SO IT WAS, IS, NO DOUBT WILL BE

*The other day on South Main Street  
Two old Nimrods chanced to meet,  
Since boyhood days, still disagree  
Twixt pointer, setter and pedigree.*

*Do you remember my pointer, Ned?  
It's forty years that he's been dead.  
There's not a dog in the world today,  
With a nose like his and courage to stay.*

*I tell you Lem, I'd give a lot  
If you could have seen my setter, Spot.  
She'd point a bird from June till September  
Had more brains than a Cabinet member.*

*Back and forth such tales were told  
Of wonder dogs in the days of old,  
Each man trying to get the better  
One for the pointer, one for the setter.*

*So it was, is, no doubt will be  
An unsolved problem, if you ask me,  
For I have both and plainly see  
Why two old Nimrods disagree.*

W. W. BRITTON,  
District Game Protector.





# When The Covey Flushes

By ALEX P. SWEIGART

Highfield's "Dell" owned by John Gilpin Highfield, Wilmington, Del.



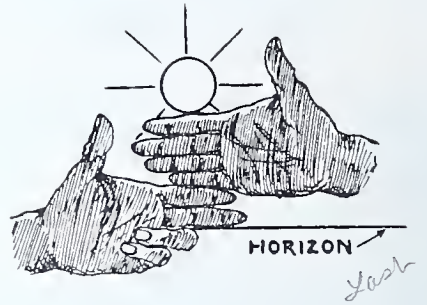
Against the gold of the stubble on a day in Indian summer, old Jerry, the pointer, stands with right foot lifted, a perfect synchronization of lithe beauty and muscle. Backing him on the point, his proud head held high in contrast to the tense outstretched head of the old pointer is Bob, the setter. Of all the thrills in hunting or fishing, here is one at the head of the list, matched only by the swirling rise of a trout to the dry fly or the surging bronze of a bass striking surface lure.

The dogs have made game a big covey of heavy northern quail. Jim, Ted and you approach them in the order named, left to right.

And right here is a situation that calls for strategy. First of all, keep in line. Second, choose your birds when the covey roars from cover. Third, and most important, have a working agreement."

That third angle will mean much to a perfect day afield. Jim will pick his birds, by agreement from the left hand side of the covey, Ted from center, and you on the right side. Each gunner will know definitely, nine times out of ten, anyway, whether he has scored. There will be no question as to birds killed and by whom.

And now comes that kick supreme of all hunting, the covey's rise, nineteen brown mottled feathered bullets thundering out in front of the dogs. The score on the rise is four birds, a double by Jim, one for Ted and one for you. Sportsmanship demands that you stay with the scattered birds only until you have killed eight. Give the singles a chance, and let those two fine dogs locate another covey. You'll find this real good-will dope with any farmer, and more covey rises will stir your pulse with their thunder.



## WHAT TIME TILL SUNSET?

By D. BLAIR

Here's a useful bit of knowledge that comes from the hardy fishermen of the North Sea. Often, when out hunting, fishing or on other occasions when the sun is creeping down to the west, it is useful to be able to gauge your time, in order to arrive back at camp before darkness overtakes you.

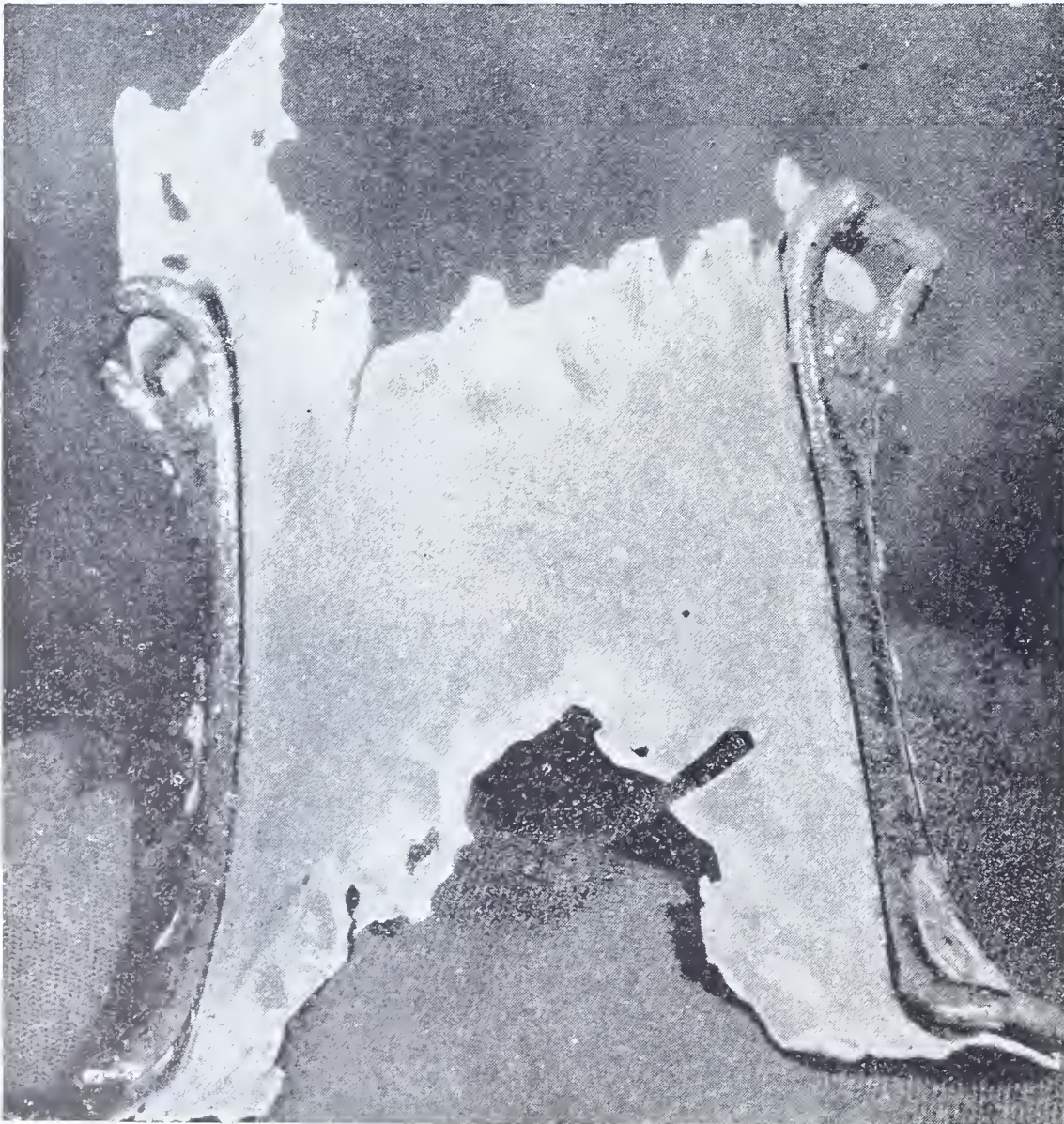
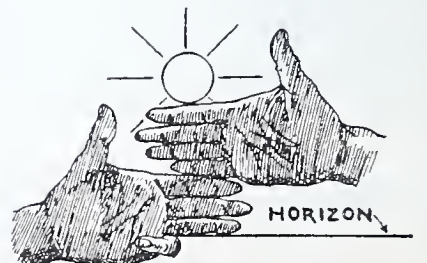
Turn and face the setting sun; then stretch out your arms to full length. Using the four fingers of the hands, excluding the thumb, fill in the space between the lower limb of the sun and the horizon. Should you be unable to form any definite line of horizon owing to being in hilly or woodland country, then you merely use a line running directly from the height of your eye.

Count each finger as quarter of an hour. The four fingers of one hand, therefore, indicate one hour. Use the fingers of both hands—as many as may be necessary. Should the space between sun and horizon not be filled in by the use of all fingers of both hands, then fill in the remaining space by dropping the upper hand to below the other and using as many fingers as may be required, taking care to hold the other hand in a perfectly steady position.

A study of the two diagrams speaks for itself. The writer has found this a useful bit of knowledge of considerable value on many occasions when exploring in the wilds of tropical lands where the twilight period is short and darkness creeps swiftly upon one. It is a strange fact that this calculation is as applicable to the short man with thick fingers as to the tall man with thin ones.

Similarly, this method can be used with the moon and it was principally in this way that it was used by the fishermen of the North Sea, in order to calculate the time for hauling nets while the moon still remained above the horizon. Modern lighting facilities, however, have replaced these old time usages.

—Courtesy Field & Stream.



Inside metal brace of old horse collar found in mountains by K. C. Christiansen, Lewisburg. It was gradually being "eaten" by porcupines. Note their teeth marks.



**A WARNING TO OTHERS**

For shooting a person in mistake for game, Judge Charles M. Culver, Towanda, Bradford County, sentenced Door Bailey, Granville Summit to serve a year in the County jail, to pay the costs of prosecution and \$200 to the man he accidentally shot and to refrain from hunting for a period of five years. Bailey had pleaded guilty. The jail sentence was suspended.

It was during the 1934 season that Bailey shot Lyle Burlingame, Canton, Pa., in mistake for a deer. The bullet struck the victim in the thigh and he was unable to get around for several months. The charge against Bailey was brought at the instance of District Game Protector Edward C. Cramer, Towanda.

Every hunter in Pennsylvania should subscribe for the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS, published monthly by the Board of Game Commissioners. For application blanks consult any employe of the Game Commission.

**BUCKS COUNTY PROTECTORS HOLD PICNIC****Gathering Enjoyed Trap Shooting and Tasty Food**

Over forty persons attended the recent picnic given by District Game Protector Warren Fretz and his deputies on the Willis O. Myers Farm near Dublin, in Bucks County.

Protectors and their wives and children enjoyed the tastiest kind of food, featured by delicious steamed clams and home made ice cream. Fresh roasted hot dogs, corn on the cob, baked Virginia ham and cakes decorated with hunting scenes tempted the appetites of all present.

A blue rock and pistol shoot was held, with W. H. Frey walking off with the honors in the clay "bird" shoot with 24 out of 25. Travelling Game Protector Bob Reed gave the boys his dust with 164 out of 200 in the pistol shoot. Deputies Harold J. Barndt and Leroy Stackhouse followed Frey with scores of 19 and 17 respectively, while Tom Price and Division Game Protector Wilbur M. Cramer followed Reed in the order named with scores of 160 and 149. Deputy Joe Groner was fourth with 148.

Others in attendance were Charles A. Rowe, Pres. Bucks County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs; Charles Wellington Wessell, Chief of Division of Propagation; R. H. Anderson, Al Mesko and Alfred Myers. Various games were enjoyed by the ladies and kiddies, some of the ladies trying their hand at target shooting with no casualties.

Warren Fretz was chef and Willis Myers chief caterer, and the food was so good the boys can't wait until the next picnic rolls around.

# American Wildlife Institute Organized

**SETH E. GORDON, Elected Secretary—FRANK B. FOSTER, Elected Regional Vice-President**

Hon. Seth E. Gordon, former Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners, and for four years President of the American Game Association, has resigned and accepted the post as Secretary of the American Wildlife Institute with headquarters in New York City. The institute is being financed by representatives of industries and sportsmen concerned with the maintenance of the Nation's wildlife. It will take over the American Game Conference which in the future will be held in Washington, D. C. The new organization, comprised of some very enthusiastic conservationists, has announced a gift of \$150,000, the beginning of a \$900,000 program for establishing game management courses in ten Federal Land-grant Colleges for the next five years.

Jay N. Darling, Chief of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, authorized the announcement after a meeting of the directors of the institute. He also made known that an additional contribution of \$20,000 had been made to lay the groundwork for an international federation of sportsmen and wildlife agencies and to finance a "Congress of Wildlife Interests."

The American Game Association, organized in 1911 and comprising 3,000 active and 75,000 affiliated members, of which Mr. Gordon has been at the head since 1931, recently met and decided to turn over its equipment, personnel and activities to the new organization.

Another well known Pennsylvanian to become affiliated with this great movement is Hon. Frank B. Foster newly appointed Member of the Board of Game Commissioners.

He is one of the nine Regional Vice-presidents and his wide knowledge of conservation problems throughout the country in general ably fits him for helping in the administration of such a worthy cause.

The first two projects of the Institute will constitute a cooperative research and training work in game management in five land grant colleges, and to aid the organized groups in all the states and provinces interested in wildlife to federate their forces.

Each land-grant college will contribute

\$6,000 in funds, equipment or service to match the donation from the Institute, or the Biological Survey as the case may be; and the state game department as a third party to the three way cooperative agreement will contribute \$6,000 in cash or its equivalent. Thus each state in which one of these game management stations is established will have an annual budget of \$18,000 with which to promote an increased wildlife population. The institutes also will endeavor to bring together, in one cooperative activity, the thousands of groups now in existence and dedicated to game and fish restoration, thereby eliminating duplication of effort.

It will work toward the federation of all sportsmen into state and provincial groups with unity of action and harmony of purpose. Through its affiliation with these groups, and the various national organizations in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, sentiment in favor of wildlife increase may be crystallized and mobilized through a central channel in the most effective manner for the establishment and maintenance of continuing, progressive, and productive wildlife policies and programs.

According to Mr. Darling, in not more than three of the 48 states are the local sportsmen's groups associated sufficiently to wield any material influence in state legislatures or political administrations to protect their own interests, or to see that properly qualified men are chosen to administer the fees they pay to the state and provincial game funds. Local fish and game clubs, league chapters, and individual enthusiasts exist in ample numbers to wield the necessary influence if united. The need is recognized by sportsmen and conservationists. The cause has been lack of leadership. The American Wildlife Institute has been organized to provide the necessary leadership, and will stand for "The Sportsman's Dollar for the Sportsman's Benefit."

The officers of the Institute are as follows: Thomas H. Beck, President; Charles S. McVeigh, Vice-president; T. E. Doremus, Treasurer; Henry P. Davis, Business Manager (temporary); Seth E. Gordon, Secretary; and Carl D. Shoemaker, Field Secretary.

**STOLEN!**

Walker Fox Hound, White with Black and Tan Markings. White over flanks with Blackish Brown dappling. Exceptionally large dog. Answers to the name of Dan. When stolen had Pennsylvania license for current year and plate bearing the name of Floyd Quick, Milford, Pennsylvania. All sportsmen in Wayne, Lackawanna, and Luzerne Counties are asked to be on watch for this dog. If located kindly contact Mr. Floyd Quick of Milford, Pennsylvania.

**RICH IS RICHER**

Woods Rich of the Woolrich Woolen Mills, Woolrich, Pa., won \$22.00 from a New York City competitor recently when the latter bet him that they would not see any deer on a short trip over the Coudersport Pike. Rich bet him \$20.00 they would see over 20 deer and that his friend was to give him a dollar for every deer they would see over that number. Rich was to give him a dollar for every deer less than 20.

To make a long story short, they saw 42 deer, 3 grouse, 1 rabbit and a ground hog.



## PENNSYLVANIA DEER

(Continued from page 11)

tion may well show how food conditions influence the size of the deer. Accordingly, an attempt will be made in the following paragraphs to accurately portray the history of both the Pennsylvania deer herd and deer food conditions and to show as clearly as possible the inter-relationship between the two.

In the late 1890's the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania presented a picture far different from that which it offers today. Lumber operations and fire had left the mountains almost completely denuded of all forms of game food and cover, while the game species themselves had been reduced to a record low. There was practically no deer food and exceptionally few deer.

Following the close of the first decade of the twentieth century, the copy evidenced a pleasant change. Certain simple conservation principles had been applied throughout the State and their benefits were then manifest. Reforestation and fire prevention principles had produced abundant and ever increasing food and cover supplies. Protection was given the doe deer and the stage was set for an almost unbelievable increase both in game food and in game itself.

In the early 20's the picture reached its greatest splendor from which it was soon destined to fade. During this period there was an abundance of deer and an equal abundance of deer food. There was complete harmony between the two. The bounteous range was splendidly supporting a magnificent herd.

By 1925, the brilliancy and splendor of the image had dimmed. The second growth had reached a point where its main was in the form of tall saplings. These shaded and consequently cut down the ground growth which is, of course, the deer food producing growth of the forests. Simultaneously the deer herd was, under constant buck legislation, continuing rapidly to increase its numbers. The harmony of the early twenties was beginning to ebb. A decreasing food supply was struggling to meet an increasing demand.

Shortly before 1930, the Pennsylvania "deer problem" had assumed its present ugly aspect. The steadily increasing herd of deer was only too clearly exhibiting the effects of an insufficient food supply. Many animals were starving to death and others were, due to improper and scanty food supplies, being stunted in their growth. Also, the deer range was seriously being damaged by over-browsing. Harmony was entirely absent.

In other words, since 1890 the Pennsylvania deer food supply has passed through three stages: First, a period when forest growth was just gaining a foothold and food supplies were scarce; second, a stage during which the forests were in a low brush stage, offering abundant food; and third, a time during which the forest growth had assumed the sapling stage and food supplies were constantly decreasing. During the same period, the deer herd has passed through two stages: First, that period prior to the enactment of the buck law and im-

(Continued on next page)



Beavers made their nest in this hollow tree, the hole being 6 feet from the ground. The animals built a ramp to reach the hole. Photo by Game Protector, L. H. Wood, Wellsboro.

## The Cedar Waxwing

By Dr. GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON



By many people the Cedar Waxwing is considered the most beautiful in North America. And it is true that the silken plumage, high sweeping crest and softly elegant colors combine to give the bird every appearance of a perfectly groomed aristocrat. Above, he is a lustrous warm brown, which shades into clear gray on the wings and tail. Across his forehead is a velvet black band which encloses his eyes. His underparts are pale grayish yellow. Brilliant yellow, however, flashes from the tips of the tail, and on the tips of the secondary flight feathers of the wings are the blazing wax-like appendages which have given the bird its name. These waxen feather tips sometimes occur in the female bird, but are much more common in the male. There are sometimes waxen tips on the tail feathers.

Although Cedar Waxwings are permanent residents in Pennsylvania, they are irregular in occurrence, and may not be seen in some localities for months or even years. They have a roving disposition, and fly about sometimes in very large flocks. Often

they are seen sitting quietly in a tree top, their feathers fluffed out because of the cold. They call to each other in scarcely audible beady lists—so fine that often they are never heard at all. In summer the birds remind one considerably of Flycatchers. From a perch they sally forth to capture an insect and return with all the movements characteristic of a Kingbird or Phoebe.

The Waxwings are very fond of berries during the winter. They like berries of the cedar trees particularly. In summer they eat cherries and may win for themselves the title "Cherrybird". In the South they are fond of mistletoe berries.

These irregular visitors nest very late in summer. I have seen a mother bird incubating her eggs on the eleventh of September. This date is, of course, extraordinarily late, but as a rule the birds do not build their nests until late June or even July. The eggs are pale blue-gray, covered sparsely with round black spots. The nests are made of twigs and roots, lined with softer materials such as hair, plant fibers, and string.

The young birds, which resemble their parents to a degree, are noticeably streaked below and are, of course, dulled in coloration. They do not have wax-like appendages on their wing feathers. While they are in the nest they are fed insects and small fruit.

Some cold day in winter if you happen to be passing through an old apple orchard you may be amazed to see one of the trees which retains some of its frozen fruit fairly fluttering with Cedar Waxwings which are gorging themselves on the apples. The birds are very sociable in nature and except during the nesting season may be looked for in large flocks. In Texas, when the robins are returning in the fall to their winter home, great droves of Cedar Waxwings may accompany them and the two species of birds will be seen feeding upon hackberries and black haws or sitting in the tops of sycamore trees.



# 119 Pass Through Training School



One hundred and nineteen field officers attended the Pennsylvania Game Commission training school, located near Brockway, Jefferson County this year, thereby terminating five weeks of successful courses.

The classes included: a general review of the game code; legal procedure; making arrests; searches; proper methods of searching prisoners; proper method of handling weapons; self-defense in handling of violators; methods of removing a wounded prisoner from remote places; rope and tree climbing; stopping and searching automobiles; public speaking; identification of game food; improvement of game

environment; study of state game refuges; proper distribution and releasing of game; how to treat snake bites, insect stings, gunshot and rifle wounds and shock; first aid; pistol instructions on range and otherwise; full dress inspection, and handling of juvenile cases.

In the four years the training school has been in existence the institution has proven interesting as well as instructive.

The officers and staff members of the school included W. C. Shaffer, Superintendent; Wilbur M. Cramer, Assistant; Randolph H. Thompson and Robert D. Reed. The visiting staff members included John B. Ross, Director of Game Protection; Charles A. Hiller, Chief, Division of Game Purchase and Distribution; James N. Morton, Assistant Director, Refuges and Lands; Lieutenant Robert M. Bair, State Highway Patrol; Dr. Harry B. King, School Physician.

During the session of the school many persons interested in game conservation visited the premises, among them being Hons. Ross L. Leffler, Samuel C. Castner, Robert Lambertson, Board Members; Hon. John M. Phillips, former Board Member and well known conservationist, Hons. Richard Reitz and J. August Beck, former Board Members; Major Lynn G. Adams, Superintendent of State Police; Captain T. F. Martin, Commanding officer of the State Police Training School; Captain John C. Mauk, Commanding Officer, State Police; Hon. Robert R. Lewis, Judge, Potter County; Hon. Harry C. Rimer, Judge, Clarion County; and John G. Mock, Editor, "All-outdoors," *Pittsburgh Press*.

Immediately following its passage, during which the deer herd tended to increase its numbers very gradually; and secondly, that period initiated about 1918 when the deer herd began rapidly to increase its numbers. Trouble ensued as soon as the demand for food exceeded the available supply. Its severity increased as the food supply and demand became further out of balance.

It is today possible to observe simultaneously extant in one locality those same conditions which have taken place throughout the State as a whole during the past forty years. The locality in question is none other than Pike County, one of the most famous deer counties of the State.

Pike County lies in northeastern Pennsylvania and is bordered on the east by the Delaware River. The river bottom is comparatively narrow and devoted to agriculture. From that section, where the elevation is approximately 500 feet above sea level, the land rises rather abruptly to the west and within several miles reaches an average elevation of approximately 1,300 feet. This height of land is known as the Pocono Plateau. Where the hills join the farm land there is an abundant supply of deer food. This supply decreases as the land rises and on the plateau areas there is only an extremely limited food supply. Overbrowsing is widespread and the "deer line" everywhere apparent. Also, the deer inhabiting the borders of the farm land are few in number, but comparatively large in size.

As the land rises the number of deer increases and on the plateau there are many relatively small deer. The average weight of the deer found along the river bottoms may approximate 90 pounds, but those inhabiting the plateau will average only 80 pounds or less.

In order to determine definitely whether the "average" Pennsylvania deer is becoming

smaller and if so, how much and at what rate, there will be taken during this and each approaching open deer season a complete set of figures relative to the dimensions, age, and weight of representative deer as annually taken by the hunters of the Commonwealth. From these figures, it will be possible to obtain definite information as to the general growth tendencies evidenced by Pennsylvania deer.

Also, in order to discover the exact effects feeding may have on the growth of deer, there are being carried out by the Commission a series of experiments designed to show the results obtained from varied food conditions.

Deer food conditions are known to be crucial chiefly during the late winter and early spring, that is, from December through May. Also, it is probable that the first winter is the critical period in a deer's life, at least as far as growth is concerned. It seems, therefore, entirely within reason to suppose that insufficient and improper food during the period in question may result in permanent stunting of individuals subjected to such circumstances.

With these points in mind, two fawn deer of the same sex, age and size have been confined in two pens of equal area. The natural food found within the pens is not sufficient to support the animals in question and they will consequently be forced to depend on food materials furnished from outside sources. Arrangements have been made whereby the deer may periodically be accurately weighed. The two animals will be fed different foods in varying amounts. Accurate feeding records will be kept and it will be entirely possible to quantitatively correlate the relationship between food and size.

It is felt that the deer dimension records and the feeding experiments just described will give a definite and quantitative answer as to whether or not the "average" Pennsylvania deer is gradually becoming smaller.

## ECONOMIC VALUE OF BIRDS

Insectivorous birds are worth their weight in gold to the growers of Pennsylvania if they only knew it, and to verify this statement a recent leaflet issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey, has reached this conclusion through examination of stomachs of the common birds of this State. "Faced with many problems of insect attack on their crops, growers sometimes fail to utilize fully the assistance of birds," says the Bureau of Biological Survey. The only financial protection valuable birds receive in this state is through the Resident Hunters License Fund.

Many of Pennsylvania's birds are enemies of insects that prey upon the growers' crops. Such parasites include moths and their larvae, caterpillar, the gypsy moth, the army, fall army, false army and black army worms, spotted cutworm, variegated cutworm, well-marked cutworm and W-cutworm, the blueberry bud gall, leaf gall, gall gnats, Japanese

beetle, blueberry stem borer, brown stink-bug, katydids, crickets, grasshoppers.

The species of birds commonly found in Pennsylvania, which are enemies of such insect life destructive to crops, comprise the downy woodpecker, chickadee, blackbird, yellow palm warbler, red-winged blackbird, cuckoos, robin, vireos, starling, orioles, towhee—moths and caterpillars.

Cut worms—ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, bob-white quail, kill-deer, upland plover, catbird, cowbird, cardinal. Gnats—nighthawk, yellow-bellied flycatcher, wood pewee, tufted titmouse. Beetles—starling, meadowlark, purple grackle, and cardinal.

Bugs—Chimney swift, swallows, wrens, kinglets, warblers, English sparrow, blackbird, chipping sparrow, cliff sparrow. Katydids, crickets, grasshoppers—practically all species of birds feed on grasshoppers, while the field crickets are taken by the blue and green heron, ruffed grouse, ring-neck pheasant, quail, lesser yellow-legs, common tern, king bird, nighthawk and whippoorwill.



# TRAP SHOOTING



## PENNSYLVANIANS SCORE HIGH

The Amateur Trapshooting Associations has issued its fourth registered target averages and two Pennsylvanians top the list in the United States. They are "Steve" Crothers and Walter Beaver. The Pennsylvania clay target busters participating in registered matches are as follows:

(Courtesy of *Sportmen's Review*) :—

### PENNSYLVANIA

	Sh. at	Bk.	Aver.
Aber, C., Easton .....	800	691	.8637
Appleton, Henry L., Penlynn ..	550	492	.8945
Atwood, H. M., Leetsdale .....	600	535	.8916
Barber, Jay M., Bradford .....	600	527	.8783
Beaver, Walter, Berwyn .....	3150	3093	.9819
Bilger, R. B., Souderton .....	500	440	.8800
Billings, Paul, Tunkhannock .....	550	417	.7581
Bowers, C. S., Bareville .....	1150	1011	.8791
Bridges, J. M., Franklin .....	650	545	.8384
Carson, T. L., Lansdowne .....	1800	1685	.9361
Crothers, S. M., Philadelphia .....	700	688	.9828
Dana, L. G., Derrick City .....	2550	2373	.9305
Dietrick, C. R., Reading .....	800	721	.9012
Downs, J. M., Philadelphia .....	900	813	.9033
Ennis, John, Reading .....	600	515	.8583
Eshelman, J. W., Jr., Lancaster ..	1925	1797	.9335
Fontaine, John B., Philadelphia ..	2800	2554	.9121
Foxhall, John, Doylestown .....	1300	1134	.8723
Franklin, Geo. L., Pittsburgh .....	1100	922	.8381
Gingrich, Jno. A., Bernharts .....	500	463	.9260
Grove, Curvin A., Red Lion .....	500	452	.9040
Grove, J. H., York .....	1850	1707	.9227
Haney, C. G., Philadelphia .....	1450	1356	.9351
Hess, Fred, Philadelphia .....	1550	1397	.9012
Hogg, H. J., Philadelphia .....	1850	1444	.7805
Hoffman, H. C., Lansdowne .....	1150	1083	.9417
Hyde, F., Derrick City .....	650	576	.8861
Ivens, Dr. W. H., Philadelphia ..	500	434	.8680
Jagger, S., Dingmans Ferry .....	1100	1017	.9245
Jaques, J. D., Philadelphia .....	500	474	.9480
Johnson, M. S., Luzerne .....	600	547	.9116
Johnson, T. J., Jr., Bradford .....	1400	1292	.9228
Keener, J. H., Maytown .....	650	566	.8707
Kelly, M. J., Scranton .....	500	450	.9000
Kirk, A. R., Philadelphia .....	500	472	.9440
Leitzel, Morris D., Reading .....	1200	1143	.9525
Leser, Harold E., Philadelphia .....	1150	960	.8347
Leeser, Wm. S., Reading .....	500	455	.9100
Long, A. C., Shamokin .....	950	878	.9242
McCarter, W. M., Brookline .....	950	846	.8905
Magee, W. M., Bradford .....	500	433	.8660
Mason, C. H., Kennett Square .....	2400	2215	.9229
Messinger, J. A., Philadelphia .....	1050	972	.9257
Miller, H. S., Red Lion .....	500	423	.8460
Morrison, J. B., Philadelphia .....	800	701	.8762
Mosley, A. W., Wayne .....	1200	1125	.9375
Moyer, Walter W., Reading .....	900	767	.8522
Mullhaupt, Alfred, Jr., Bradford ..	3900	3708	.9507
Murray, Eugene, Sewickley .....	900	838	.9311
Murray, Eugene, Jr., Sewickley ..	900	789	.8766
Mutter, John, Greenville .....	575	515	.8956
Nadolny, O., Pittsburgh .....	550	464	.8436
Napier, J. W., Carnegie .....	700	672	.9600
Newcomb, C. H., Philadelphia .....	1650	1543	.9351
Nenbling, J. G., Reading .....	800	639	.7987
Nice, H., Abington .....	1150	1066	.9269
Nichols, H. M., Philadelphia .....	750	648	.8640
Nones, Robt. H., Philadelphia .....	950	768	.8084
Nones, Dr. R. H., Jr., Over'k .....	1250	1180	.9440
Patterson, G. M., Jenkintown .....	1350	1209	.8955
Patterson, Dr. Ross V., Philadelphia	1150	1000	.8695
Pearson, W. H., Bethlehem .....	800	771	.9637
Raymaley, Dr. E. R., Wilkinsburg ..	750	667	.8893
Renninger, W. D., Collegeville .....	800	718	.8975
Rhoads, E. M., Boyertown .....	500	404	.8080
Ridge, T. E., Easton .....	850	804	.9458
Sarver, Henry K., Windber .....	750	689	.9186
Scheffey, Irvin, Bristol .....	900	768	.8533
Scheirer, R. E., Philadelphia .....	700	647	.9242
Scholl, S. S., York .....	700	595	.8500
Sentz, L. E., Felton .....	1250	1011	.8088
Shirk, P. R., Elizabethtown .....	600	555	.9250
Shisler, Geo. F., Elizabethtown ..	500	424	.8500
Slack, H. B., Interconase .....	1550	1417	.9141
Stinson, J. M., Bradford .....	2950	2669	.9047
Talley, Herbert G., Philadelphia ..	1950	1735	.8887
Van Loon, F. W., Philadelphia .....	750	661	.8813
Wertz, James, Temple .....	1200	1094	.9116
Wherry, Homer M., Washington ..	1050	868	.8266
Wilde, John F., Philadelphia .....	750	621	.8280
Wingert, R. C., Bradford .....	1700	1534	.9023
Zerbe, Dr. J. I., Franklin .....	850	584	.6870

Zettlemoyer, Leon, Virginsville ..	800	739	.9237
Ziegler, W., Reading .....	600	500	.8333

### Women

Bean, Mrs. T. Lane, Morrist'n ....	650	560	.8615
Hess, Mrs. Fred W., Philadelphia ..	1550	1357	.8754
Wistar, Miss Betty, Chest. Hill ..	900	776	.8622
Zerbe, Miss Joan, Franklin .....	550	429	.7800

### Professionals

Breslin, J. A., Philadelphia .....	1750	1408	.8045
Fiss, Wm. S., Ft. Washington .....	1450	1221	.8420
Hawkins, J. M., Camp Hill .....	2150	2056	.9562
Storr, E. H., Harrisburg .....	550	531	.9654

## HIGHLIGHTS ON THE GRAND AMERICAN

Winner Grand American Handicap—J. B. Royall, Tallahassee, Fla., 98x100 from 20-yards, on shoot-off with Sam G. Vance, 20-yards.

Winner Preliminary Handicap—Ray Zweiner, 99x100, 21-yards, after shoot-off with Steve Crothers, 23-yards.

Winner Clay Target Championship of North America—Joe Hiestand, 199x200, after shoot-offs with H. C. Jones, Ray Zweiner, Walter Beaver, J. A. Seeger, C. W. Keller, G. R. Batten, Bill Eldred, H. R. Hoon and Ned Lilly.

Winner of Champion of Champion's Race—Elmer Torge, New York, 200x200.

Winner of State Team Race—Illinois Team, 985x1000.

Winner North American Doubles Championship—Joe Hiestand, 93x100.

Winner National Women's Championship—Mrs. Lela Hall, 191x200.

Winner Professional Championship—Fred Tomlin, 200x200.

Winner Class Championships—(Firsts)—AA, B. C. Butts, 200x200, on shoot-off with Steve Crothers and Russell Elliott. A, John R. Taylor, 200x200. B, Lela Hall, 198x200, on shoot-off with L. E. Botts and Dille Craig. C, B. I. Hughes, 197x200 on shoot-offs with W. R. Smith and J. E. Monegan. D, C. B. Sears, 196x200. E, M. V. Hedleston, 193x200.

Winner Junior Championship—Homer Clark, Jr., 99x100.

Winner Sub-Junior Championship—O. B. Kiehl, 98x100.

Winner Veterans Race—Charley Young, 196x200.

High on 600 16-yard targets—B. C. Butts, Joe Hiestand and H. C. Jones, 597x600.

High On All Targets—Joe Hiestand, 880x900.

High Pro on 600 16-yard Targets—Fred Tomlin, 597x600.

High Pro On All Targets—C. C. Mitchell, 856x900.

## TRIGGER NOTES

By NORMAN M. WOOD.

Elmer E. Shaner, noted as the "Father of organized trapshooting," delivered the opening address at the Grand American, Vandalia, Ohio, Monday, August 19. Mr. Shaner, styled as the "grand old man of trapshooting," is a resident of Slippery Rock, Pa., and he has welcomed the shooters to Vandalia for several years.

Norman Wright, Wilmington, Del., always happy, greets the shooters with a pleasing smile that makes a fellow feel good.

The South End Gun Club, Reading, is one of the active clay target and live bird organizations in the East.

The York County trap shooting league has had some very excellent matches this year.

The Chester County Rod and Gun Club, Coatesville, is taking on renewed activities. New traps are being installed and the club house is being repainted from the proceeds of a recent fair held on the Thorndale grounds. This club is contemplating another two days' sportsmen's rodeo in the Fall.

The Philadelphia Trap League will soon announce its schedule of shoots.

Hospitality is the Keynote at all clay target matches and that is one of the reasons for the sport being popular.

A trapshooter never loads his gun until the shooter to the left of him is ready to fire; and when the referee announces change positions, the entire squad (5) takes different positions all at the same time—as it should be. It often takes a shooter off his stride to walk by him when he is about to call for a target. All change at once is the proper system.

Discussing trophies vs money awards for trapshooting many of the marksmen prefer the latter, although a great many shooters believe that the gifts won should be of a useful character unless a title is at stake, then a trophy is more appreciated.

Talking too loud behind a squad of shooters interferes greatly. The "puller" is unable to hear the shooter calling for a target and very often breaks up the time the marksmen are accustomed to exercising.

## POINTING THEIR GUNS RIGHT

Pointing guns right gave a number of Pennsylvanians some very good scores at the annual Pennsylvania State Trapshooting Association tournament held over the Quaker City traps, Holmesburg, in June. From the 16 yard line S. M. Crothers, 199x200; runner up, W. H. Pearson, Bethlehem, 196x200; doubles, Crothers and Beaver, 96x100, Crothers in the shoot off; handicap, Walter Beaver, 25 yard line, 95x100; runner up, W. W. McCarter, 91x100; Junior Champion, E. Carson Ohl, Jr., 82x100; runner up, W. O. Roland, Jr., 73x100; all around, W. S. Beaver, 386x400; runner up, Crothers, 382x400; Women's, Mrs. Granville Worrell, II, 185x200.



## REGULAR BUCK SEASON

1935	DECEMBER						1935
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	9	10	11				

### WEAR RED

Give your brother hunter a chance to spare your life. Protect yourself by wearing plenty of

RED

## ANTLERLESS DEER SEASON

### LOOK BEFORE YOU SHOOT

Be sure you are shooting at legal game. Don't fire at a movement or a noise.

Protect your brother hunter

### PLAY SAFE

1935	DECEMBER						1935
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
				12	13	14	

## BEAR SEASON

1935	DECEMBER						1935
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
				5	6	7	

### PREVENT FOREST FIRES

It takes years to bring back what a moment of carelessness will destroy. Trample your cigarette, pipe and cigar ashes. Be sure your camp fire is out

### MORE FOOD AND COVER—MORE GAME





**Are You Ready  
for Hunting Season?**

**CHECKED EVERYTHING? ✓**

GUN ✓  
LICENSE ✓  
CLOTHING ✓  
AMMUNITION ✓

**and A Subscription to The Game News! ✓**



# PENNSYLVANIA Game news

O V E M B E R • 1935



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NO. 8



# PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

(Published monthly by the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners)

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Remember that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

## DIVISION GAME PROTECTORS

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JAY C. GILFORD, Oil City, Venango County.

### DIVISION G

Beaver, Washington, Greene, Allegheny, Fayette, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria, Somerset.

W. L. WRIGHT, Trauger, Westmoreland County.

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Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Material for each issue should be submitted not later than the FIRST OF EACH PRECEDING MONTH.

*Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given*

*Entered as second class matter, June 24, 1935 at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879*



# Editorial



*Brave and high-souled Pilgrims, you who knew no fear  
How your words of thankfulness go ringing down the  
years;*

*May we follow after; like you, work and pray  
And with hearts of thankfulness keep Thanksgiving day.*

—ANNETTE WYNNE.

## From One Sportsman to Another

Fellow Sportsmen: Like yourselves I am looking forward to many joyous days afield this fall with gun and dog. Like yourselves I have for the past few weeks counted the days until the season opens. Like yourselves I have spent much time checking firearms, ammunition, clothing and all the other little accessories which count so much in the lives of all sportsmen.

But with the hustle and bustle incident to our enthusiasm I wonder if we haven't forgotten to check one very important thing—our conscience. How are we going to act in the field? What are we going to do to safeguard our fellow hunters? What are we going to do to protect the farmers' property on which we hunt? What are we going to do to assist the Game Protector to apprehend those who rob us of our sport?

Are we going afield solely with the intention of getting a reasonable bag and enjoying a lot of healthful outdoor recreation and good fellowship, or are we going to adopt the slogan "ALL HOG OR NONE" and earn for ourselves a rotten reputation? Are we going to shoot game off another man's dog or otherwise cheat him of his sport? Just what are we going to do or not going to do? It seems to me that we should check our conscience NOW and make up our minds to obey it when in the field.

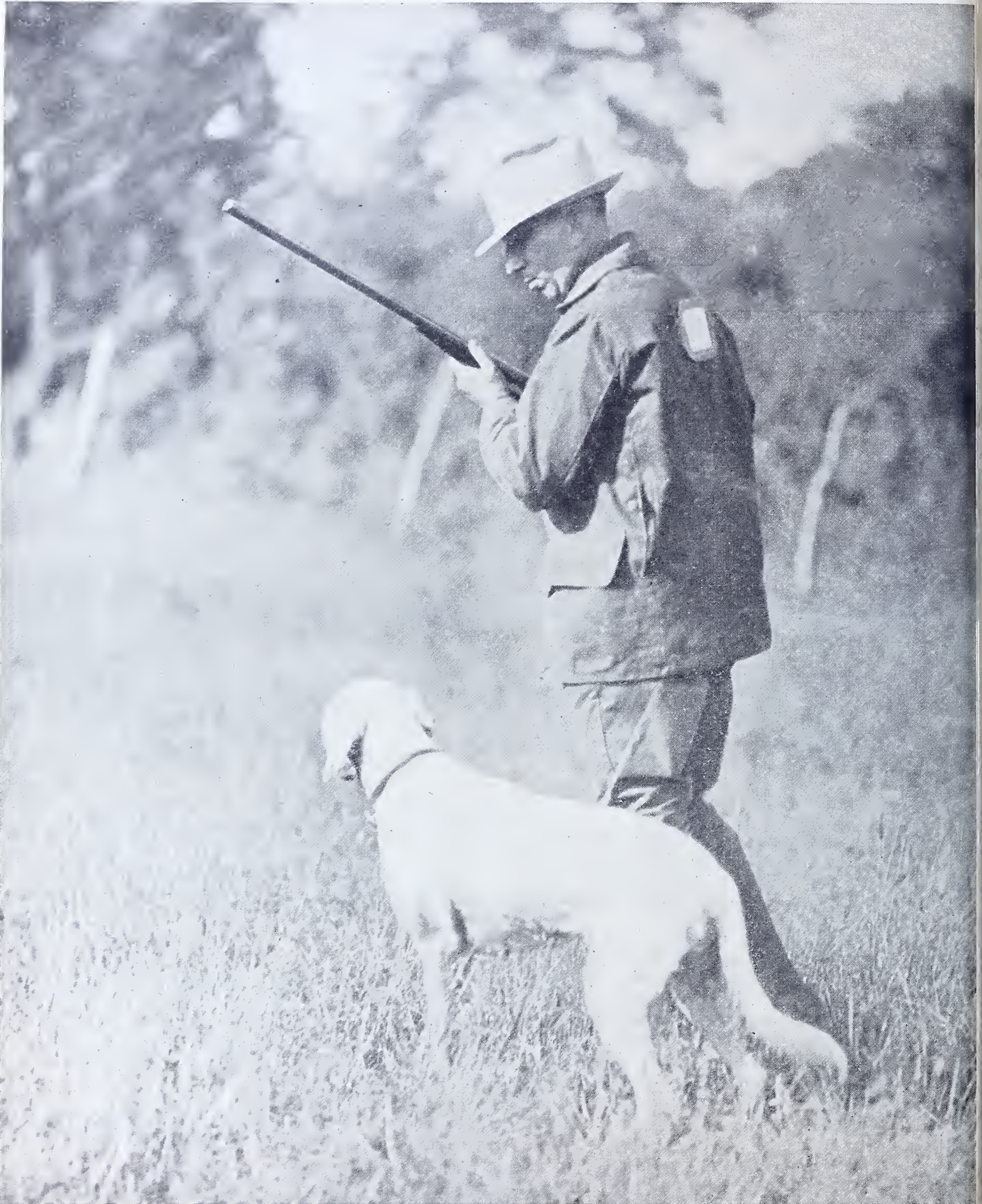
Let us be good sportsmen ALWAYS.

We must not forget to use every effort to prevent forest fires, to educate the "green" hunter, to ask permission to hunt, to sign our license certificate and courteously display it if asked to do so by a Game Protector, and to report how much game we kill at the end of the season.

If we obey all these rules of good sportsmanship we will have played the game as it should be played and will have had a better time afield than ever before.

ERNEST E. HARWOOD  
Executive Secretary

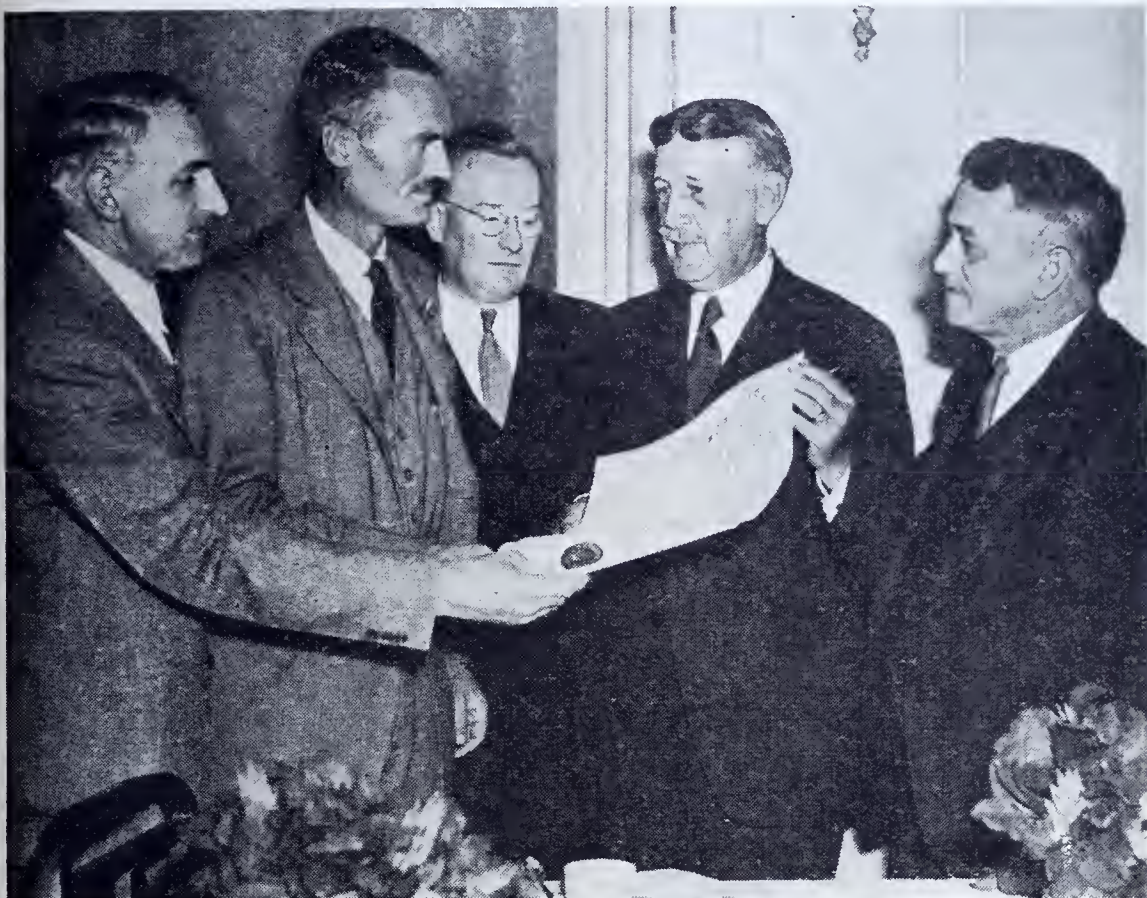




STEADY!



## NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION



Dr. William H. Moore (second from right), receiving from Major Nicholas Biddle (second from left), a scroll inscribed with a resolution of tribute recently adopted by the State Board of Game Commissioners. At left is Seth Gordon, Secretary of the American Wildlife Institute; in center, Ernest E. Harwood, Secretary of the Game Commission, and at right, Adolf Muller, former President of the Commission. The presentation was made at a testimonial dinner to Dr. Moore at the Bellevue-Stratford recently.

and if elected, he would import Dr. Moore to the neighboring State as a game administrator.

### Dr. Wm. H. Moore Honored at Banquet

In recognition of Dr. William H. Moore's service to Pennsylvania as a member of the State Board of Game Commissioners, from which he retired a few months ago, more than 300 prominent outdoor sportsmen and conservationists assembled at a testimonial dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford recently.

Adolf Muller, of Norristown, former president of the Game Board, was chairman of the dinner, and Dr. George Levis was toastmaster.

Mr. Muller hailed the guest of honor as one of the foremost authorities in the country on the propagation of ringnecked pheasants and bob-white quail. He called attention to the world record in the production of these species established at the John S. Fisher State Game Farm in Montgomery County under the advisory supervision of Dr. Moore.

Brief addresses of tribute were made by Joseph Hiestand, president of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Izaak Walton League; Nathan Pechin, sheriff of Delaware County; Samuel P. Orlando, prosecuting attorney of Camden County; Edgar W. Nicholson, president of the Pennsylvania State Game and Fish Protective Association and a member of the State Fish Commission. Dr. Van Dusen, director of the Philadelphia Aquarium.

Judges Harold C. Knight, William F. Dannehower and George Corson, of the Montgomery County Common Pleas Courts; the Rev. James Nible, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of Norristown; Deputy

Attorney General Grover C. Ladner; Leslie Blackburn, Bedford, Pa.; E. D. Haehnle, Bethlehem; Major Nicholas Biddle, president of the State Game Commission; Ernest E. Harwood, executive secretary of the Commission.

Seth Gordon, of Washington, Secretary of the American Wildlife Institute; Henry Stackhouse, executive secretary of the State Fish Commission; Kenneth Reid, Connellsville, Pa.; Milton Peek, of Ithaca; Dr. Charles F. Nassau, O. L. Detwiler, John Schleinkoffer and Fred Haegle, of Hazleton.

Major Biddle presented to Dr. Moore, in behalf of the Game Board, a scroll inscribed with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the commission. The resolution, which has been spread upon the Board's minutes, eulogizes him for his devotion to the welfare of the State's hunters and fishermen.

Mr. Muller presented a motion picture camera and projector to Dr. Moore.

Mr. Orlando, in the course of his address, said that on a recent visit to Washington he had received assurances from A. Harry Moore, U. S. Senator from New Jersey, that he would run for Governor again and, when

**A DUCK STAMP IS NOT  
NEEDED TO HUNT WOOD-  
COCK; ONLY DUCKS, GEESE  
AND BRANT**

#### New Commissioner

Wm. G. Fluke, of Saxton, for many years interested in wild life conservation, was appointed a member of the Game Commission recently to succeed Dr. Wm. H. Moore of Philadelphia. Mr. Fluke is well known to hunters throughout his section of the state and his understanding of the problems of farmers and landowners will be of much value to the Board.

#### SPECIAL LICENSES

The following special licenses have been issued by the Board of Game Commissioners from June 1, 1935 to present date: Taxidermy, 111; Propagating, 289; Fur Farming, 35; Ferret Owners, 37; Ferret Breeders, 1; Field Trial, 1; Fur Dealers (\$5.00), 43; Fur Dealers (\$10.00), 119; Fur Dealers (\$50.00), 2.

#### Stolen

The following rifles were stolen from gun case in front of Coatesville Hardware Company on September 14th.

Rifle: Model 14A 32 Rem. Caliber No. 1845.

Rifle: Model 1894 Carbine 30/30 caliber. Winchester Stamped in Stock on right side (Newark Police Department).

Number stamped above Police Dept. in three figures.





THE WRONG WAY

### HUNTERS CARRYING PISTOLS

Under the new law approved September 1, 1935, hunters desiring to carry a pistol for hunting purposes need not have a Firearms Permit if they first register their pistol with their County Treasurer. However, it will be necessary for them to exhibit a hunter's license for the current year when applying for such registration. The County Treasurer will ask them the make of the pistol, the calibre and the number, and the applicant after paying a fee of 15 cents will receive a registration certificate which he must carry with him while hunting. The new act does not limit the way in which a pistol may be carried by a hunter and it is the interpretation that if he registers it for hunting purposes, he may carry it either concealed or otherwise and may either transport it or carry it afoot when used in connection with hunting. It is up to the County Treasurer to register a pistol when the applicant exhibits the proper hunter's license and the Treasurer has no discretion in the matter. In other words, he must register the pistol upon application.

### Three-Shell Limit on Shotguns

Numerous inquiries are being received on the three-shell limit applying to shotguns. It is not necessary for a pump shotgun to be limited to the three-shell capacity, when used on native game such as wild turkeys, pheasants, grouse, quail, rabbits and squirrels. To shoot any migratory game birds including rails, woodcock, snipe, wild ducks, geese and coots, a pump gun must be limited to a capacity of three shells. The filler placed in the magazine for that purpose must not be inserted in the loading end. A shotgun used for hunting migratory game birds must be incapable of holding more than three shells without reloading.

### Will Stock Many Rabbits

Immediately upon the close of the 1935 hunting season the Game Commission will begin its restocking program and to that end has already contracted for the largest purchase of rabbits ever made by the Department, which should go a long way toward replenishing depleted areas. Practically all the stock will be shipped from Missouri and Kansas and only the healthiest animals will be purchased.

The Board also approved the purchase of a limited number of raccoons and at the same time they are seriously considering the possibility of securing a number of Michigan White-tailed deer for the purpose of injecting new blood into certain areas of the Commonwealth where the animals, for the past number of years, have become noticeably smaller.

### GAME SURVEY

The Board of Game Commissioners at a recent meeting approved a general game survey of the State which will take place during certain periods of the year. The purpose of the survey is to determine why there is or is not a game supply throughout any given area. The Department recognizes the fact that as conditions change in the lives and habits of our citizens, as well as in the industrial and economical life of the Commonwealth, matters pertaining to game administration and game conservation also change. To keep abreast of such rapid shiftings it becomes necessary to take inventory from time to time to determine just where we stand.

The first of these surveys was made at the Pymatuning Reservoir where the Game Commission recently established a large refuge for migratory waterfowl. The result of this survey will appear in a latter issue

of the magazine. Other surveys will be made in mid-winter and during the spring migration.

### NOTES FROM THE FIELD

*Luzerne County*—"Complaints from farmers about deer damage in this County are numerous and sportsmen are already talking about having the condition corrected."—Harry A. Meiss, Wilkes-Barre.

*Schuylkill County*—"The young turkeys released in the Blue Mountains are staying back in the mountains splendidly."—LeRoy Jones, Schuylkill Haven.

*Susquehanna County*—"There are literally tons of black berries in this county that were not gathered and the seeds from this crop will furnish lots of food for game birds this fall and winter."

"In the past two weeks the deer have been coming out into the fields and causing considerable damage to farm crops. Also, an old mother bear and two cubs have been causing several farmers in this section considerable worry chasing their cows. In one instance she got into a pig pen and tackled a 175 pound pig. The farmer heard the noise and drove the bear off with a shotgun. I placed some feed for the bear up in the woods. They ate most of it and have not bothered the farmers since.

The unusual thing happening at this time is the shift of game. At present we are experiencing a great influx of squirrels, due to a migration from New York State. I stood near an oak on the bank of the Susquehanna River and under this oak was at least a peck of acorns and not one squirrel picked up a single nut. They all seem to head for the corn and buckwheat fields. Most of the fawns are born in the small wood lots and pastures up here and very few bucks are seen. During the latter part of September we had a great migration of bucks which bespeaks the approach of the rutting season. These also come from Broom County, N. Y., where they have never had an open season, and where the bucks find their summer retreat."—R. C. Anderson, Montrose.

*Allegheny County*—"Small game of all kinds appears to be rather plentiful in this county and the sportsmen are looking forward to good hunting."—Ralph A. Liphart.

*Carbon County*—"More complaints of deer damage to crops and more killing of deer by farmers."—W. C. Achey, Weatherly.

*Fulton County*—"Food for wild turkeys not so plentiful because of the scarcity of acorns. Squirrels are raiding many cornfields."—Fred S. Fisher, McConnellsburg.

### Deputies May Possess Only One Commission

"Upon a motion seconded and unanimously carried, the Board determined that all Deputy Game Protectors who are holding separate commissions, with the exception of Fish Wardens, such as Justice of the Peace, Deputy Sheriff, Constable, agents of the S. P. C. A. and other offices of a similar nature shall be required to surrender one or the other of these commissions of their choosing."





THE COMMISSION WANTS GAME BIRD CROPS

In order to further their study of the feeding habits of the wild turkey, ruffed grouse, and bob-white quail the Game Commission desires to secure as many crops of these birds as possible and hunters are requested to cooperate in this important program.

It is not necessary to keep the contents of each crop separate so long as the crops are from birds killed in the same county. However, we do not want the contents of quail crops mixed with the contents of ruffed grouse crops, etc.

Crops may be sent in any time although they are shipped easier if dried first.

To facilitate prompt disposition and examination in this office crops should be consigned to C. A. Hiller, Chief, Division of Game Purchases and Distribution.

SUNDAY DOG TRAINING

Under the new law effective September 1, 1935, Sunday Training of dogs on small game except wild turkey is permitted only after the consent of the owner of the land where such training is being done, has first been secured. The act does not specify whether this consent shall be written or oral, but the burden of proof is upon the Sunday dog trainer to show that he has had the landowner's permission if questioned by an officer. A pistol may be carried for training dogs either on Sunday or weekdays providing it has been previously registered with the County Treasurer and the certificate is carried by the person training dogs. No shotgun or rifle may be carried while training dogs on Sunday or at any other time except during the actual open season for game such as rabbits, quail, pheasants, and grouse.

A Correction

With reference to hunter's license revocation list which was published last month, due to a typographical error, the license of James A. Fine, Bristol, Bucks County, Revocation No. 2148, effective July 11, 1936, was revoked by mistake. This should read James S. Fine, Bristol, Bucks County.

Walter A. Gresh, Land Acquisition Assistant, Bureau of Refuges and Lands, Board of Game Commissioners, has resigned to accept a position with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Government, as an assistant wild life technician. Mr. Gresh was educated in the Lehigh University, majoring in engineering and forestry. He also completed a course in the Pennsylvania State Forest School, Mt. Alto. Mr. Gresh has been with the Game Commission since 1928 and has been untiring in his activities to promote those things that are essential to the advancement of game restoration. The best wishes of his associates in the office and field go with him.

Saved His Dog—Lost His Life

Leo S. Smeltzer, president of the Mt. Joy Sportsmen's Association, Mt. Joy, Pa., saved his hunting dog from being killed and lost his own life on the Pennsylvania Railroad Monday evening, September 16, when he attempted to cross the tracks and was run down by an express train. Mr. Smeltzer had been out training his dogs and was returning home when the fatal accident occurred. A sportsmen's meeting scheduled for that night was postponed. Mr. Smeltzer was an ardent sportsman and one of the promoters of the club which was just organized this year.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF FURS DURING SEASONS 1926-27 TO 1933-34

	No. of Pelts	Estimated Values of Each Pelt			Estimated Total Value
		High	Low	Average	
Muskrats .....	3,757,262	1.80	.35	1.24	\$4,743,001.04
Skunks .....	2,620,170	1.90	.49	1.14	2,991,004.38
Raccoons .....	235,226	6.50	1.90	4.51	1,079,295.32
Minks .....	106,013	11.30	3.25	6.80	720,456.24
Opossums .....	1,093,629	.90	.23	.50	551,802.94
Red Foxes .....	42,491	12.00	3.09	7.63	324,186.26
Gray Foxes .....	61,870	3.40	1.59	2.33	144,306.30
Weasels .....	499,638	1.00	.25	.59	294,395.67
Wild Cats .....	1,933	3.50	.62	2.17	4,197.20
Bears .....	a 874	6.00	5.00	5.49	4,797.00
Otters .....	b 14	8.00	8.00	8.00	112.00
Beaver .....	b 6,499	9.00	9.00	9.00	58,491.00
Total .....	8,425,619				\$10,916,045.35

The above figures are based on data obtained from fur dealers' reports for 8 years. 1926-27 was the first year it was necessary to obtain a fur dealer's license.

a—Two years.  
b—One year.



THE RIGHT WAY



# PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS OFFICIAL 1935 OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS FOR GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

SPECIES OF GAME	BAG LIMITS		OPEN SEASONS (Both dates inclusive, Sundays excepted)
	DAY	SEASON	
†Rails, except Sora, (limit possession 15) .....	15	Unlimited	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.
†Sora, (limit possession 25) .....	25	Unlimited	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.
†Gallinules (limit possession 15) .....	15	Unlimited	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.
†Woodcock, (limit possession 4) .....	4	20	Oct. 15-Nov. 14.
†Snipe, Wilson or Jack, (limit possession 15) .....	15	Unlimited	Oct. 21-Nov. 19.
†Wild Ducks, (limit possession 10) .....	10	60	Oct. 21-Nov. 19.
†Wild Geese and Brant, (limit possession 4) .....	4	30	Oct. 21-Nov. 19.
†Coots or Mudhens, (limit possession 15) .....	15	Unlimited	Oct. 21-Nov. 19.
†Wild Turkeys .....	1	1	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.
Ringnecked Pheasants, (males only) .....	2	10	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.
Ruffed Grouse .....	2	10	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.
Virginia Partridge, commonly called Quail, Gambel Quail, Valley Quail (The combined kinds) .....	6	24	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.
Blackbirds .....	Unlimited	Unlimited	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.
Hares (Snowshoe or Varying) .....	3	15	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.
Rabbits (Cottontail) .....	4	24	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.
Squirrels, Gray, Black and Fox (The combined kinds) ....	6	20	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.
Squirrels, Red .....	Unlimited	Unlimited	Nov. 1-Aug. 15, 1936.
Hungarian Partridges .....	0	0	No open season.
Reeves Pheasants .....	0	0	No open season.
Mink, Opossum, Skunk, Otter, Muskrats .....	Unlimited	Unlimited	Dec. 1-Feb. 29, 1936.
††Raccoons, Northern Counties (By individual or hunting party, using gun or dog) .....	3	10	Oct. 15-Dec. 15.
†††Raccoons, Southern Counties (By individual or hunting party, using gun or dog) .....	3	10	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.
Raccoons, all Counties (By trapping only) .....	3	10	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.
Beaver .....	0	0	No open season.
Bear (over one year old, by individual, or hunting party) ..	1	1	Dec. 5, 6, & 7.
*Deer, male with two or more points to one antler .....	1	1	Dec. 2-Dec. 11.
*Deer, male (as above by hunting party) .....	6	6	Dec. 2-Dec. 11.
**Deer, antlerless, (only 14 Counties) .....	1	1	Dec. 12, 13, & 14.
*Deer, antlerless, (as above by hunting party) .....	6	6	Dec. 12, 13, & 14.
Elk .....	0	0	No open season.

†The following Federal Regulations apply to migratory game bird shooting; season begins at 7 A. M. on the opening day, and each succeeding open day, and closes at 4 P. M.; shotguns only may be used, capacity limited to 3 shells and size not larger than 10 gauge; use of live decoys prohibited; shooting over baited lands, or waters, prohibited; boats or any floating craft must not be used more than 100 feet from shore line or from the edge of vegetation visible above the water at time of shooting. Bag and possession limit on Geese and Brant, 4 of the combined species.

SEASON CLOSED ON WOOD DUCKS, RUDDY DUCKS, BUFFLEHEADS, SWANS AND SNOW GEESE.

†No open season on Wild Turkeys during the 1935 hunting season in Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Cameron, Carbon, Clearfield, Dauphin, Fayette, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Schuylkill, Tioga, Warren, Wayne and Wyoming Counties.

††Raccoons: Northern Counties, October 15 to December 15, when hunted with gun or dog as follows: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

†††Raccoons: Southern Counties, November 1 to December 31, when hunted with gun or dog as follows: Adams, Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Washington and York.

\*Deer, legal male: The season given above includes the entire State. However, no legal buck may be taken anywhere in the State on December 12, 13 and 14.

\*\*Deer, antlerless: By special resolution of the Board an open season was declared December 12, 13 and 14 in the following counties: Bradford, Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Forest, Lycoming, McKean, Pike, Potter, Sullivan, Tioga and Warren. A hunting party, hunting on a roster, which has not taken their camp limit of six during the buck season, may complete their camp limit with antlerless deer, regardless of size or weight, in any of the above named counties. The person killing such deer shall within 72 hours after killing the same, mail or deliver to the Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg, a card or marker, as prescribed by the Game Commission, bearing the name and address of the person killing said deer, the county where killed, date of killing and approximate weight of the deer. The carcass may not be consumed at the camp. Explanation given above with respect to camp limit for deer, regardless of sex.

## STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of Pennsylvania Game News, published monthly at Harrisburg, Pa., for October 1, 1935.

State of Pennsylvania } ss:  
County of Dauphin

Before me a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Leo A. Luttringer, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg, Pa., Editor, Leo A. Luttringer, Jr., Harrisburg, Pa.  
2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)  
Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and

other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to be paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 5,000. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Board of Game Commissioners  
By Leo A. Luttringer, Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of Sept., 1935.

[SEAL.] Max A. Kohn  
(My commission expires March 27, 1937.)

## 100 FOOT LIMIT OFFICIALLY INTERPRETED IN WATERFOWL REGULATIONS

Many inquiries have been received at the office of the Board of Game Commissioners within the last few weeks concerning the interpretation of the 100 ft. limitation for shooting wild migratory waterfowl, and also in what manner might wounded birds be pursued and taken where additional shots were required outside the 100 ft. limit.

A request for an official interpretation was recently directed to the Honorable J. N. Darling, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., and under date of September 30, 1935, the following letter was received which very clearly answers these two important questions.

"Dear Mr. Harwood:

"I am pleased to give you the information requested in your letter of September 28th.

"You ask whether the small shallow water grass patch islands which are quite numerous in the Susquehanna River within the distance of thirty miles north and south of Harrisburg are considered to be legal hunting areas under the 100 feet provision.

"The regulation is that migratory game birds, including ducks and geese, may be taken from a blind, boat, or floating craft (except a sinkbox or battery, power boat, sailboat, or floating craft or device towed by power boat or sailboat) not more than 100 feet from the shoreline as determined by ordinary high water or, where there is natural growth or vegetation existing beyond such shoreline, more than 100 feet from such growth or vegetation protruding above the surface of the water at the time of taking such birds.

"You will see, therefore, that the regulation expressly authorizes shooting from a blind or boat not more than 100 feet from natural growth or vegetation protruding above the surface of the water at the time of shooting, regardless of the distance from the main shoreline of such growth or vegetation. So, if the 'small shallow water grass patch island' to which you refer consist of natural growth or vegetation protruding above the surface of the water at the time of shooting there is nothing in the Federal regulations that forbids shooting from a blind or boat within 100 feet of such islands, and, of course, there is nothing in the regulation that forbids a person to stand on these islands when he is shooting waterfowl.

"There is nothing in the regulation that makes it unlawful for a person who has lawfully shot and wounded a duck to pursue that wounded duck in an attempt to recover it even though he pursues it and shoots it more than 100 feet from shoreline or from natural growth or vegetation. Of course, a person in such circumstances must avoid shooting any other waterfowl while he is beyond the 100 feet prescribed in the regulation."

Very truly yours,

J. N. DARLING, (Signed)

Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey.



# PROPAGATION NEWS & POINTERS

*Edited by* CHARLES WELLINGTON WESSELL, *Chief, Bureau of Propagation*

## GAME RAISED AT THE STATE FARMS

While propagation activities at the Pennsylvania State Game Farms are directed principally toward the production of Ring-necked Pheasants and Bob-White Quail, continuous experiments with and a limited production of various species of game birds and animals are also undertaken each year.

Of outstanding interest to Pennsylvania Sportsmen are the experiments now being carried on with the propagation of the Keystone State's Official Bird, the Ruffed Grouse, and that old and reliable standby, the Cottontail rabbit.

Tremendous difficulties have been encountered by game breeders in all parts of the country in their efforts to rear by hand, and in sufficient quantity, these two important members of the game family. And our propagators on the State Farms have been spared none of the vicissitudes attending this work.

Modest but permanent strides have been made toward the propagation of Ruffed Grouse through experiments at Fisher Game Farm in Montgomery County. A small number of these precious birds have been successfully reared during the past season, and with renewed effort and hope further attempts along this line are being planned for next year.

Experiments with the propagation of cottontail rabbits are being carried on at Loyalsock State Game Farm in Lycoming County, where a very limited number of these little fellows were raised this year. With the recent acquisition of greatly improved equipment, together with enlightened methods of feeding, the experiment is being carried on with increased enthusiasm.

Being in the very early stages of experimentation, little in the way of quantity propagation of either the Cottontail or Ruffed Grouse can be expected, but anticipating the emphatic need for a successful solution to these problems in the not too distant future, the Board of Game Commissioners has authorized thorough and adequate experiments with Grouse and Cottontail propagation.

In addition to Ringnecked Pheasants, Bob-White Quail and Ruffed Grouse at Fisher Farm, a limited number of Hun-



garian Partridge, Reeves Pheasants, California Valley Quail, Mallard Ducks and Chukor Partridge are also being propagated. All of these species possess, in greater or lesser degree, characteristics adaptable to the climate and contour of Pennsylvania coverts, and their successful propagation, planting and increase present an important part of the Game Commission's effort to provide more game for Pennsylvania Sports-

men. Whether or not these various species of introduced game will all "go native" and become "one of us" as the Ringnecked has, remains to be determined, but efforts along this line have been encouraged by occasional reports from game protectors that some of the birds are "taking hold."

Ringnecked and Reeves Pheasants constitute the principal production at Jordan State Game Farm in Lawrence County, and over 18,000 birds were reared and shipped from this farm during the past season for liberation.

At the State Wild Turkey Farm in Juniata County, the Pennsylvania Wild Turkey is propagated exclusively, and a steadily increasing number of these fine game birds are raised and liberated each year.

Of genuine importance to sportsmen is the increased introduction of the pure Mongolian Pheasant into breeding stock at the State Farms. Also the efforts being made, by careful and selective mating, to produce a shorter legged bird and one having less tendency to run. The pure Mongolian is much this type of bird, possessing in addition the ability to endure and actually thrive under extreme climatic changes and in almost any kind of cover.

In addition to the birds already mentioned there are occasional hatches of Golden, Silver, Amherst, Japanese Versicolor and Melanistic Mutant Pheasants at the several farms, together with some young and lively families of Raccoon.

Exhibition pens containing these various species of game may be seen at Fisher, Jordan and Loyalsock Farms, and from time to time bear cubs, porcupine, squirrels and other game are to be found on display.

## BOUNTY PAID

Summer trapping for predators has taken on renewed interest in Pennsylvania, officials of the Board of Game Commissioners reveal, following a compilation of statistics for the month of August, compared with the same month a year ago. Bounty claims for the month of August this year aggregated \$3,636, an increase of \$964 over 1934.

Somerset County turned in the largest number of weasels at 425; Westmoreland, 245; Berks, 162; Cambria, 128; Lancaster, 124; Chester, 121. Columbia and Luzerne each turned in one wild cat pelt. The total number of claims were 3,214 weasels; 98 gray fox and 2 wild cats.

The weasel is the rabbit's worst enemy and the sportsmen have been doing everything possible to keep this animal, small in

size and vicious in strength, under control. He is not only an enemy of small game but a menace to poultry.

## NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

By Norman M. Wood

Howard C. Barefoot, Salix, driving a hearse on the Menoher highway, Cambria County, did all he could to prevent the car from striking a deer, a seven point buck, that leaped from the side of the road in front of the automobile, but to no avail. The deer was killed and the car was considerably damaged. The carcass was given to the Salvation Army.

Huckleberry pickers don't always go into the brush to pick these berries, according to Traveling Game Protector Bell, Myersdale,

Somerset County, who found vension in the buckets of two pickers. So it cost Melvin Schrock and Pius Zimmerman, Elk Lick Township, each \$100 fine. Both men plead guilty to having killed a deer.

At a recent sportmen's outing, at the Old Orchard, Mifflin County, two huge traps, log chains attached, attracted considerable attention. The traps were the property of Robert Peters, Armaugh township, Mifflin County, and in the days before bear were protected he caught as many as eight bears in one year.

Installing special salt troughs coated with tar has eradicated the nose fly in deer to some extent, say Michigan Game officials. It is said that when the animal's nostrils come in contact with the tar, it acts as a repellent to the egg-laying fly.





ON THE RISE

Photo courtesy Field & Stream

# Facts and Events Concerning the Pymatuning State Game Refuge

By W. GARD. CONKLIN

Since so many hunters are now thinking about ducks, this seems to be an opportune time for telling the readers of the GAME NEWS certain pertinent facts concerning the well known Pymatuning Reservoir, as well as some interesting events leading up to the creation of Pennsylvania's first and probably only migratory bird refuge. Establishment of the refuge, containing approximately 3,670 acres of water and land, has just been completed. It includes all of the upper or secondary dam of the Pymatuning Reservoir as well as the Commonwealth owned land immediately surrounding it. The 3,670 acres is made up of about 2,500 acres of water and 1,170 acres of tillable, brush and wooded land. We have been in the habit of thinking of it in terms of a waterfowl refuge for that was the original idea, but as a matter of fact it is likewise a very promising upland game refuge. Bobwhite quail, ruffed grouse, ringnecked pheasants, squirrels, rabbits, muskrats and other kinds of valuable wildlife are abundant within the area.

Although this important unit of Pennsylvania's valuable system of wildlife refuges has only recently been completed, the idea of creating one was not new. The idea had been fostered in the minds of a comparatively

few especially interested persons for quite a few years, and had been carefully studied with the view of determining whether such a refuge would be particularly beneficial in conserving wild waterfowl, and in increasing shooting possibilities. Would the expense of maintenance be justified, was one of the questions in mind. Every step in connection with the general plan for the Pymatuning Reservoir Project and its development had been closely followed to determine how it might affect the creation and the successful maintenance of such a refuge.

For early historical facts, as well as for many interesting details of the Pymatuning Reservoir Project, we are indebted to Charles E. Ryder, Chief Engineer of the Water and Power Resources Board, of the Department of Forests and Waters. The Reservoir project is under the jurisdiction of that Department, although the refuge is under control of the Board of Game Commissioners, by agreement with that department and board. Mr. Ryder has been for years both administrator and engineer for the project and knows its every detail. And as for the idea of creating a refuge, sportsmen can be assured he has always been keenly interested in the plan and consist-

ently gave it his hearty support. The extent to which he has helped make it possible will be more fully explained a little later on.

The Pymatuning swamp, now the reservoir, is at the head-waters of the Shenango River in Crawford County, twenty-five miles south of Lake Erie and ninety miles north of Pittsburgh. The name Pymatuning is a derivation of the Delaware Indian words meaning the "Crooked-mouthed Man's Dwelling Place." The swamp proper originally comprised about 10,400 acres and extended from a point in Crawford County just north of Jamestown; thence bearing a little west of north through Crawford County, Pennsylvania and into Ashtabula County, Ohio; then curving eastwardly and southeastwardly in Crawford County, passing just south of Linesville. Mr. Ryder aptly likens its shape to that of the letter "J" inverted. Naturally, its outline was very irregular, as is also the reservoir. Geologists tell us the swamp was the bed of a glacial formed lake. Portions of the swamp, mucky bog, were practically impenetrable most of the time, while other portions were submerged part of the year and were largely covered with grasses or brush. Other portions were periodically flooded but under



THE PYMATUNING REFUGE



A portion of the main Pymatuning Reservoir during the clearing operations.



some degree of cultivation or used for pasture. Surrounding the swamp proper were good cultivated fields and stands of good timber. In the region of Linesville approximately 500 acres of morass had been drained and devoted to onion culture.

Draining the Pymatuning Swamp had been talked of for many years and as early as 1869 the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed a resolution providing for a survey to look into the feasibility of doing this. The report of the survey was favorable, but nothing further was done. In 1907, legislation was enacted and an appropriation made to the Pennsylvania Department of Highways to investigate the possibility of draining the swamp to permit the construction of highways, with the wise provision, however, that the plans must first meet the approval of the State Water Supply Commission. Fortunately, that Commission, in 1909, refused to approve a plan

the 1913 Legislature that the project was feasible, and that it would result beneficially to the people of the State at large as well as to the communities along the rivers. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the Commission, or the industry minded communities, realized at that time the wonderful possibilities such a reservoir would provide as a resting and feeding place for migratory birds during their spring and fall flights, or as a nesting place for certain species of water-fowl. That idea came to

the State Foresters having been assigned to estimate timber within the area about 1912. They returned with stories of difficulties encountered in attempting to penetrate sections of the bog, of hardships endured and almost in the same breath, enthused over the wonders of the area represented by plant and animal life. Their timber cruise indicated there was about 800,000 board feet of tamarack within the swamp area, which is interesting since tamarack is found in only a few isolated sections of this State.

Because of its wealth of flora and fauna, the swamp had long been a place of special delight to biologists, and innumerable interesting treatises on these subjects have been written. One of particular interest is Dr.

The refuge area after clearing and just before being flooded.



to drain the swamp, on the ground that it was a valuable storage reservoir needed to help regulate the flow of the Shenango River. What a sad blow it would have been to wild waterfowl, certain shore birds, and the sportsmen of Pennsylvania and Ohio had the swamp been drained!

Industrially important communities along the Shenango and Beaver Rivers, over a long period of years, had repeatedly suffered severe damage from floods, as well as from a shortage of water during dry periods. They begged for relief. In consequence the Pennsylvania General Assembly, in 1911, passed an Act authorizing the Water Supply Commission to study the feasibility of converting the Pymatuning Swamp into a storage reservoir. The Commission reported to

sport-minded individuals a little later on.

An Act in 1913 provided for the acquisition of necessary swamp and land, both in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and for the construction of a dam just above Jamestown. However, appropriations made in that and subsequent years usually contained provisions which made it possible to use only a small portion of the money. The result was that no lands were acquired until 1921. In the meantime, property appraisals were made, engineering studies were conducted and plans for the proposed dam were in preparation. The writer recalls several of

George Miksch Sutton's "The Birds of Pymatuning Swamp and Conneaut Lake." Dr. Sutton had for years frequently visited the swamp, evidently on the slightest pretext, and often discussed with the writer the many wonderful things he found there. He includes in his report 244 different species of birds recorded within the area, 111 of which were summer residents. For scientifically-minded sportsmen interested in the biology of the swamp, attention is invited to two articles of Dr. William R. Van Dersall, i. e. "An Ecological Study of Pymatuning Swamp," University of Pittsburgh Bulletin Vol. 30, No. 2, November 15, 1933; and "The Future of the Ecology of the

A view of the refuge after flooding.





Pymatuning Swamp," in *The Cardinal*, published by the Audubon Society of Sewickley Valley, Vol. III, No. 7, January, 1934.

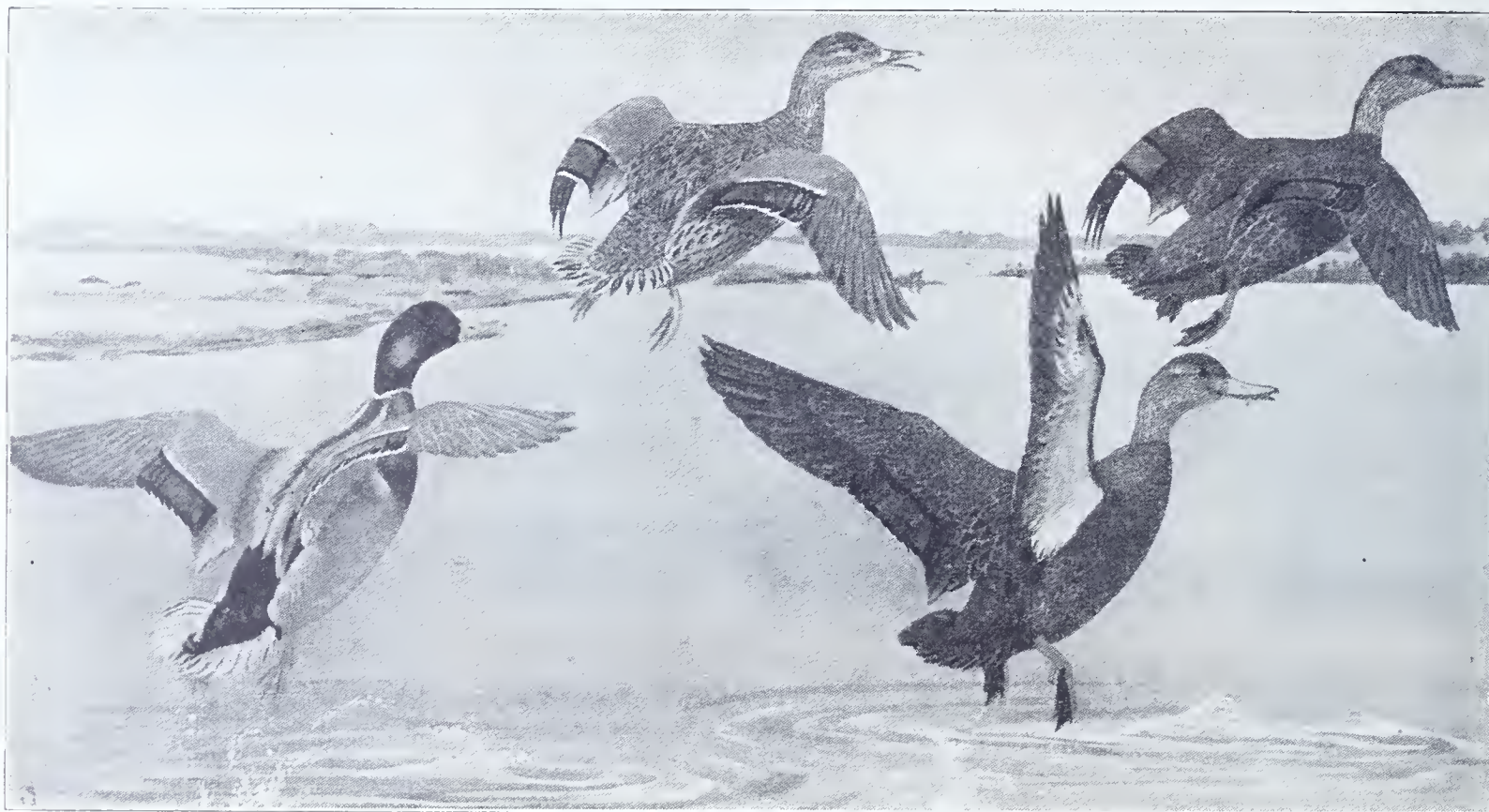
Several distinct classes of plant associations were abundantly represented within, and in the immediate vicinity of the swamp, ranging from the dry land species, through the bog species to those of a strictly aquatic nature. Also represented within the territory in addition to the unusually large variety of birds, were many species of mammals, amphibians and reptiles, all present in abundance in season. So large a variety of classes, and of species, of flora and fauna covering extensive acreages was exceptional in Pennsylvania, and made of the Pymatuning a place beloved by biologists. Naturally enough they did not view the proposed flooding of the area with much favor, especially as water levels would fluctuate greatly throughout the year. How could marsh and aquatic plants continue in abundance under such conditions? And

State of Ohio and a corporation organized to purchase the lands in that State.

The waterfowl possibilities which might be provided by the proposed Pymatuning Reservoir were not long in becoming recognized. Twenty-six square miles of water area, much of it shallow but reaching a maximum depth of thirty-five feet certainly should provide some good duck shooting. The lake would be, and is, 18 miles long, with a maximum width of 2.2 miles and an average width of 1.6 miles and having a shore line of 70 miles. The swamp apparently had always been a favorite resting and feeding place for migratory birds and certain shore birds, largely because of the prolific growth of aquatic and marsh plants including pondweeds, sedges, cat-tails, smartweeds, duckweeds, etc. It was, in reality a "way-side inn" during spring and fall flights where birds could get a few square meals, then proceed on their way north or south depending on the season.

greatly increased through the maintenance of game refuges. These sanctuaries prevented overshooting and preserved seed stock within the hardest "shot-over" areas. The existing supply of native upland game had greatly increased by providing complete protection within natural habitats, thus permitting game birds and animals to live, feed and breed under conditions most favorable to their welfare. In other words, under conditions nature herself had intended for them. The question naturally arose, why should not the same principle of protection and preservation be applied to migratory birds?

Pennsylvania had been eager to do its bit toward conserving the declining waterfowl population. The Pymatuning Reservoir seemed to present the opportunity. A portion of it might well be set aside as a refuge and still leave a large body of water open for lawful shooting, following long established policy of the Board of Game



THE TAKE-OFF

Photo courtesy Izaak Walton League of America

wildlife was directly dependent on plant life for food and cover! Their fears were not without foundation.

Beginning in 1921, the acquisition of lands proceeded as rapidly as conditions permitted. From experience in connection with the Game Commission's purchase of a half million acres of State Game Lands, it is safe to say that purchasing the Pymatuning was no small task. Confronting it were all kinds of difficulties with respect to property valuations, price agreements, determinations of property lines and acreage, securing merchantable titles, etc. The area finally acquired aggregates 24,790 acres of which 20,050 acres is in Pennsylvania and 4,740 acres in Ohio. The latter was purchased by public subscription, not from State funds, but its use as part of the reservoir project is covered by suitable agreements with the

Also, many species of ducks and rails nested there and certain ducks, notably pintails, black ducks and mallards, were permanent residents. Great blue heron, little blue heron, green heron, egret, sandpiper, grebe and kingfisher are other interesting summer resident birds. Woodcock were abundant in the marsh.

During the period of preliminary activities in connection with the proposed dam, sportsmen of the country were awakening to the fact that wild waterfowl and shore birds were rapidly decreasing in numbers, and grave fears were felt for the future sport furnished by these birds. Ways and means for conserving and, if possible, increasing the supply were being sought. Pennsylvania had demonstrated over the period of years, beginning in 1905, how upland game could be conserved, and in fact

Commissioners with respect to upland game. The Pymatuning was without a doubt the best place of its kind in this as well as surrounding states. Aquatic and marsh plants could be expected to spread with the enlarging of the water area, and could be augmented by plantings should that be found necessary. Thus the Pymatuning area would be capable of supporting a large population of resident as well as migrant wild waterfowl. Conneaut Lake, only a few miles away, is good, but its small size and because it has been developed more or less as a summer resort makes it incomparable with the Pymatuning. Wild waterfowl take advantage of certain portions of the Susquehanna River, but the development of a food supply there is out of the question because of floods and ice scouring.

(Continued on page 18)





# Your Dog and Mine

By RANDOLPH THOMPSON

Since that eventful day in the dim and misty past, when the first whelp of wolf or jackal was carried to some cave or other primitive habitation of stone-age ancestors, the dog has been man's most faithful ally and constant companion.

While the epochal happening which resulted in the taming of the first animal to be adjusted to human needs probably occurred in Asia, we find the remains of dogs beside those of earliest men in the prehistoric caverns of Europe. Ancient Egyptian tombs likewise attest the fact that diverse types of canines were known and of general distribution and use in earliest times of historic knowledge.

It is quite natural that, while wild dogs or wolves were probably one of ancient man's most feared and deadly enemies, young puppies should be found occasionally in their hidden dens. It is also reasonable to believe that some such pups should be carried to places of abode and be raised as pets and playfellows of children of earliest mankind.

Even before the domesticating of the first dog-ancestor, it is more than likely that mutual benefits were enjoyed by both man and wild dog. Their one occupation and one held in common, was that of procuring food. Of necessity, hunting in "hordes" was probably the rule with early men. Clubs, stone hammers, and other primitive weapons were not adequate in single combat with fearsome beast and prehistoric monster. Only by weight of might through numbers could humankind prevail over brute strength with tooth and fang and claw. A gradual development of superior intelligence assisted in turning the balance in man's favor.

Without doubt, swift animals brought to bay by swifter wolves or wild dogs would at times be killed by early men, thus making easier the procuring of food. The unused portions and cast-away remnants after the ensuing feast would also likely be de-

voured by the roving packs of canines. What would be more natural than that the partly domesticated dogs should be eventually trained to assist in the hunting? After some generations, and after a crude selection of swifter and stronger individuals to meet the hunting needs of that early time, some type of hunting breed would assuredly result and be of inestimable value in the early scheme of life.

The newly acquired lord and master also provided comforts to early dogdom which recompensed for loss of the wild freedom of hill and plain. A greater protection from more powerful and pitiless enemies, and after the discovery of fire, a much appreciated and constantly used place in front of campfire and open hearth resulted. Even now the most pampered and carefree types of dogdom betray their early wild ancestry by turning round and round on rug or hearth-stone, as though preparing a bed, as did their earliest progenitors in leaf strewn Asiatic forests.

Down through the centuries, from these early prototypes descended varied and diverse breeds of dogs. Moulded and trained to fill spheres of usefulness in widely differing activities, the dog still occupies a place in human affections not encroached upon by any other animal creation.

Hunting has always loomed large among those fields of service in which dogs have contributed to man's welfare. As character of sports changed with changes in civilization and attendant changes in fauna, so were new breeds of dogs developed to meet the new conditions. Many once useful and popular types disappeared entirely, or are now known only as specimens.

The hunting dog of today, whether it be the highly specialized, highly trained, and intelligent bird dog—pointer, setter, retriever or spaniel—or one of the many, oft-times considered lowly, breeds of hound, holds its steadfast and elevated place in

sports afield. Of great assistance in the finding or locating of game birds and mammals, the actual comradeship between master and devoted assistant is very real. Many, many hunters get more real satisfaction, thrills, and enjoyment out of watching their surprisingly well trained dogs work out a trail, and stand a covey or lone bird, than they ever experience from the actual kill. The long-drawn-out baying of the rabbit hound in full cry, or the "barking up" of a coon dog at the chase's end, is real music to the proud hunter-owner.

Not all of the joys and thrills of the hunt are reserved to master and fellow hunters. Such is far from being the case. Who has not wondered at the straining on leash, the jumping at kennel fence, the staccato yelps of joy, so universal among hunting dogs at the first indication of intention to go afield? What care they if the weather be foul or chill, or scorching? With a "god" in khaki to worship, and fur and feathers to seek, to retrieve, to mouth, what more could dog-life hold—or dog heaven, for that matter? Existence only, is the hunting dog's lot during closed season on game, but in season—ah! 'Tis then that real life obtains for him. Even long after the woodland is deserted and the trophies hang above the fireplace mantel, he oftentimes lives again the scenes of yesterday. Curled on the hearth rug he dreams of marsh, and hill, and woodland glen. In sleep he barks, he snarls, he smiles. Yes, there are compensations even in having to live a dog's life.

While it is true beyond argument that a small game hunter will get more game when assisted by a well trained dog, and get it more quickly and easily than will the brother sportsman who travels alone, it does not follow that the former kills more game. Often with a wonderful protective coloration, with the instinct to fly

(Continued on page 20)





# HINTS FOR SPORTSMEN



## Medicine in the Camp

By Dr. CHAS. S. APGAR

Every fall throughout the State of Pennsylvania there are gathered together in the name of hunting, groups of men more or less isolated from medical care and who are open to the inroads of a number of common ailments. The average ailments which present themselves in most hunting camps are: Constipation, burns, frostbite, cuts and bruises, indigestion, colds, and muscular aches.

It is quite possible for the camp Secretary to combine within a small case the necessary ingredients to combat many of the more common ailments listed above and to get these materials at any drug store.

In preparing a group of medicines to be used in the woods, the primary requisites are that they be non-poisonous, that they will be unaffected by temperature or moisture and that they be on the average effective. This reduces the choice of materials down to a few simple remedies of known value.

With this in view we would naturally not resort to what are known as "patent medicines" inasmuch as it is very unwise to take any remedy that doesn't definitely state on its container the ingredients in it and their amount.

Constipation usually is the result of change of diet and life habits and can be effectively combated by the use of Epsom Salts, Seidlitz powders or C. C. pills. Likewise diarrhea is usually the result of the same cause and by aiding the elimination with the use of the above cathartics a remedy should result. However, this is sometimes caused by the water source and if doubtful as to the cause, the water should be thoroughly boiled before drinking. If the whole camp is affected by diarrhea for several days and a single source of diet is not found to be the cause the water is more than likely the cause.

Burns from cinders or contacts with hot stoves or cooking food are best treated with a salve containing picric acid. If the burn is severe then by all means get the injured person to the nearest medical aid.

Frostbite can be a very serious and painful affliction and no one should allow portions of his body to become noticeably cold for any length of time as frostbite results first in the feeling of coldness and then as the nerves become paralyzed a total absence of feeling whatever results. However, on entering warmer atmosphere the return of circulation and attending feelings are any-

thing but pleasant. In treating frostbite the old and tried method of the application of cold water is perhaps the best. In applying the water it should not be warmer than what is called luke warm, but should be appreciably cold and kept cold.

Minor cuts should be given attention at once as the effectiveness of offsetting infection is in direct proportion to the quickness in which antiseptics are applied to the wound. Small scratches and shallow cuts are best treated with an application of 15% alcoholic solution of iodine. Deep cuts are best treated by washing with a concentrated warm water solution of Dacin's solution in tablet form. These tablets are very effective in bathing large open wounds. The wound when treated can be packed with sterile gauze soaked in a warm Dacin's solution. Naturally, a severe wound should always be given medical attention as soon as possible.

Bruises, if severe can be helped somewhat by applying certain salves which are quite common. A hot application of Epsom Salts (4 tablespoonsful to the glass of water) kept on the bruise or sprain is very beneficial. Cover the pack with wax paper or oilcloth to retain the moisture and heat.

Stomach trouble usually results from an acid stomach, and of the many preparations on the market there are several good antacid powders and tablets. For gas on the stomach (heartburn) a good charcoal and soda tablet is advisable.

Intestinal colic: In case of pains related to the lower abdominal region the cause is usually more deep seated than is capable of being handled in camp and due to the liability of its being appendicitis the patient should be taken to a physician at once.

Colds: For the average nasal cold there are several good antiseptic and astringent oils on the market, also rhinitis tablets are very effective with some people. Smith's formula, without morphine, can be recommended. The druggist will know what you want when you ask for these.

For throat colds many antiseptic gargles, the formula for which is given on the bottle, are recommended. Those that do not contain such information have no guarantee of efficiency. Some people are helped very much by lozenges.

Poison Ivy: Although the chances of Ivy Poison are not as great in the fall and

winter as in the early fall and summer, it is quite possible in gathering firewood to become afflicted with this skin disorder. The standard remedy is washing the afflicted area with a 5% water solution of potassium permanganate.

Muscular aches can be more or less alleviated by rubbing with any of the compounds known as liniments. However, the solution should be kept from getting into the eyes and other tender parts of the body.

Blisters should be kept from breaking as long as possible. If broken and sore they should be bandaged with a good antiseptic salve.

Last but not least we must not forget the wide use of aspirin. It is not only beneficial in relieving mild headache but when powdered and blown into the back of the throat it relieves the pain of a severe sore throat. Some toothaches can be lessened appreciably by placing a tablet at the base of the tooth giving the trouble.

Gunshot wounds are not to be treated in camp except to stop bleeding and apply a disinfectant and sterile bandages. Get the patient to a doctor at once.

The matter of bandage material: Gauze can be obtained in pre-sterilized packets. Cotton may also be obtained this way and adhesive tape should be of the water-proof variety.

Other complaints such as heart trouble, toothache, etc., should dictate to the hunter his procedure for the season. Anyone suffering from heart trouble should be warned against physical activity during the hunting season, especially at high altitudes. Likewise if your teeth are bad, go to a dentist before the season and get in shape. It is essential that you be in as good health as possible for your trip as it is to be sure that you have the proper clothing and that your rifle is sighted in.

The above list of materials is on the average unaffected by temperature changes and the weather conditions as long as they are adequately protected. Iodine solutions in alcohol should be tightly sealed with a rubber stopper. Salts should be in waxed paper bags in sealed metal containers. All the ingredients for the medicine chest should be enclosed in one metal box. A lard or pretzel can will do very well for this purpose. Each fall preceeding the hunting season the supply should be replenished in those items which have been depleted.





The dog is carefully working thru a stand of small saplings. He hesitates. A few steps forward and he freezes—a perfect point. Stealthily you approach. Your gun is

up. Your eyes are straining to decipher from among the myriad mass of fallen leaves at which the faithful setter stares, the shapely form of your hard-sought quarry—the lordly grouse. Suddenly there is directly behind you the thrilling whirr of fast beating wings. You turn. The bird ducks sharply around a small hemlock. You fire. As the echoing shot rolls across the surrounding hills, your eager eye catches from its corner a fleeting glimpse of a fast flying, brown bird disappearing in an evergreen clump across the draw. Missed!

You place another shell in your gun and head on up the valley. A few hundred yards and the dog points once more. Again you carefully approach. When a few yards from the dog a grouse bursts from a small clump of brush. Fast it rises swinging to the left. Just as it reaches the tops of the saplings and levels off, you shoot. A small puff of feathers is followed by a dull thud on the dry leaves. The world's gamest bird is yours!

Shortly the dog brings the limp, brown form to you and drops it at your feet. It is a beautiful bird, weighing from one and one-quarter to one and three-quarter pounds. The iridescent greenish black feathers on the neck ruffs shine in the late autumn sun. It may be that you have killed a "silver-tip," that is, a bird with grey tips on the tail feathers. As you spread the broad wings and continue to admire your prize, you are struck by the question, "Is this a cock or hen?"

# Your Grouse—Cock or Hen?

By RICHARD GERSTELL

With the ruffed grouse sex determination by any means other than anatomical dissection is a problem even for the expert. Certain of the persons who constantly handle live grouse in captivity can determine the sex of the birds at certain periods of the year with particular accuracy, but it is very doubtful whether or not any person can with any appreciable degree of accuracy sex without dissection ruffed grouse taken in the field during the gunning season.

It appears that in grouse of the same age, raised under similar conditions, the female will tend to be somewhat smaller, slightly duller in color and with shorter ruffs and tail than the male. The fact that negligibly few grouse killed in the field are of the same age or raised under similar conditions, however, renders the factors just mentioned almost useless. To make a positive determination of sex, dissection must be resorted to.

Having once learned for what features to look, sex determination in birds is not so complicated a procedure as is commonly supposed. Accordingly, there will be found in the following paragraphs directions for making the anatomical dissection necessary for proper sex determination of grouse and other species.

Place the bird on its back and remove the feathers from the belly below the breast region. Next, carefully tear or cut the skin as shown in Figure 1. After the skin has been opened, lift out with care the mass of coiled intestines and the large, solid gizzard which have been exposed. With the gizzard and intestines removed, the kidneys at once become visible. These are dark red, three lobed bodies approximately one and

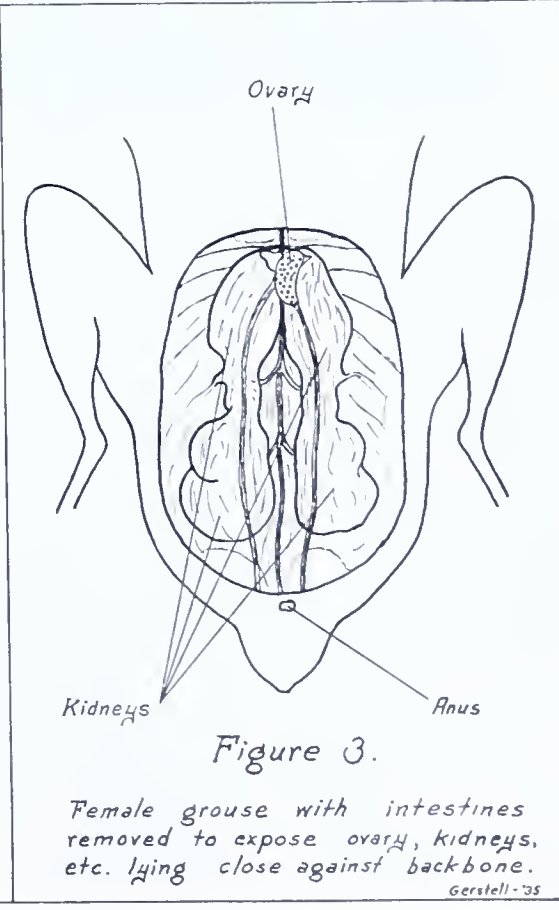
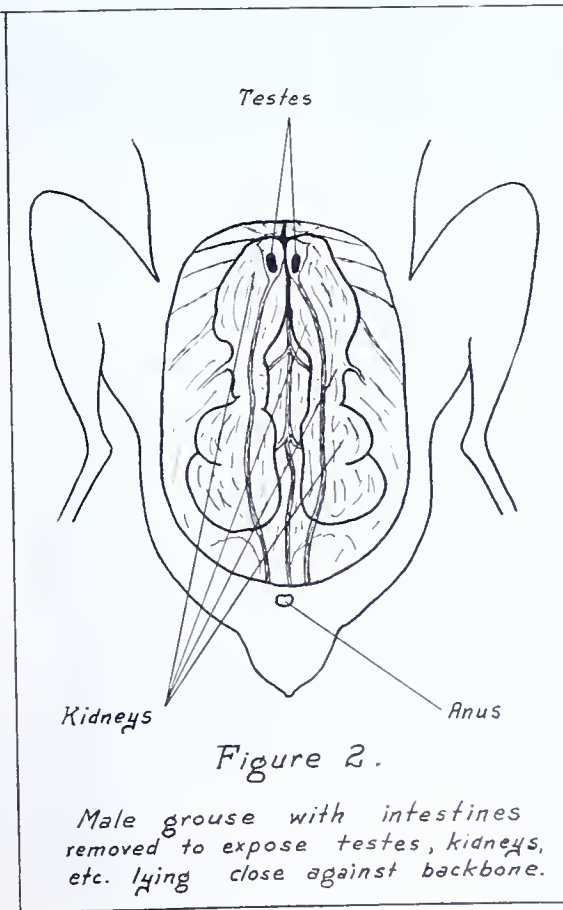
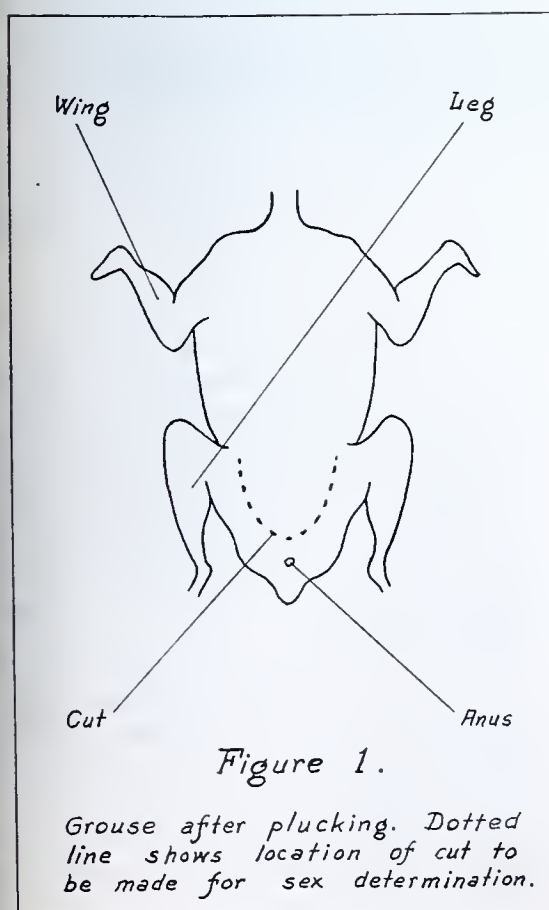
one-half inches in length and lying close against the backbone, one on each side of the midline. They are present and similar in both male and female, as shown in Figures 2 and 3.

The testes of the male and the ovaries of the female are the organs by which the sex of the grouse may be established. If, as you look at the bird lying on its back, there are lying one on the anterior end of each kidney, two small oval bodies, usually dark in color and approximately one-quarter of an inch in length, the bird is a male (Figure 2). The organs just noted are the testes. Close examination will reveal that from each testes there runs posteriorly a small duct which connects the testes with the cloaca, or lower intestine.

On the other hand, if you note lying chiefly on the anterior end of the left kidney (on your right as the bird lies) an elongate body of globular construction about one-half inch in length and light in color, the bird is a female. The organ noted in this case is the ovary. Leading posteriorly from it and entering the cloaca will be found a small tube known as the oviduct.

The fact that birds possess but one ovary, while other of the higher vertebrates have two is a point of interest as it is an excellent example of the extreme specialization found in bird family as a whole. In the embryo, birds possess two ovaries, but as development proceeds the right ovary degenerates and about the time the egg hatches, completely disappears. This phenomenon represents an extreme flight adaptation. If the adult bird possessed two ova-

(Continued on page 19)





# "Scatter Guns"

By Lewis M. Whitecotton

THE average shotgun barrel of standard manufacture is a far better tube than it is thought to be and will make patterns that compare favorably with expensive barrels. Shotguns faults are rarely found to be in the barrels, but in the stock and ammunition.

Let us see just what makes a "scattergun" scatter. The open or cylinder bored barrel has so little control over a load fired from it, that it is really the simplest and yet the hardest to make. The shot is forced out of the barrel by the wad behind it and as the shot cluster emerges from the barrel, the wad flies into the rear end or base of the shot cluster and disturbs it, causing it to spread immediately. The choke in a shotgun barrel retards the wad, permitting the shot cluster to emerge from the barrel first and it gets further away from the muzzle before the wad emerges to disturb it. Thus in a choked barrel the dispersion of the shot is delayed, depending on the amount of the choke. Improved cylinder tubes are choked about four and one-half per cent; modified about nine per cent; improved modified about fourteen per cent and full, about seventeen and one-half to eighteen per cent. You can see the stages by which choke in a shotgun barrel delays the dispersion of the shot by the degree of choke and realize just how important the wad becomes.

If the wad is cheap in quality or has been deformed in loading it will not hit the base of the shot cluster squarely and a ragged pattern will result. And a ragged pattern can account for a large flock of misses in the field regardless of the price paid for the shotgun. Buy the best ammunition you can buy and reduce the possibility to a minimum.

In the last few years shotgun shells were made longer. They formerly were two and one-half and two and five-eighth inches in length, but are now two and three-quarters inches in length and up to three inches in the magnum shotguns. However there are a lot of perfectly good old shotguns in use that use the short shell. These guns will handle the two and three-quarter inch shell, but deformed wads will frequently occur. Likewise a two and one-half inch shell in a chamber two and three-quarters inches in length will deform its wad and produce ragged patterns. Lots of men have been mixing these two shell lengths for years without realizing the answer to inconsistent shooting. Find out what length chamber your "scattergun" has and buy your shells accordingly.

High velocity loads will make any shotgun shoot closer patterns. The answer is obvious. The faster the load the farther away from the muzzle the shot cluster before it is smacked by the wad and dispersed.

His Majesty  
The Ruffed Grouse



Now assuming that your tubes are O. K., and your ammunition good, what else may be wrong? The next thing in sequence is the fit of the stock. Some years ago a well known ballistics expert was invited by a friend to go quail hunting. He was given a cheap mail order gun of twenty gauge, minus a front sight for the hunt. After looking this gun over he decided about all he was going to kill was time, but having nothing else to do he decided to assassinate that. Much to his surprise he bagged his limit in straight kills. Upon returning home he had his own expensive twenty gauge restocked to the same dimensions as the gun he had hunted with and found that he could kill with it in the same manner as the cheap gun. So, fit in a stock is highly important.

The man who likes to cuddle his cheek on the stock of a "scattergun" will have to have a straighter stock than the man who holds his head up. The first will under shoot with a stock having too much drop and the latter will over shoot. There is an old axiom among shotgun shooters as follows, "The longer a shotgun is used, the more open becomes the bore and the straighter the stock." He shoots faster and the stock needs to be straighter and the bore more open to keep from blowing apart his game.

Some "scatterguns" have tubes that perform better with shells of one particular manufacture. The only way to find this out is to fire test shots into a thirty inch circle from twenty to forty yards, depending upon the choke. However, this is worth knowing if you have a shotgun that happens to have this characteristic.

Now, assuming that your "scattergun" has good tubes and fits, and the ammunition is good, why not learn to use it? Many men never keep one gun long enough to do just that. Take a lesson from hundreds of farmer lads throughout the country. One of them was out grouse hunting with a "city slicker" who had an expensive gun. The farmer lad bagged his limit with an old cheap "scattergun" equipped with a poor fitting stock. The "city slicker" looked it over and remarked, "I don't see how in h - - l anyone can hit anything with such an old 'blunderbuss' as that." The lad smiled and curtly replied, "Mister, it's the only one I've got." When you have only one gun and any kind of ammunition is expensive, you will learn to use it or else, if you like to hunt at all.

Why go into the woods each year with your "scattergun" feeling like a strange ball bat when a little handling and practice will make it feel as comfortable in your hands as an old glove. Fortunately for our wild life, the first week's misses almost compensates for the balance of the season's kills. Many men do not start killing for from three days to a week, because their guns do not have "that feel" and neither do they have "that confidence" that comes with familiarity.

Any kind of practice is better than none at all. A few shots at clay birds from a hand trap will do wonders in making the old "scattergun" feel like a gun instead of a stick. A few small chunks of soft coal make good practice shots when tossed by a friend from behind you, at unknown angles. Hits are easily seen by a cloud of black dust emanating from a chunk of well plastered soft coal. The more practice the more confidence and the greater your success in the field.

While pumpkin balls have been discussed in this organ before, I am of the opinion that no shotgun under twenty gauge should be used in hunting deer. The twenty-eight and four ten gauges, while having sufficient velocity, are loaded with balls too small in diameter and too light in weight to slay a deer with any degree of consistency. Examine some of them and I believe you will agree with me.

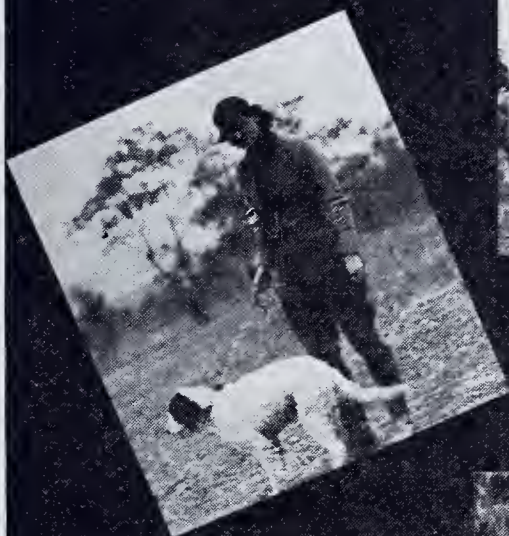
The better you are equipped to enter the woods, the more clean your kills and the less wounded game will escape to die unretrieved.

## PROTECT YOUR DOGS

With the training season in full sway and the small game season about to begin it behooves all hunters to keep a watchful eye on their dogs. Why? Because they may be stolen. We hate to think of any man stooping so low as to steal another man's dog but some of them will do it just the same and the sooner these miscreants are caught the safer it will be for a lot of valuable canines.

Dog stealing takes place in several different ways. Unscrupulous dealers sometimes come into unlawful possession of other people's dogs and sell them to hunters in other states. The most common instances, however, concern local individuals who deliberately steal dogs just to hunt with during the season. Afterwards they either let them go or try to sell them.





**CAPITAL CITY FIELD TRIAL WINNERS:** Top, Winners in derby and puppy stakes; left to right: Mrs. G. D. Richardson, Dahlgren, Va., with "Ginger Girlie" first prize; Miss Viola E. Rice, of Frederick, Md., with "Ginger Hawk," second prize, and Mrs. E. K. Tingley, of Marietta, with "Far Away Jake," third prize. Center, left to right: Miss Betty Brown of Palmyra, with "Ben Florendale" belonging to Mr. Ackermann of Altoona; the start of one of the braces; Dr. C. F. Wagg, nationally known field judge. Bottom: "Eagle Wing" owned by Robert F. Bell, Gettysburg, winner of the amateur all age and shooting dog stakes.

Ginger Girlie, black and white English Setter, won the second leg on the Tingley Trophy for her owner, G. D. Richardson, of Dahlgreen, Va., recently by besting a classy field in the Derby Stake, first event of the fall meeting of the Capital City Field Trial Association at Indiantown Gap, Pa.

Eagle Wing, liver and white pointer owned by Robert F. Bell of Gettysburg, won the Amateur All Age Stake.

Groton Frank, owned by L. E. Tucker, of Reading, was second, while Lake View Farm Investigator, owned by J. H. Miller, of Redfield, N. J., was third. Investigator, who was handled by E. G. Minster, of Bristol, Pa., held a perfect point for ten minutes and ten seconds before the judges were able to arrive at the scene. Both second and

third place winners in the All Age Stake were liver and white Pointers.

Ginger Hawk, owned by Dr. R. W. Baer, of Frederick, Md., an English Setter, was second in the Derby stake, while Dr. E. K. Tingley, of Marietta placed third with Far-away Jake.

Eagle Wing, liver and white pointer owned by Robert F. Bell, Gettysburg, also won the Shooting Dog Stake.

Eagle Wing found six birds to best Betty, a pointer owned by Clarence Rose, of Binghamton, N. Y., who placed second, and Tips Comanche Proctor, owned by Monroe Reber, of Reading, third place winner. Proctor's bird work was commendable as he made four finds.

Long Island Boy, who was handled by E. G. Minster, of Bristol took first place in

the Novice All-Age stake, while John Parks', Ginger Blimpey took second place. Rodney Frank's Mike, owned by Paul Howry of Shiremanstown, was third in the Novice event.

The work of the judges was responsible for a large portion of the meet's success. Dr. C. F. Wagg, of Lambertville, N. Y., Thomas Baldwin, of Washington, D. C., George James, of Carlisle, and C. V. Quigley, of Harrisburg, judged the various events.

The course at Indiantown was in fine condition for the trials. It has been called by many the best in the country. Dr. Wagg, president of the English Setter Club of America, lauded the course and stated that he would mention it as a possible place to hold national trials in the future.





Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Smith and Joseph A. Bechtel, Schwenksville with crows killed in contest of Perkiomen Valley Sportsmen's Association.

## THOUSANDS ATTEND VENANGO ROD AND GUN CLUB ANNUAL FIELD DAY

Board Members Meet Many Hunters—Dog Trials, Bench Show, and "Rodeo" by State Police Witnessed by Big Throngs

Thousands of hunters and fishermen and their families assembled on the Bullion Harvest Home Grounds, Venango County recently, the occasion being the fourth annual field day celebration of the Venango County Rod and Gun Club.

Among the features was a "rodeo" by a group of Pennsylvania State Police, sponsored by the Venango Sportsmen.

The trap, rifle and revolver matches were well contested and over 3500 rounds of ammunition were fired over the traps. The running "deer" contrivance evoked considerable interest and many participated.

Scores of piscatorial devotees participated in the fly, bait and plug casting. Mark Huston, Franklin, carried off the honors in the casting for the championship of Venango County in the junior section.

The hunting dog and 'coon hound trials attracted many sportsmen during the day. Charles Boswell was in charge of the trials and he did an excellent job. "Pay Day," owned by C. G. Kilgore, New Castle, was given first place in the all age stake for bird dogs; "Skinner's Spot," owned by Dale Skinner, Evans City, second and "Chief's Joe," owned by Ralph Costa, Boyers, third. For the spaniels, all ages, A. C. Croser, Polk, was first; E. J. Blaine, New Castle, second; M. A. Foeluser, Butler, R. D., third. In the Springer Spaniel derby, the winners were Edward Borger, Utica; L. T. McCracken and H. H. Blaine, New Castle.

The committee in charge of parking handled the thousands of cars splendidly. Few accidents occurred and although a half dozen or more were given first aid at the headquarters where Dr. J. I. Zerby and Myron A. Jones were in charge. Mingling among the men were Hons. Samuel Castner, Robert Lamberton and Ross L. Leffler, Board members; Sheriff Herbert L. Beatty,

former game official and John Mock, Pittsburgh sports writer. The weather was ideal and the officers of the club commended the members of the various committees for the manner in which they took their parts.

## CLUBS MUST REAR OWN BIRDS FOR FIELD TRIALS

Next year Field Trial Organizations will be given the opportunity of securing either pheasant eggs or day old chicks from the Game Commission for the purpose of producing their own birds for field trials. This policy was recently adopted at the meeting of the Board of Game Commissioners to offset a previous practice of furnishing mature birds for field trial purposes the demand for which increased to such an extent that the Commission can no longer meet the requests.

To insure good stock the Game Commission is insisting that all organizations who do apply for eggs or young chicks next spring must have the proper facilities and equipment for taking care of them.

More than two hundred members and guests attended the monthly stag picnic of the Fayette Gun Club, Uniontown. Harry Leonard and J. D. Coldren were the winners in the skeet shoot. A. E. Newman turned in the high over all.



LOST DOG: Black, white and tan beagle belonging to J. Weitzel, 2212 Michigan Ave., Swissvale, Pa. Age 5 years. If found notify owner or the Editor.

# Here and

## "TENSCHUN"—"SPORTSMEN"

Will some organized club of sportsmen in every ONE of the following counties—Lackawanna, Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming, take it upon themselves to call a meeting of all the organized sportsmen's clubs in EVERYONE of these counties and make every effort to organize a COUNTY UNIT. This should be done within the very immediate future, and certainly every county should be actively organized before the next annual State Federation which will be held Feb. 12, 1936, in Harrisburg, Pa.

These counties are all in the North Eastern Division, which has been recently organized, and every effort is being made to have an aggressive, constructive, enthusiastic division. WILL YOU HELP?

For further information will you please communicate with the Division Secretary, W. H. Barto, Weatherly, Pa.

SLOGAN: "United we stock—divided—we are stuck."

The North Eastern Division was organized September 22 at which time the following officers were elected: Pres., H. S. Smith, Wilkes-Barre; Vice-Pres., Dr. I. W. Edinger, Stroudsburg; Treasurer, Fred E. Heagle, Hazleton; Secretary, W. H. Barto, Weatherly.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY SPORTSMAN OUTING

The Montgomery County Fish, Game and Forestry Association observed its annual outing on the Benjamin Cassel Farm at Penn Square recently and despite the inclement weather the various games were interestingly contested. Judge Harold G. Knight, who offered a prize for quoit pitching, participated in the event and won his own prize. Thirty-six were in the tournament.

The trap shooting attracted much attention and again Judge Knight demonstrated his ability as a marksman, breaking 23-25, while Judge Holland had 21-25. Ambrose Gearhart was high with 24-25. Senator Bean, whose wife is a clever shot before the traps, did some shooting.

The dog show evoked much interest, and in the beagle class J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, won all three prizes. Adolph Muller, former President of the Commission, was the winner in the Spaniel class. T. J. Carroll, Conshohocken, had the prize winners in the English Setter class and L. Remington, Limerick, walked off with the Irish Setter class. The champion pointer was owned by T. J. Brindle, Norristown, and E. F. Brouse, district forester, carried off the bowser entrant.

Following a supper served at the grove the afternoon's outing came to a close.

**WEAR RED**



# here with the Sportsmen

## Notice

When submitting subscriptions to the **GAME NEWS**, especially when in large numbers, please designate whether they are renewals or new subscriptions. Also see that subscribers print their names on the application blanks. Such cooperation will greatly facilitate the handling of the magazine.

## WITH THE CLUBS



The Unami Fish and Game Association held its annual picnic along the Little Lehigh recently.

The Bucktails, Oil City, staged a field trial Saturday, September 21 at Rockland. This is a branch of the Venango County Sportsmen's Association. One of the features was a troop of Indians from a nearby reservation attired in characteristic paraphernalia.

The Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburgh, one of the oldest in the State recently held two small bore matches for the Davis trophy.

The Carrick Sportmen's Association, Pittsburgh, held its initial outing last month.

The Annual outing of the Westmoreland County Sportsmen's Association attracted upwards of 5,000 persons.

The annual trials of the Chester County 'Coon Club were held recently despite very inclement weather. There were 32 entries and the dogs, their owners, and spectators were well soaked at the close of the events.

Inclement weather dampened the enthusiasm at the annual two days' sportsmen's rally, auspices of the Carbon County Sportsmen's Association, Harrison's Park, Luzerne County recently. Almost the entire first day and until noon the second, fog and rain kept many hunters and fishermen away. Trap, rifle, and revolver shooting were enthusiastically contested as were fly and bait casting.

A hawk and crow hunt in the Pocono Mountains by members of the Taylor Rod and Gun Club resulted in the kill of 11 hawks and 37 crows.

The Gordon Game and Fish Association, Schuylkill County, held its annual outing recently and everyone had a good time. The association has a membership of over 300.

During the vermin control campaign the Apollo Community Sportsmen's Association killed 89 species of vermin, including crows, pine squirrels, foxes, weasels, chipmunks and water snakes. 227 water snakes were

taken. This up and going group now has a paid up membership of 138 and an honorary membership among farmer friends of 239.

The Bucks County Game, Fish and Protective Association, had a very attractive exhibit at their recent fair. During the evenings motion pictures were shown of wild life.

Mapleton and vicinity, Game, Fish and Forestry Association, is the name of a new conservation club recently organized at Mapleton Depot, Huntingdon County. Earl Wagner has been chosen President and C. H. Harpster, Secretary. The new association is already planning a feeding program for this winter.

The Coatesville Anglers Association held a very interesting meeting Tuesday night, Oct. 2, in the Y. M. C. A. of that city which over a hundred sportsmen attended. Among the speakers were representatives from the Game and Fish Departments.

The Crafton-Ingram Sportmen's Association of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League, very active in game conservation recently elected new officers. President, N. S. Bone; Secretary, A. M. Leaf.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY FEDERATION

Representing more than 1000 members affiliated with the various conservation movements in Montgomery County, Howard C. Shallcross, Graterford, President of the Perkiomen Fish and Game Association, was chosen as chairman of the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs recently organized at Schwenkville, J. Warren Ziegler, for many years secretary of the Montgomery County, Game, Fish and Forestry Association was elected to the same post in the new organization and C. S. Gerhart, Red Hill, was made treasurer.



In a recent issue of the **GAME NEWS** we carried a number of photos showing the sportsmen of Lancaster County planting food for



game in cleared areas. These two pictures show how successful their program was as the mixed seeds grew profusely and the various foods are attracting much game. Photos by David G. Mohler.





## PYMATUNING REFUGE

(Continued from page 10)

Nor does the Wallenpaupack Dam in Pike and Wayne Counties show indications of being a suitable place for waterfowl.

It should be kept in mind that the primary purpose of the proposed Pymatuning Reservoir, as clearly defined by law, was to regulate the flow of water in the Shenango River. The originators of that plan had no thought of conserving wild waterfowl; water conservation was their intent. The dam would fill with water during wet months and gradually discharge during dry periods, materially lowering the water level during the summer and fall months. About the time the proposed dam approached reality somewhere in the neighborhood of 1928, those who had been picturing a paradise for wild waterfowl began to realize more fully the disastrous effects to swamp and aquatic plants as a result of the changing water level. Few if any of such plants could be expected to live under such circumstances. Their very existence is dependent on maintaining a reasonably stationary water level at all times. The proposed large body of water would furnish the desired resting place for waterfowl during migration but what would there be for the birds to feed on? Also, how could any wild waterfowl be expected to remain there, as hoped, to nest and breed unless suitable plant life was available for the essential food and cover?

The writer then again contacted Mr. Ryder, under whom the Pymatuning project was being developed, and discussed the dilemma with him. After giving the matter some thought Mr. Ryder said he believed the problem could be solved at comparatively little extra expense. The general plan of the reservoir project provided for the raising of 8,000 feet of Pennsylvania Railroad embankment crossing the northern end of the Pymatuning Swamp in a north and south direction below Linesville. This embankment, with that for the paralleling State Highway, Mr. Ryder said, could be so constructed as to constitute a secondary dam in which water could be maintained at a constant elevation of 1010 feet above sea level, two feet higher than the main dam. This auxiliary plan of his, first suggested about 1928 or 1929, was finally put into effect and the resultant upper reservoir east of the embankment is now the refuge. A considerable proportion of the 2500 acres of water in the upper reservoir is shallow providing ideal conditions for maximum production of aquatic and swamp vegetation. Its maximum depth is 14 feet with an average of 5 feet. Sportsmen have Mr. Ryder to thank for making this marvelous refuge and food area possible.

The General Assembly, in 1931, in accordance with prearranged suggestions of the Board of Game Commissioners and the Water and Power Resources Board, passed an amendment to the 1929 Pymatuning Gen-

eral Act to permit the creation of the game refuge of a portion of the reservoir and to develop recreational features. The amendment, as follows, became law:

"The reservoir and land surrounding it, acquired by the Commonwealth in connection with the project, or portions of such reservoir and land, may be developed and used for fishing, hunting, game refuges, recreation, park or other purposes: provided, such use or uses will not, in the opinion of the Water and Power Resources Board, materially interfere with the primary purpose of the reservoir for conserving the water entering Pymatuning Swamp and regulating the flow in the Shenango and Beaver Rivers. The Water and Power Resources Board is vested with complete and final authority concerning the use and development of the land and water comprised within the Pymatuning Reservoir Project and the maintenance and operation of said project."

This Act further provided that the Department of Forests and Waters, with the approval of the Water and Power Resources Board, "may enter into agreements with other Departments, Boards or Commissions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of Ohio, relative to the use of the reservoir and surrounding lands acquired in connection therewith, or portions thereof, for fishing, hunting, game refuges or other purposes."

The General Assembly, in 1931, also amended Section 815 of the Game Code so there would be no question of doubt but that the Game Commission would have ample authority to create a refuge on the Pymatuning.

The General Assembly in 1931 made an appropriation for the construction of the main dam near Jamestown and to clear the area to be submerged. Work on the main dam was started October 6, 1931 and was completed about July 1933. Clearing the area was started January 11, 1932. Approximately 600 men were employed in clearing about 8,000 acres of timber and brush. Trees were cut, trimmed out and the merchantable logs disposed of to the best advantage. Brush, branches, fallen trees and other debris was burned. Clearing was completed in 1933.

While this operation was in progress, the Game Commission trapped from the area being cleared and removed them to safe territory the following:

- 850 rabbits
- 150 squirrels, mostly fox
- 12 raccoon
- 30 quail (3 coveys)
- 10 ringnecked pheasants

Gates of the lower dam were closed January 23, 1934 and for the upper dam on December 5, 1933. The latter filled with water to an elevation of 1010 feet above sea level that winter where it will be maintained except under exceptional needs. The lower dam has not yet filled to capacity since many millions of gallons of water were let out during the summer of 1934 and 1935. By September 14, 1935, the lower dam was filled to within 4½ feet of its maximum depth. The lower dam will hold 64,275,000,000 gallons of water.

Another development in 1931 was the

creation of a joint Pennsylvania-Ohio Pymatuning Commission to consider matters relating to fishing, hunting, sanitation, law enforcement, use of motor boats, and restrictions concerning the use of the publicly owned lands bordering the dam. This commission, with ever changing personnel functioned during the construction period but has been more active since the two dams have been completed. At a recent meeting of the commission it was definitely decided, in effect, that:

1. Motor boats and hydroplanes would be barred from the entire reservoir except for official use.
2. The reservoir would be protected against pollution.
3. Policing powers of game protectors and wardens would be cooperative between the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania.
4. Each State would permit limited reciprocal fishing and hunting rights.
5. No fishing would be permitted in the main reservoir prior to 1937 and not at all in the upper dam.
6. Erection of cottages would be restricted to specified zones.

The game refuge agreement between the Water and Power Resources Board of the Department of Forests and Waters and the Board of Game Commissioners was signed and effective May 31, 1935, and the establishment of the refuge was completed in September. The boundary line of the refuge is posted with the conspicuous red and white metal signs, so well known to hunters of the State:

### STATE GAME REFUGE HUNTING IS UNLAWFUL PENNSYLVANIA

#### BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Of course, the well known single strand of wire also surrounds the refuge, but in this instance, a wavy wire was used instead of the customary straight wire. The wavy wire was selected because expansion and contraction from changes in temperature will be readily taken up without danger of pulling out the iron posts to which the wire is strung.

The need of a caretaker for the refuge was apparent to all and Burt L. Oudette, whose especial qualifications for the position were unquestioned, was appointed August 21, 1935. He was intimately acquainted with every detail of the swamp, worked on the reservoir project for a number of years, and although not a biologist he has a splendid knowledge of wild waterfowl and their habits. He is charged with the responsibility of seeing to it that the sanctity of the refuge is not violated; that game, fish and forestry laws are observed on and surrounding the Pymatuning; for improving game food conditions wherever possible, and to put out feed whenever needed; of controlling predatory animals and birds within reasonable limits, as well as muskrats on the refuge area if they become so numerous as to seriously affect plant life needed for waterfowl and to carry on other conservation activities.

Plans have been made to provide the refuge keeper with a suitable place to live. The house selected is on the edge of the





Dear Fellow Sportsmen:

When you receive your hunting, fishing or dog license, you may think of the persons who dispense of the licenses as mere "bureaucrats"—if you think of us at all.

True, our duties are to keep the records straight, account for every dollar, and salute our superiors.

But the spirit of our Department today outshines the routine duties that occupy our waking hours. We share the spirit of "Service to Sportsmen" that permeates the Game and Fish Commission, headed by that superlative sportsman, His Excellency, the Governor, George H. Earle.

The sportsmen of "Penns Woods" are sure of the finest possible sports program, under the inspired leadership of our Governor, who knows the value of a Commonwealth of well-stocked streams and woods. This assurance, together with the splendid cooperation from officials of the Fish and Game Commission, makes our work pleasant indeed.

It is a real satisfaction to know that every license we issue carries with it the promise of a good season with due and reverent allowances for skill and Lady Luck. Sportsmen in other states envy us our wood and streams.

I have engaged a prominent Harrisburg artist, to prepare a series of attractive signs which will soon greet you at the entrance to the offices of 67 county treasurers. May they succeed in so arousing your desire to pick up the rod or pull down the gun that you will step inside and buy a license.

There are many occasions when the Bureau of Miscellaneous Licenses can serve you. And I urge you to call upon us for any service, however slight or large.

Remember, Sportsmen, that our office at Harrisburg has but one ambition—and I state it as the closing words of my greeting to you:—"To serve you, and to serve you well."

PETER STRATENWERTH,  
Chief, Miscellaneous Licenses,  
Department of Revenue,  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

refuge, three-fourths of a mile south of Linesville, and commands a good view of much of the refuge area.

The most recent development in connection with the Pymatuning is a plan to make a wild waterfowl survey in conjunction with Ohio officials. The plan contemplates taking a census during fall and spring flights, another sometime during the winter and a fourth census next summer.

Pennsylvania and Ohio have every right to be proud of the Pymatuning project as it concerns migratory birds. If the swamp had been drained as originally thought of it would have completely ruined just one more of this country's invaluable waterfowl areas. Submerging the original swamp area under water with an ever changing elevation will have a detrimental effect especially on aquatic plants and to somewhat more limited extent on marsh plants somewhat reducing food and cover, but will provide a larger water area on which waterfowl can light and rest. The upper dam, the refuge with its 2500 acres of water and 1170 acres of brush, timber and tillable land will serve as the "way-side inn" for here, an abundance of food and cover can be made available at all times.

### PHEASANTS SPURN STRAWBERRIES

On the farm of Charles Nelson located two miles northeast of Marshalltown, Iowa, is a good sized strawberry patch. Two hen pheasants have selected the patch as the proper place to place their nests and raise their broods. One nest contains 17 eggs and the other 25. Luscious ripe strawberries hang from the vines down over the nests. Mrs. Nelson has kept a careful watch and not one berry has been taken by the birds.—*Game Breeder and Sportsman.*

Pair of baby gray squirrels adopted by "Tabby", mother cat belonging to Walter Reichelt, Kring's Station. Photo by H. R. Ressler, Johnstown Tribune.

### YOUR GROUSE—COCK OR HEN?

(Continued from page 13)

ries and two oviducts, there would often be times during the breeding season when the two oviducts would contain unequal numbers of eggs. As the eggs of birds are relatively large and heavy, such a condition would produce a state of unbalance which would seriously hamper, or even make impossible, the power of flight. Possessing but one ovary and one centrally located oviduct, however, the presence of eggs in the duct does not appreciably hinder the bird in flying.

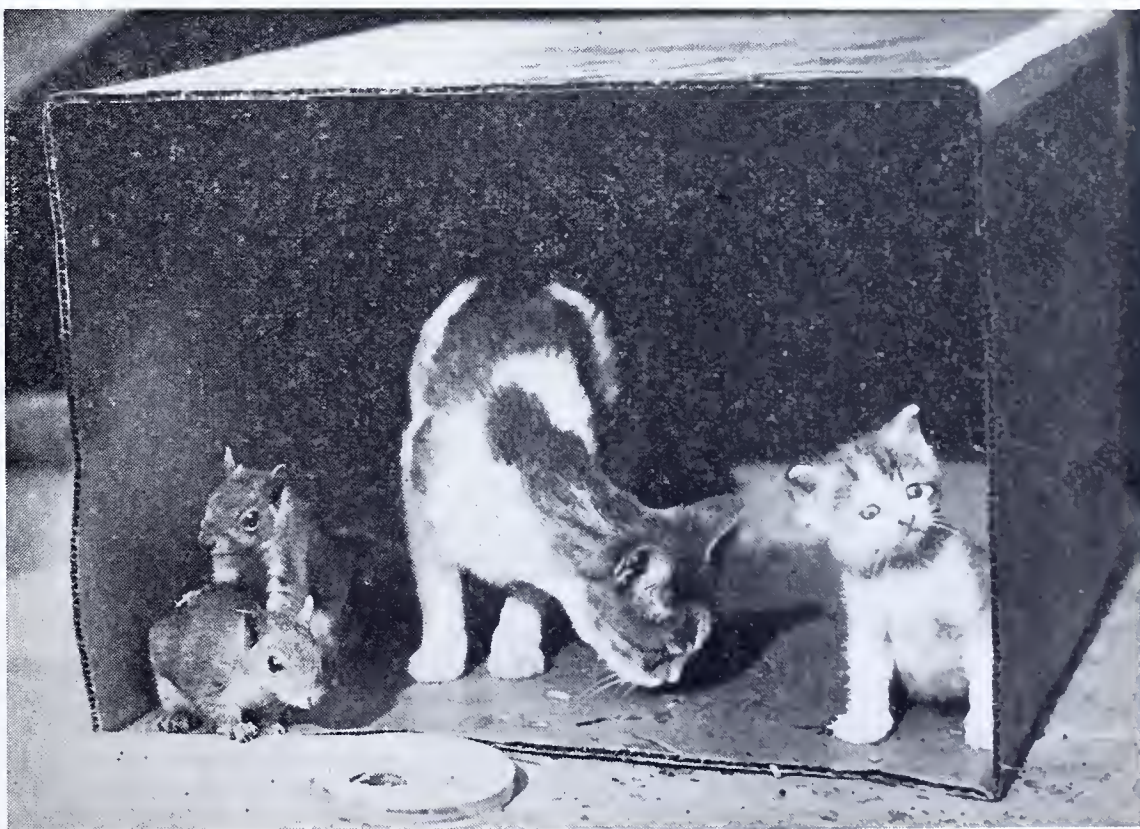
The description and illustrations presented herewith pertain to grouse killed during the fall, but as the sexual organs are greatly enlarged and even more easily identified during and immediately following the breeding season, it is felt that the in-

structions given will enable anyone genuinely interested to accurately determine during any season of the year the sex of birds with similar plumage. So may numerous arguments definitely be settled.

### WALTONIANS HOLD FIELD TRIAL

The seventh annual field day trials of the Delaware County Chapter, Izaak Walton League was held September 7 at the Marr-Wolfenden Meadow, Creek Road, Media. The usual events were contested and it was a fine gathering of sportsmen from that and adjacent counties.

One of the features was the Archery Contest with C. R. Johnson, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Archery Association, in charge. Many ladies took part and excellent scores were made with bow and arrow.





OFFICIAL TIME OF SUNRISE  
AND SUNSET

		SUN RISES		SUN SETS	
November	1	6:36	A. M.	5:05	P. M.
"	2	6:37	A. M.	5:04	P. M.
"	3	6:39	A. M.	5:03	P. M.
"	4	6:40	A. M.	5:01	P. M.
"	5	6:41	A. M.	5:00	P. M.
"	6	6:42	A. M.	4:59	P. M.
"	7	6:43	A. M.	4:59	P. M.
"	8	6:44	A. M.	4:57	P. M.
"	9	6:46	A. M.	4:56	P. M.
"	10	6:47	A. M.	4:55	P. M.
"	11	6:48	A. M.	4:54	P. M.
"	12	6:49	A. M.	4:54	P. M.
"	13	6:50	A. M.	4:53	P. M.
"	14	6:51	A. M.	4:52	P. M.
"	15	6:52	A. M.	4:51	P. M.
"	16	6:54	A. M.	4:50	P. M.
"	17	6:55	A. M.	4:49	P. M.
"	18	6:56	A. M.	4:49	P. M.
"	19	6:57	A. M.	4:48	P. M.
"	20	6:58	A. M.	4:47	P. M.
"	21	6:59	A. M.	4:47	P. M.
"	22	7:00	A. M.	4:46	P. M.
"	23	7:01	A. M.	4:46	P. M.
"	24	7:03	A. M.	4:45	P. M.
"	25	7:04	A. M.	4:45	P. M.
"	26	7:05	A. M.	4:44	P. M.
"	27	7:06	A. M.	4:44	P. M.
"	28	7:07	A. M.	4:43	P. M.
"	29	7:08	A. M.	4:43	P. M.
"	30	7:09	A. M.	4:43	P. M.

NOTE: This covers the official time at Harrisburg. The actual time of sunrise and sunset may vary as high as 10 minutes in points east and west of Harrisburg, but this schedule may be accepted as official for enforcement purposes.

BOUNTY CLAIMS, SEPTEMBER,  
1935

County	Wild Cat	Gray Fox	Weasel	Amount
Adams	0	2	17	\$25.00
Allegheny	0	0	15	15.00
Armstrong	0	1	31	35.00
Beaver	0	0	1	1.00
Bedford	0	0	48	48.00
Berks	0	0	125	125.00
Blair	0	1	28	32.00
Bradford	0	0	46	46.00
Bucks	0	0	45	45.00
Butler	0	0	41	41.00
Cambria	0	4	175	191.00
Cameron	0	18	1	73.00
Carbon	0	0	5	5.00
Centre	0	11	44	88.00
Chester	0	0	113	113.00
Clarion	0	1	49	53.00
Clearfield	0	4	41	57.00
Clinton	0	12	5	53.00
Columbia	0	0	21	21.00
Crawford	0	0	18	18.00
Cumberland	0	0	26	26.00
Dauphin	0	1	30	34.00
Delaware	0	0	30	30.00
Elk	0	0	4	4.00
Erie	0	0	43	43.00
Fayette	0	0	74	74.00
Forest	0	0	9	9.00
Franklin	0	1	5	9.00
Fulton	0	0	4	4.00
Greene	0	0	5	5.00
Huntingdon	0	0	66	66.00
Indiana	0	1	63	67.00
Jefferson	0	0	76	76.00
Juniata	0	0	11	11.00
Lackawanna	0	1	28	32.00
Lancaster	0	3	88	100.00
Lawrence	0	0	8	8.00
Lebanon	0	0	22	22.00
Lehigh	0	0	19	19.00
Luzerne	0	1	190	194.00
Lycoming	0	10	42	82.00
McKean	0	0	7	7.00
Mercer	0	0	5	5.00
Mifflin	0	3	19	31.00
Monroe	0	0	24	24.00
Montgomery	0	2	45	53.00
Montour	0	1	3	7.00
Northampton	0	0	24	24.00
Northumberland	0	0	18	18.00
Perry	0	0	29	29.00
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1.00
Pike	0	1	5	9.00
Potter	0	4	13	29.00
Schuylkill	0	2	99	107.00
Snyder	0	0	16	16.00
Somerset	0	5	506	526.00
Sullivan	0	2	6	14.00
Susquehanna	0	2	13	21.00
Tioga	0	2	5	13.00
Union	0	18	11	83.00
Venango	0	0	7	7.00
Warren	0	0	22	22.00
Washington	0	0	3	3.00
Wayne	0	3	1	13.00
Westmoreland	0	5	92	112.00
Wyoming	0	5	15	35.00
York	0	4	87	103.00
Totals	0	131	2,788	\$3,312.00
Total number of claims for month—1,275.				



YOUR DOG AND MINE

(Continued from page 11)

or flee as long as an ounce of strength or a spark of life remains, and then on the last expiring effort to hide, game birds and mammals without number die and rot. Unable to find such wounded and crippled and dead creatures the hunter keeps on shooting, perhaps until the limit allotted by law is obtained. A wanton but not wilful waste. Nevertheless game suffers.

Grouse, ringnecks, quail, rabbits—wounded, crippled, and dead creatures without number, are found and used as food through the use of the hunting dog; game which otherwise would be carrion or food for vermin. The very humaneness of it all should commend the use of well trained dogs in all small game hunting.

On innumerable occasions the writer has witnessed the retrieving of wounded or dead rabbits from thickets, tangles of briars and woodland mazes, after they had escaped beyond the vision of the hunter, and further search without the assistance of a keen nose was hopeless. He has frequently observed the discovery of crippled or dead grouse from rocky crevices, beneath brush piles, and even from muskrat holes in banks of streams. A falling bird sometimes lodges in a limby tree, and without a bird dog frequently defies detection. A wounded ring-neck will run for, hide effectively, and frequently go into a woodchuck hole. Such a cripple will penetrate an underground den to the point where he becomes tightly wedged, and unless there is a second exit, all rabbits and other den dwellers within die of suffocation. Such a happening is not a rarity. One extremely well informed District Protector states that to his certain knowledge the combination of ground-hog hole and wounded pheasant accounts for the deaths of large numbers of cottontails and other mammals. This has been proven to his entire satisfaction through the actual witnessing of several such tragedies. A bird dog would in most cases capture or "stand" the cripple before the burrow would be reached.

Wounded and injured hunters, lying helpless in the woods, have frequently been found entirely through the assistance given, or attention attracted by the loyal and faithful companion. Many lives have been saved in this manner. A Deputy Protector,

BOUNTY CLAIMS, AUGUST, 1935

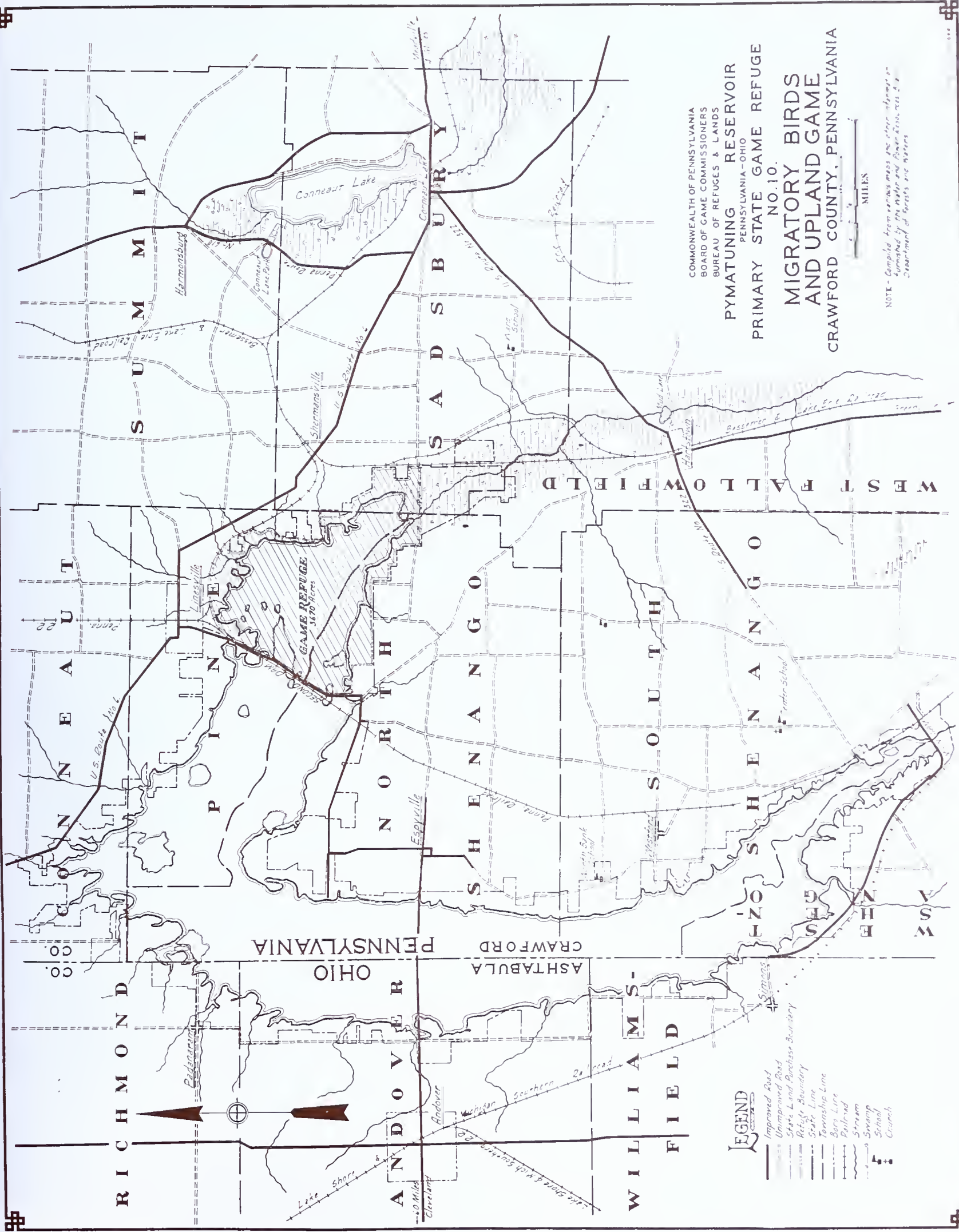
County	Wild Cat	Gray Fox	Weasel	Amount
Adams	0	1	37	\$41.00
Allegheny	0	1	22	26.00
Armstrong	0	2	35	43.00
Beaver	0	0	5	5.00
Bedford	0	4	45	61.00
Berks	0	0	162	162.00
Blair	0	5	54	74.00
Bradford	0	0	43	43.00
Bucks	0	3	82	94.00
Butler	0	0	30	30.00
Cambria	0	2	128	136.00
Cameron	0	9	0	36.00
Erie	0	0	26	26.00
Centre	0	1	61	65.00
Chester	0	1	121	125.00
Clarion	0	4	25	41.00
Clearfield	0	2	44	52.00
Clinton	0	8	36	68.00
Columbia	1	0	28	43.00
Crawford	0	0	50	50.00
Cumberland	0	0	42	42.00
Dauphin	0	1	74	78.00
Delaware	0	0	31	31.00
Elk	0	0	4	4.00
Erie	0	0	26	26.00
Fayette	0	2	35	43.00
Forest	0	0	13	13.00
Franklin	0	1	26	30.00
Fulton	0	0	22	22.00
Greene	0	0	4	4.00
Huntingdon	0	1	75	79.00
Indiana	0	7	71	99.00
Jefferson	0	0	97	97.00
Juniata	0	1	23	27.00
Lackawanna	0	1	14	18.00
Lancaster	0	1	124	128.00
Lawrence	0	0	15	15.00
Lebanon	0	0	43	43.00
Lehigh	0	0	64	64.00
Luzerne	1	2	76	99.00
Lycoming	0	10	49	89.00
McKean	0	0	11	11.00
Mercer	0	0	11	11.00
Mifflin	0	1	14	18.00
Monroe	0	0	32	32.00
Montgomery	0	1	72	76.00
Montour	0	0	14	14.00
Northampton	0	0	34	34.00
Northumberland	0	0	53	53.00
Perry	0	1	43	47.00
Philadelphia	0	0	4	4.00
Pike	0	1	7	11.00
Potter	0	1	12	16.00
Schuylkill	0	2	67	75.00
Snyder	0	1	18	22.00
Somerset	0	4	425	441.00
Sullivan	0	2	4	12.00
Susquehanna	0	0	7	7.00
Tioga	0	3	14	26.00
Union	0	0	4	4.00
Venango	0	0	15	15.00
Warren	0	0	12	12.00
Washington	0	0	10	10.00
Wayne	0	3	11	23.00
Westmoreland	0	3	245	257.00
Wyoming	0	2	20	28.00
York	0	2	111	119.00
Totals	2	98	3,214	\$3,636.00
Total claims for month—1,884.				

now in the State service, lying badly wounded and slowly bleeding to death, sent his intelligent dog for assistance. Through frantic barking and rapidly running in the direction of his helpless master, the procedure being repeated several times until suspicion was aroused, he led rescuers a long distance and a life was saved.

Yes, the hunting dog injects a large degree of humanness in sports afield. If you are so unfortunate as not to possess such an ally, by all means procure one at the first opportunity. New thrills, new joys, and a keener appreciation of the great out-of-doors will be your lot.







COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS  
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

PYMATUNING RESERVOIR  
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO

PRIMARY STATE GAME REFUGE  
NO. 10.

MIGRATORY BIRDS  
AND UPLAND GAME  
CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA



NOTE - Compiled from various maps and other information furnished by the higher and lower divisions of the Department of Forests and Waters

LEGEND

- Improved Road
- Unimproved Road
- State Land Purchase Boundary
- Refuge Boundary
- State Line
- Township Line
- Borough Line
- Railroad
- Stream
- Swamp
- School
- Church



## REGULAR BUCK SEASON

1935	DECEMBER						1935
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	9	10	11				

## WEAR RED

Give your brother hunter  
a chance to spare your life.  
Protect yourself by wearing  
plenty of

RED

## ANTLERLESS DEER SEASON

LOOK BEFORE  
YOU SHOOT

Be sure you are shooting  
at legal game. Don't fire  
at a movement or a noise.

Protect your brother  
hunter

## PLAY SAFE

1935	DECEMBER						1935
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
				12	13	14	

## BEAR SEASON

1935	DECEMBER						1935
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
				5	6	7	

PREVENT FOREST  
FIRES

It takes years to bring back  
what a moment of carelessness  
will destroy. Trample  
your cigarette, pipe and  
cigar ashes. Be sure your  
camp fire is out

MORE FOOD AND  
COVER—MORE GAME

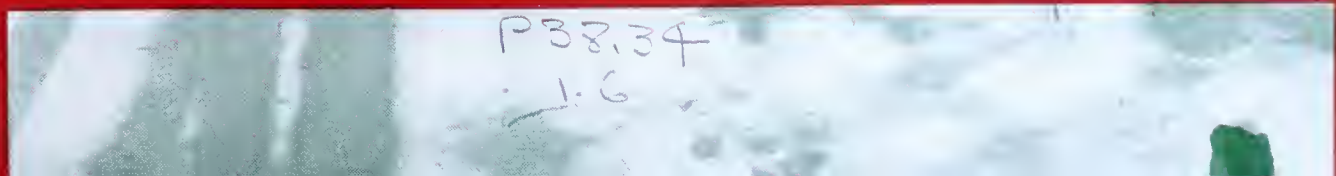


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# Pennsylvania Game News

Vol. VI · December · 1935 · No. 9



P38.34  
J. G.



# PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

(Published monthly by the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners)

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Remember that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

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Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Material for each issue should be submitted not later than the FIRST OF EACH PRECEDING MONTH.

*Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given*

*Entered as second class matter, June 24, 1935 at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879*



# EDITORIAL

VOLUME VI

DECEMBER, 1935

NUMBER 9

## In Memoriam



It is with sorrow almost beyond human understanding that we mourn the passing of one of the best loved and most active officials of the Board of Game Commissioners—Charles A. Hiller, Chief of the Bureau of Game Purchase and Distribution, who died Tuesday, November 26th, after a short but serious illness of only six weeks. The shock of his death will have reverberated throughout the entire realm of game conservation for he was loved and respected by sportsmen and conservationists everywhere.

No one was more enthusiastic in this great field of endeavor and no one has given or will have given more of his time or effort to the work of the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

His wonderful courage and indomitable spirit, together with his genial disposition which won him his successful career and his innumerable friends, was not only evidenced during his active life but seemed to reach even greater heights during the last few weeks of his illness.

In his wife he had a devoted companion—one equally interested in the great problems of protecting wildlife. To her the entire department, and the sportsmen of the Commonwealth, extend their deepest sympathy.

Charles began his services with the Game Commission in November 1916, shortly after graduating from Girard College, Philadelphia. He served during the World War, is a member of the American Legion, and of Perseverance Lodge of the Harrisburg Consistory.

THE EDITOR

## THE HARVEST IS PAST—WHAT NEXT?

With chill December winds bringing the close of the 1935 small game season in Pennsylvania, preliminary reports by Field Officers and sportsmen indicate that a large crop of game birds and animals have been taken again this year. But what about the game left in the covers to face a cold bleak winter?

When the farmer harvests his fall crop of oats, wheat, corn, and buckwheat, he does not draw his easy chair up to the fireside, complacently fold his hands and wait for spring planting time to arrive. He immediately and carefully plans the rotation of crops, selection of virile seed and hundreds of similar problems that face him.

Pennsylvania sportsmen, if they hope to enjoy perpetual shooting must give considerable thought to the problems with which they are faced—that of preserving the game birds and animals over the cold winter months, so that they may survive, and the results of natural propagation be gained in the spring.

An alarming shortage of natural game food is reported this year, confronting the Game Commission with the serious problem of game feeding this winter. The Commission has prepared a well founded plan for this work. Will you lend your efforts to the local Game Protectors by taking a bag of feed along with you on that week end trip into camp, or the day hike you are planning? Your assistance will be appreciated by our furred and feathered friends who are unable to express their urgent need for food when the ground is frozen, and will materially assist in an effort to maintain good and consistent shooting in Pennsylvania.

## PROTECT C. C. C. AND W. P. A. WORKERS

When you go deer and bear hunting this year do not forget that there are 116 C. C. C. Camps scattered throughout the mountains of Pennsylvania, the personnel of which will often be working along the roads or in the brush. If you hunt in territory you are not familiar with, be sure to determine whether or not there are any of these camps in the immediate vicinity, and if there are, always keep their general location in mind. Never shoot in their direction unless you are positive that sufficient distance precludes the danger of accident. It is far better to lose a prize buck or bear than to discharge a high powered rifle in the neighborhood of a crew of C. C. C. boys working on roads, dams, or other forest improvement projects. This year it is also necessary to pay particular attention to the protection of the men in the various W. P. A. road programs. Our cooperation in effecting a safety campaign for the benefit of these workers has been assured Mr. Edward N. Jones, State Administrator of the Works Progress Administration, and I am sure we can depend upon all hunters to assist us in this respect.

These men, numbering about 200,000, will be scattered over the secondary and rural roads of the State, and their safety depends as much upon your carefulness with your automobile as it does with your gun. Be careful while driving to and from your camps or hunting grounds, and be careful when hunting after you get there. If you exercise these cautions I feel sure no accidents will occur.

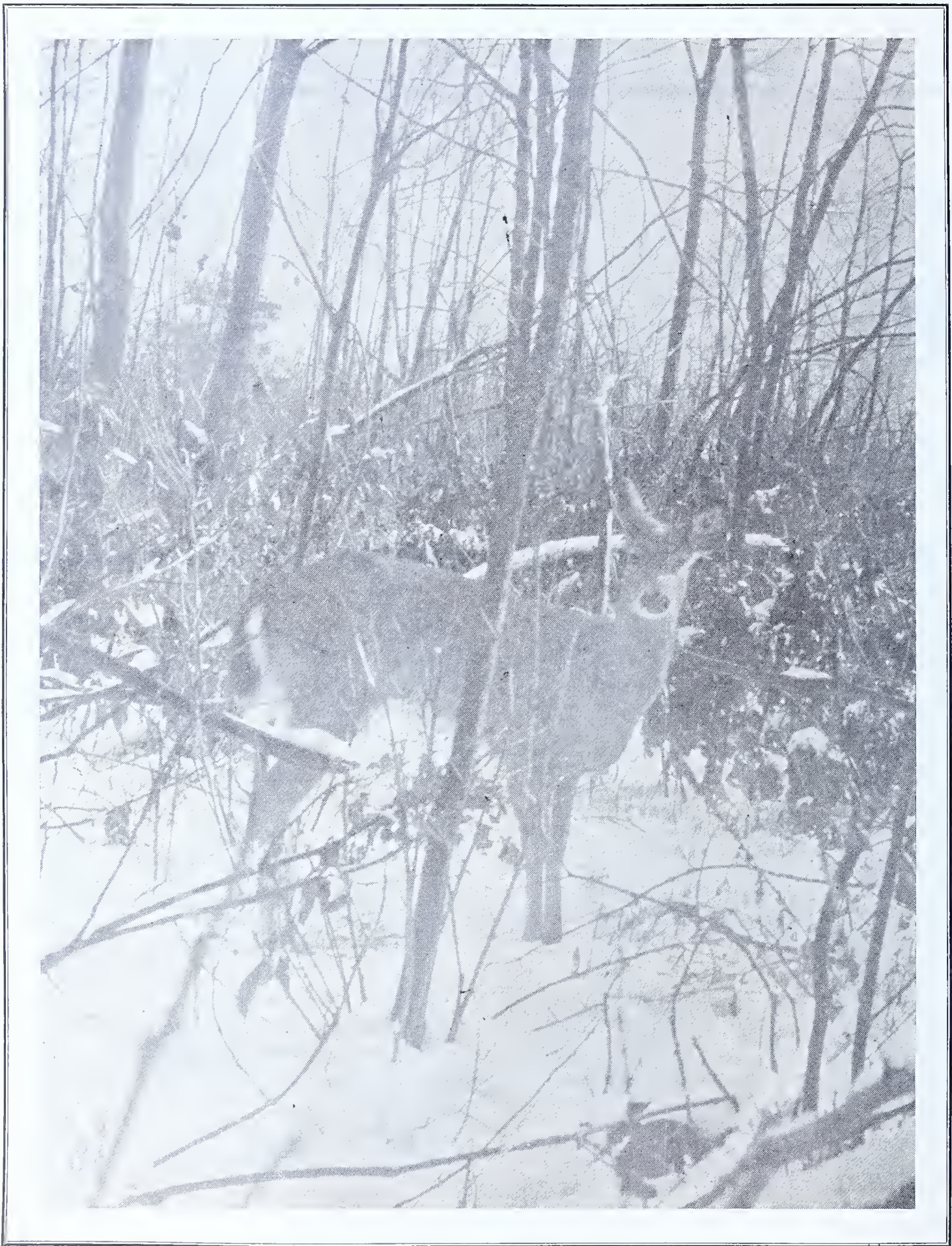
W. C. SHAFFER,

Acting Executive Secy.

## ONE HUNDRED PER CENT

We desire to have PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS, your monthly magazine, sent to every Resident License Hunter. The Board of Game Commissioners appreciates its friendly relations with all Sportsmen's Organizations. It is our wish to be of some service to them, and at the same time to help further the progress of this Department.—The Editor





WHAT IS MORE STRIKING THAN THE DEER AGAINST A WINTER BACKGROUND?



# NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

Untiringly serving the sportsmen of Pennsylvania for five years as Executive Secretary of the Board of Game Commissioners, Hon. Ernest E. Harwood, Camp Hill, severed his connections in that capacity, effective October 31.

Mr. Harwood, formerly of Hazleton, became the Board's Secretary, February 1, 1932. During his office he contacted many sportsmen's organizations and his very pleasing personality and knowledge of game conservation was always welcome by the hunters. He was the first member of the Board of Game Commissioners to be elected as Executive Secretary.

Prior to his activities with the Game Commission Mr. Harwood was a very enthusiastic sportsman in Luzerne and adjacent counties. In his home city he was very much interested in Boy Scout activities, at one time serving as a Scout Commissioner. He was president of the Izaak Walton League of Hazleton and one of the promoters of the Anthracite Game Farm located in that community.

## LEFFLER GETS NEW POST

Hon. Ross L. Leffler, Member of the Board from McKeesport who has been superintendent of Welfare and Employment at the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, was recently appointed Manager of Industrial Relations for the same company in the Pittsburgh district—a newly created position. He will also have charge of Safety and Employment for the Pittsburgh District.

## ATTENDS A. O. U.

The Editor attended the Fifty-third Annual Convention of the American Ornithologists' Union at Toronto, Canada, recently. Over two hundred representatives from other states and Canada were present and the information gleaned and the contacts made at the numerous meetings were of untold value and will greatly benefit the future wild bird protection programs of the Game Commission. Pennsylvania was lauded on many occasions for the splendid work being done along this line and is being looked up to more and more as a leader in game and song bird conservation.

## Fellow Hunter

Subscribe to the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS and send it to some rural resident who has been courteous enough to allow you hunting privileges. It will make a fine Christmas present and the farmer will appreciate it.



Thousands of cars were stopped and searched by Game Protectors during the small game season. The above photo shows some of these activities in southeastern Pennsylvania.





Maj. Nicholas Biddle, President of the Board with gun, dog and bird. Maj. Biddle is an ardent hunter and a good shot.

COMPLETE DIVISION MEETING

Law enforcement, winter feeding and predatory animal control were the high spots of the seven division meetings held during the past five months. These meetings, which were attended by one hundred and twenty-five field officers, brought out some very interesting and instructive discussions. Members of the Board and other Departmental officials often attended, and addressed these gatherings on matters that will be advantageous to the interests of the hunters of Pennsylvania.

KILLS DEER FOR DOG FOOD

Killing deer out of season, as he put it, for dog food, proved rather expensive for "Red" Harrison, Sullivan County. "Red" was caught in the act of killing deer in closed season and his excuse to the field officers was that his dog needed wild animal food.

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1935

County	Wild Cat	Gray Fox	Weasel	Amount
Adams	0	5	13	\$33.00
Allegheny	0	5	15	35.00
Armstrong	0	0	42	42.00
Beaver	0	2	0	8.00
Bedford	0	1	42	46.00
Berks	0	1	86	90.00
Blair	0	4	50	66.00
Bradford	0	2	119	127.00
Bucks	0	6	53	77.00
Butler	0	1	83	87.00
Cambrid	0	8	188	220.00
Cameron	0	5	1	21.00
Carbon	0	1	18	22.00

Centre	0	42	54	222.00
Chester	0	2	68	76.00
Clarion	0	0	89	89.00
Clearfield	0	29	196	312.00
Clinton	1	146	41	640.00
Columbia	0	0	33	33.00
Crawford	0	0	62	62.00
Cumberland	0	2	19	27.00
Dauphin	0	2	71	79.00
Delaware	0	0	14	14.00
Elk	0	1	23	27.00
Erie	0	0	90	90.00
Fayette	1	7	81	124.00
Forest	0	0	15	15.00
Franklin	0	2	14	22.00
Fulton	0	0	41	41.00
Greene	0	1	4	8.00
Huntingdon	0	9	50	86.00
Indiana	0	3	90	102.00
Jefferson	0	1	167	171.00
Juniata	0	1	23	27.00
Lackawanna	0	1	27	31.00
Lancaster	0	3	58	70.00
Lawrence	0	0	17	17.00
Lebanon	0	1	20	24.00
Lehigh	0	1	14	18.00
Luzerne	0	5	212	232.00
Lycoming	0	55	30	250.00
McKean	0	3	32	44.00
Mercer	0	0	7	7.00
Mifflin	0	7	33	61.00
Monroe	0	0	7	7.00
Montgomery	0	5	42	62.00
Montour	0	1	21	25.00
Northampton	0	3	17	29.00
Northumberland	0	6	28	52.00
Perry	0	0	10	10.00
Philadelphia	0	0	0	.....
Pike	0	11	4	48.00
Potter	0	5	14	34.00
Schuylkill	0	8	178	210.00
Snyder	0	0	13	13.00
Somerset	0	8	393	425.00
Sullivan	0	4	1	17.00
Susquehanna	0	7	38	66.00
Tioga	0	8	22	54.00
Union	0	24	9	105.00
Venango	0	0	44	44.00
Warren	0	0	13	13.00
Washington	0	1	7	11.00
Wayne	0	22	12	100.00
Westmoreland	0	7	264	292.00
Wyoming	0	6	11	35.00
York	0	6	70	94.00
TOTALS	2	497	3623	\$5641.00
Total claims for month—	1,505			

WEAR RED

VALUE OF LANDS AND BUILDINGS

The Game Laws provide that seventy-five cents (75c) from each hunter's license fee should be used exclusively for the purchase of lands, the creation of Game Refuges and the maintenance of Game Refuges and Game Lands. This provision was made when the hunters' license was increased from \$1.25 to \$2.00 by the Legislature in 1927.

This fund has made possible the purchase of a considerable amount of State Game Lands. It has also made possible the improvement of many headquarters for game refuge keepers. The sportsmen of the State have, therefore, through this seventy-five cent (75c) fund, created very valuable holdings.

The estimated value of the Game Lands on June 1, 1935 was \$2,041,532.25. This value is exclusive of the value of the game farms. The estimated value of the buildings at the game refuge keepers' headquarters and at the training school was \$173,905.00. This again does not include the value of the game farm buildings. It can therefore be readily seen that a large part of the seventy-five cents (75c) is spent for capital investment. The value of the properties should continue to increase from the protection which the lands receive and it is not too much to expect that sometime a considerable sum will accrue to the Game Fund through the sale of timber and, of possible minerals.

SPECIAL LICENSES

The following special licenses have been issued from June 1, 1935 to October 31, 1935:

Taxidermy	176
Ferret Owner's	40
Ferret Breeder's	1
Propagating	287
Collecting	15
Fur Dealer's (\$5.00)	75
Fur Dealer's (\$10.00)	167
Fur Dealer's (\$50.00)	5
Fur Farming	38
Field Trials	1

PAYMENT OF FIXED CHARGES

The Board of Game Commissioners has paid to counties and townships in the State in lieu of taxes during the past year \$23,211.35 fixed charges on State Game Lands. State property is not taxable but the law provides that in lieu of taxes the counties and townships shall be reimbursed at the rate of two cents (2c) per acre for roads, two cents (2c) for schools in the townships in which the lands are located, and one cent (1c) for county purposes.

The county with the largest area of Game Lands and the one which received the largest amount in fixed charges is Elk County, which has a total area of 45,649 acres of Game Lands. Sullivan County is second with 39,909 acres.

WEAR RED

WEAR RED

WEAR RED



## WEAR RED

### COMMENTS FROM FIELD OFFICERS

"Gray squirrel migration is unusual. These animals are swimming the Delaware River, back and forth, frequently."—J. H. Lohmann, Jr., Pike County.

"Illegal deer hunting at night in Centre County continues, but we are rounding up the 'spot-lighters'."—Thomas Mosier, Centre County.

"Deer food for late fall and winter will be extremely scarce in Clinton County."—G. H. Gustin, Lock Haven.

"As many as seven beehives were destroyed in one night by bear in this section."—William J. Davis, Division Game Protector, Lycoming County.

"During the last week in September four dead ruffed grouse were brought to me that had been killed by flying against windows in the City of Johnstown."—Elmer Thompson, Cambria County.

"Squirrels destroyed many cucumbers and tomatoes in September and October because of the scarcity of nuts."—Troy C. Burns, Butler County.

"This County is rich in soil for all kinds of food trees and we can produce a nursery to furnish seedlings for other counties, which would help materially to improve the food conditions for game. We are now planting chinquapins on the Game Refuge Lands in this county."—Fred S. Fisher, Fulton County.

"Many complaints of deer damage and farmers declare that whole fields of buckwheat and other grain being destroyed."—R. E. Anderson, Susquehanna County.

"Counted 12 rabbits, 1 skunk and 1 house cat killed by autos during a 50 mile drive recently."—Mark P. Motter, Dauphin County.

"Deer doing damage in Montgomery County is unusual, but it is happening in this county, almost within sight of the City of Philadelphia."—Ambrose Gerhart, Montgomery County.

"We're making every effort to stop stray dogs from running at large. Recently stray dogs killed 38 sheep in our county."—Walter M. Middleton, Delaware County.

"Late hatches of ringneck pheasants and quail are being observed in this county."—J. M. Haverstick, Lancaster County.

"Plenty of wild cherries in this county, but all kinds of nuts are scarce."—Lester J. Haney, Jefferson County.

"Winter food for game is especially scarce in this county."—John S. Dittmar, Bedford County.

"We have had plenty of rain in Erie County and this means better hunting."—Walter W. Patterson, Erie.

"The natural food supply for game is very good in this county."—Lewis Litzinger, Indiana County.

"Squirrels have been observed swimming the Delaware River. The migration is un-

## WEAR RED

usual, and they have been raiding the corn fields as nuts are scarce."—John Lohmann, Jr., Pike County.

"A mother bear and two cubs have been causing farmers considerable uneasiness. One night recently a farmer heard a noise, investigated, and found the bear had attacked a 175 pound pig. The farmer drove the bear off by shooting."—W. J. Carpenter, Forest County.

### Lost!

Male liver and white pointer with barb wire scar over white part, on left side of back, small slit on left ear. Brown head with white streak through the middle of forehead. Answers to the name of FRECKLES. If found notify the Editor or Caesar R. Silfies, 341 N. Washington St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

## WEAR RED

### GOOD SPORTSMEN

"While John Russel and his brother were spending a night at the Stoney Run Cabin in North Kidder Township, they were awakened at 2:30 A. M. by the bawling of a deer which was being chased by two police dogs. The brothers quickly put on their clothes, and grabbing guns, ran in pursuit. Luckily it was moonlight and they soon came upon the dogs just as the deer fell near the river. They shot the one dog, which weighed about fifty pounds, and injured the other which turned upon them and then got away before either could reload his gun.

"Our hats off to these sportsmen for killing a police dog and injuring the other, as this species of dog is the most vicious when chasing a deer, never giving up 'till the deer is down and torn to pieces."

Deputy Game Protector W. WASSER, JR.  
East White Haven.



Close-up of C. C. C. boys constructing dam on Game Lands No. 54. It is located about one mile from the Game Protectors Training School, Jefferson County.



Panorama of dam. Breast is 400 ft. long, height 13 ft. Work in charge of Supt. I. J. Meenan and engineer J. C. Fuller.

## WEAR RED



# The First Waterfowl Census on the New Pymatuning Refuge

By RICHARD GERSTELL



Observers on their way to begin census. Another survey will be made this winter.

Following approval by the Board, the Game Commission in cooperation with the Ohio Department of Conservation has completed the first of a series of waterfowl census on the new Pymatuning Game Refuge.

The census, taken October 17, 1935, was carried out with the following personnel; John M. Phillips, former Member of the Board of Game Commissioners and internationally known conservationist; Dr. Lawrence E. Hicks, Ohio Research Ornithologist; R. L. Fricke, Ornithologist of the Carnegie Museum; Hon. O. M. Deibler, Commissioner of Fisheries; William C. Grimm, Pittsburgh Naturalist; William Jackson, Crawford County Sportsman; Ward H. Donor, District Game Protector; Burt L. Oudette, Keeper of the Pymatuning Refuge; and the writer. Dr. C. S. Apgar, Jr., Staff Photographer of the Game Commission, was also present and among many other pictures took those shown herewith.

The results obtained from the census were particularly gratifying because they showed that the Refuge contained a varied duck population of a size appreciably larger than expected. The majority of ducks, approximately 72%, consisted of three species, Blacks, Baldpates, and Mallards, but a total of 14 species was observed. In addition to the ducks, many other species of birds were noted. Chief among these were Coots, Canada Geese and Pied-Billed Grebes. The numbers of the birds observed were as follows:

Black Duck .....	2,811
Baldpate .....	1,419
Mallard .....	1,190
Blue-Winged Teal .....	417
Pintail .....	315
Wood Duck .....	313
Ruddy Duck .....	270

Shoveller .....	123
Green-Winged Teal ....	75
Redhead .....	21
Gadwall .....	14
Lesser Scaup .....	8
Golden-Eye .....	5
Ringneck .....	3
Unidentified .....	527
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,511</b>
<b>COOTS .....</b>	<b>2,479</b>
<b>CANADA GEESE .....</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>PIED-BILLED GREBES .</b>	<b>44</b>

The birds listed above were actually seen and counted while it is estimated that the refuge area contained in addition between four and six thousand ducks, numerous coot and various other species which, for one reason or another, could not be observed and accurately counted.

At the time the census was taken there were within the refuge numerous "flight" ducks, but it is of significance to note that Messrs. Fricke and Oudette, who were in close touch with breeding season conditions at Pymatuning, estimate that approximately one-half of the ducks observed were raised on the refuge. Also, it is estimated that the ducks observed on the 2500 acre refuge area represented something over 75% of the total number of ducks found on the entire Pymatuning Reservoir which, including the refuge, has an area of approximately 16,000 acres.

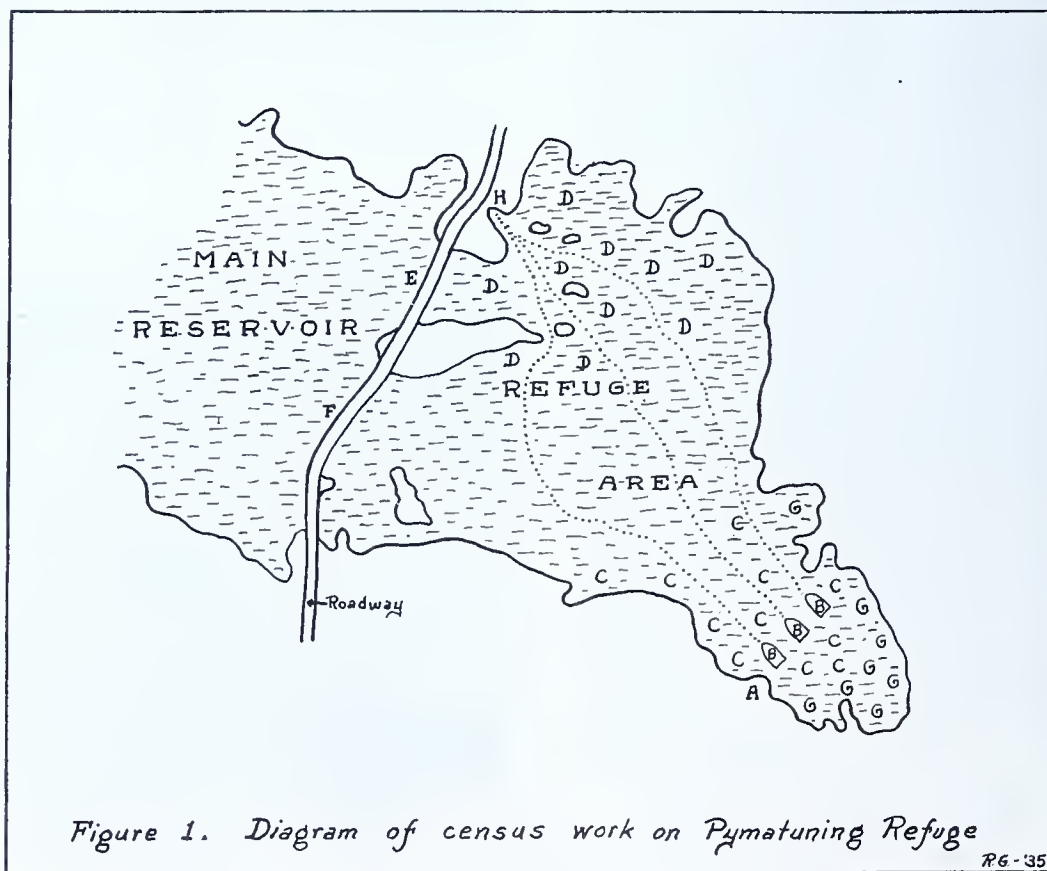


Figure 1. Diagram of census work on Pymatuning Refuge



Since only a very few people have any knowledge of the various methods of game census technique, it may be of interest to know just how various figures herein presented were arrived at and, accordingly, a brief outline of the methods employed in the Pymatuning Refuge census is given below.

The refuge area is roughly shown in Figure I. The census work was begun early in the morning when the ducks were all feeding in those areas marked "C" and "G." The observers entered the boats at the point "A" and immediately began, by propelling the boats through the areas marked "C" and by making as much noise as possible, to flush the ducks from the water. Once in the air, practically all the birds flew to the

far end of the refuge and lighted in those areas marked "D." Meanwhile, men had been stationed at points "E" and "F" to count the birds which flew from the refuge area into the main reservoir. After all possible birds had been flushed from the areas "C" and "G" and had alighted at "D," the three boats of observers (B) formed a line and abreast proceeded toward the point along the course indicated. As the boats progressed toward "H," the ducks began to fly in relatively small flocks from areas "D" to areas "C" and "G." The observers, with specific arrangements to exclude duplications, counted the birds as they passed back over the boats toward "C" and "G." This enabled the observers to tally the ducks as observed.

Certain of the "G" areas were entirely inaccessible and it was in those areas where numerous birds are known to have stayed during the census work and hence could not accurately be counted. Also, it is particularly significant to know that the ducks must realize that safety lies in the refuge area because all through the census work the observers at points "E" and "F" saw only nine ducks flying from the refuge area into the main reservoir.

Plans for a Christmas census are now under consideration and a report on the same will be forthcoming. Such a census will, of course, show a much smaller population made up of entirely different species of ducks.



Panorama of Pymatuning Swamp

### GAME BIRDS AS WINDOW-SMASHERS

(The following letter was addressed to H. H. Smith, Clark's Summit by Thomas Hibbard of Milton, Massachusetts, and is self-explanatory.)

Having recently read in the *Bulletin* of the Mass. Audubon Society an article entitled "Game-Birds as Window-Smashers" for which they state they are indebted to you I am reminded of an incident which happened to me some years ago and which I think should be added to your collection of such stories.

With a friend I was on a hunting trip to Washington, N. H. My friend had a well trained pointer who was the valued companion of many later vacations. The first day out we rode to the northern part of the town to a place called Cherry Valley. Tying the horse at the side of the road near a house we got ready for business. This house was vacant at the time and there was a barn just opposite across the road.

Perceiving a likely cover behind the barn my friend told me to go up the road a bit while he took the dog into the cover. I did so and stood facing back waiting de-

velopments. Suddenly a partridge swung around the corner of the barn and flew across the road directly towards the house. I dared not shoot for fear of hitting the horse or buggy within gunshot a little below. The bird kept on and struck one of the lower windows near the bottom of the sash disappearing into the house with a crash of broken glass.

My friend soon joined me asking what had happened and why I did not shoot at that bird. I told him what had happened and we went up on the piazza to investigate. Being able to open the window through the broken pane my friend left me with the dog while he entered the house expecting to find the bird somewhere within. He searched all around but could find no trace of the partridge.

Meanwhile I was looking in and noticed a broken pane in the window just opposite that shattered by the bird and when my friend came back from his unsuccessful search I directed his attention to the rear window. Stepping up to it he looked out and there lay the missing bird dead on a rear piazza. The mystery was solved.

I have heard several times of partridge

flying through a pane of glass but never before of one going through two successive windows. If I hadn't seen it I might doubt such a fact.

I think that you might be interested in this event and so have taken the liberty of addressing you. Your article was first published in the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS.

### SQUIRREL TAKES BOAT RIDE

The other day two fishermen from Mehoopany were fishing on the Susquehanna River and a gray squirrel swam half way across the river and climbed in their boat. The fishermen rowed to shore and the grateful squirrel scampered from the boat and went on his way up the beach.

### SQUIRREL CAUSES FISHERMAN TO UNDRRESS

W. J. Carpenter, Tionesta, tells the story of a fisherman who was compelled to undress because a gray squirrel ran up his sleeve and down his neck. Squirrels are migrating and swimming the streams in this county.



# Regarding the Trapper

By S. V. SADLAK



Large catch of foxes presented for bounty by Solomon Hancock of Shippensburg, Pa.

**H**UNTING and trapping are distinctly two different kinds of sports, yet closely aligned to each other because both are dependent on the one and same comprehensive class of things, however, many of those who engage in the sport of hunting are totally ignorant of the facts which pertain to the trapper; hence, the purpose of this article.

In this industrial commonwealth there are still thousands of men and boys who are interested in the science of trapping. The lure of the trapline and the fascination which it holds, still beckons. True, the ranks of the expert have diminished down to a comparative few, but the fact that our commonwealth is still in the forefront as one of the leading fur producing states of the Union, urges me to dwell on this subject, which by no means is unimportant.

Getting right down to the matter, let's see what kind of an individual this fellow, the trapper, really is. Some picture him as a lazy, good-for-nothing, illiterate person. Others criticize him as being a detriment to game conservation, to 'coon hunting and fox hunting; and still others believe he is cruel and inhumane in his practices.

To become a successful trapper means that one must learn the game from the bottom up; and to acquire the knowledge so essential to success, one must spend years developing himself for his work, because in reality

this game of trapping is hard work. There are thousands of facts to be learned in the course of his preparation, and this in the face of many obstacles; but when one has learned to master his game, he attains the satisfaction which probably no other vocation offers in life.

In Pennsylvania, I suppose that about forty per cent of the annual fur catch is taken by amateur trappers—boys, farmers, and men of every walk of life, the long line trappers taking about ten per cent. As a rule these skilled fellows work in the most remote sections of the woods, or cover long lines through farming country with the use of an automobile and go after the better furs—minks and foxes, which are still fairly abundant in some parts of our state.

The experts never lose sight of the fact that early preparation is important; and each year, even long before the green of summer fades, as early as August they begin to lay plans for their autumn and winter work. They have learned to know that conditions vary from year to year, and that animals may migrate, and they study the tracks and the hundred and one other tell-tale marks visible only to the trained eye. They narrow down trails and waterways so cleverly that none but a skilled trapper could detect. They make bait-pens and other contrivances so necessary for success. They clean their traps and cache them in the woods to ease the job later; and they know what simplification means, and strive to eliminate all unnecessary complicative work.

In actual operation no detail is overlooked which might in any way hinder progress. Take a trail set for fox as an example: Although occasionally a rabbit or grouse is caught, the experienced trapper tightens his trap-pan to prevent small game from being caught, and he places his trap so the heavier, sturdier pad of the stealthy fox descends, as if drawn by magnetism, right squarely on the pan. And does that sudden vise-like grip give Sir Reynard some fast thinking? One hasty leap and Brer Fox finds itself hooked up in the brush. It may go on another yard or even a hundred yards, but when Mr. Trapper comes along and he sees the empty trap bed, his eagle eye tells him which way his game went, and then he must follow the trail of the grapnel. The fox may be tied up close by yet will remain crouched, motionless, quiet and watchful of every move of its pursuer, but once discovered, it battles for freedom again, and challenges the trapper to come near. Not in all instances, however, does the trapper find reward for his services when he sees an empty trap bed; somebody might have come along sooner, and having found the animal, claimed possession of both, animal and trap, by virtue of first discovery, because this



One month's catch of foxes by Stanley Strong one armed trapper from Blossburg, Pa.



nuisance of the woods believes in no law other than his own; and this fact alone is what makes fox trapping as difficult as it is. Unfortunately, many who share in the sport of hunting disregard the trapper; they have no use for him, and consequently, many an honest fellow who strings his traps over the mountains, fully in accordance with the law, suffers at the discriminating hands of the ignorant and lawless type of woods user.

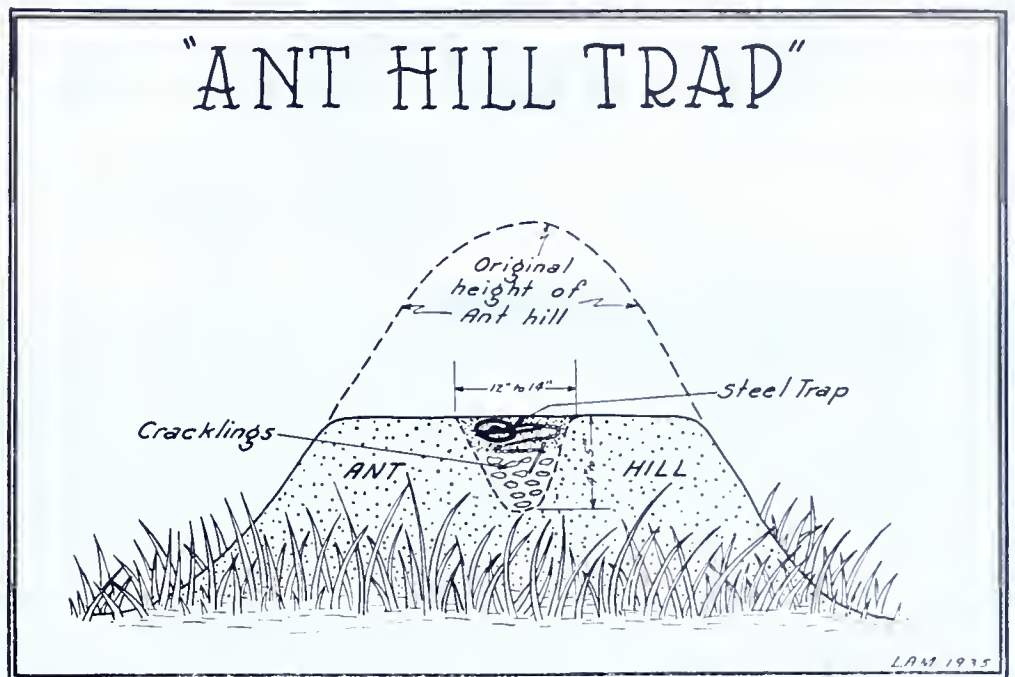
During the month of November you cannot find a busier man than the trapper. Every morning, even before the first glimmer of dawn on the eastern horizon, he starts off over his line; rain, sleet, snow or cold weather do not hold him back; he goes on because he anticipates a good catch of silky furs; he plods on through mire and briar, across valley, over mountain, and anywhere and everywhere his traps call him because he feels he is obligated to do so, and he likes it. And when the day is done he has covered, if on foot, twenty or more miles; if with an automobile, fifty or even a hundred miles. Then by lamp-light the day's work is concluded, skinning, stretching and fleshing. Dead tired, he retires. The next morning as usual the trapper is up again. Lazy?

This fellow who strings the steel is an indispensable factor to good game conservation because he keeps under control the carnivorous animals which prey upon our game. Every wildcat, fox or weasel killed means more and better hunting. Fox hunters have, and can keep the fox thinned out in some localities, but there is no getting away from the fact that the trapper is indispensable. If the use of the steel trap would be prohibited, in a few years our game supply would be noticeably diminished. More fox are taken by trappers than by fox hunters; practically all 'cats, weasels, minks and skunks are trapped. And when a more humane trap from that in present use will be made, and be practical, a trapper will make the discovery; until then the common leg-gripping variety must suffice. The use of poison must never be resorted to.

Does he make much money? Since the World War and up until the 1930-31 season, there was good pay in the game. A prime red fox or mink pelt would bring as much as twenty-five dollars and other furs fetched proportionately less, but during the past four winters the price of fur has dropped steadily downward, and the past season was the poorest of all from the financial viewpoint. The best kind of red fox or mink pelt sold for only five dollars, so you see how little monetary compensation the trapper receives.

In the trapper's outfit there is a variety to meet every phase of his game. For instance, in trapping fox, he must have the right trap and fastening to fit the circumstances; and this applies, too, to successful taking of other fur-bearing animals.

The trapper, you may think, is manifesting want of culture; and to you he may look like an inferior type of human being, but remember, it was his kind who braved the hardships and unforeseen dangers in the days of yore, and even today you will find in him the same sterling characteristics which his predecessors were noted for. He leads a happy and contented life even though his



## THE ANT HILL SET FOR GRAY FOXES

By HARRY VAN CLEVE  
Chief Bounty Clerk

In any locality where gray foxes are numerous and ant hills are present, they can be successfully caught by baiting the ant hills with hog lard cracklings.

In order to bait an ant hill to attract foxes, reduce the height of the hill about one half pushing the earth off in all directions until you have a level surface on top about 12 or 14 inches in diameter. Make a cavity in the center 4 or 5 inches deep and place therein a few cracklings, fill the opening, adding more bait until the opening is full. Smooth the top off level, preferably with a stick. Sprinkle a few finely broken cracklings over the top and around the ant hill. These preparations should be made

well in advance of the trapping season and visited and rebaited a number of times before setting the trap. After the fox has dug out and eaten the bait several times he will be less cautious and will not be so liable to detect the presence of the trap. If possible, select a rainy morning to set trap.

In setting trap make opening as before, place toggle or drag and trap chain in opening, add some more crackling and set trap just below the level surface and cover carefully and level off the surface just as you have done before. Use good traps, have them clean and boiled as described on Page 4. Wear gloves in handling both traps and bait.

Anyone using this method who is successful in having foxes come regularly and take the bait, if he cannot catch the fox, then there is something wrong with the trapper.

income from the sale of his furs does not provide a comfortable livelihood, and as a rule, he is law-abiding, courteous and honest with his fellow sportsmen, and he expects you, Mr. Hunter, to reciprocate. His natural powers may have never been developed by instruction and training, nevertheless he has acquired a knowledge of the woods which ranks him high as a naturalist.

He is a shrewd fellow and can be smart if he needs to be. This brings to my mind a little story: A certain Iowan trapper who runs his line with a car, and specializes on minks, had the unusual experience of being ordered to stop trapping minks under a bridge which was in full view of a certain Dutchman's farmhouse, because the Dutchman said he wanted his kids to trap the minks. Mr. Trapper didn't like the attitude which the Dutchman displayed, so after submitting to orders he conceived a plan to get the Dutchman's "goat." The trapper had to cross the same bridge every day in covering his line so he stopped his car on the bridge each time, and being an expert on minks, always managed to have one along, newly trapped or one saved from a previous day, so here he slipped a mink into his shirt and went under the bridge to make the Dutchman believe he still had

traps concealed there; and every time Mr. Trapper came up from underneath the bridge he "brought up a mink," and to make sure the Dutchman saw it, he lifted it high into the air so it could be seen from the house.

And the Dutchman is still going around saying "that blankety blank \*\*\*?!?!!xx! trapper, he got a hundred minks under my bridge."

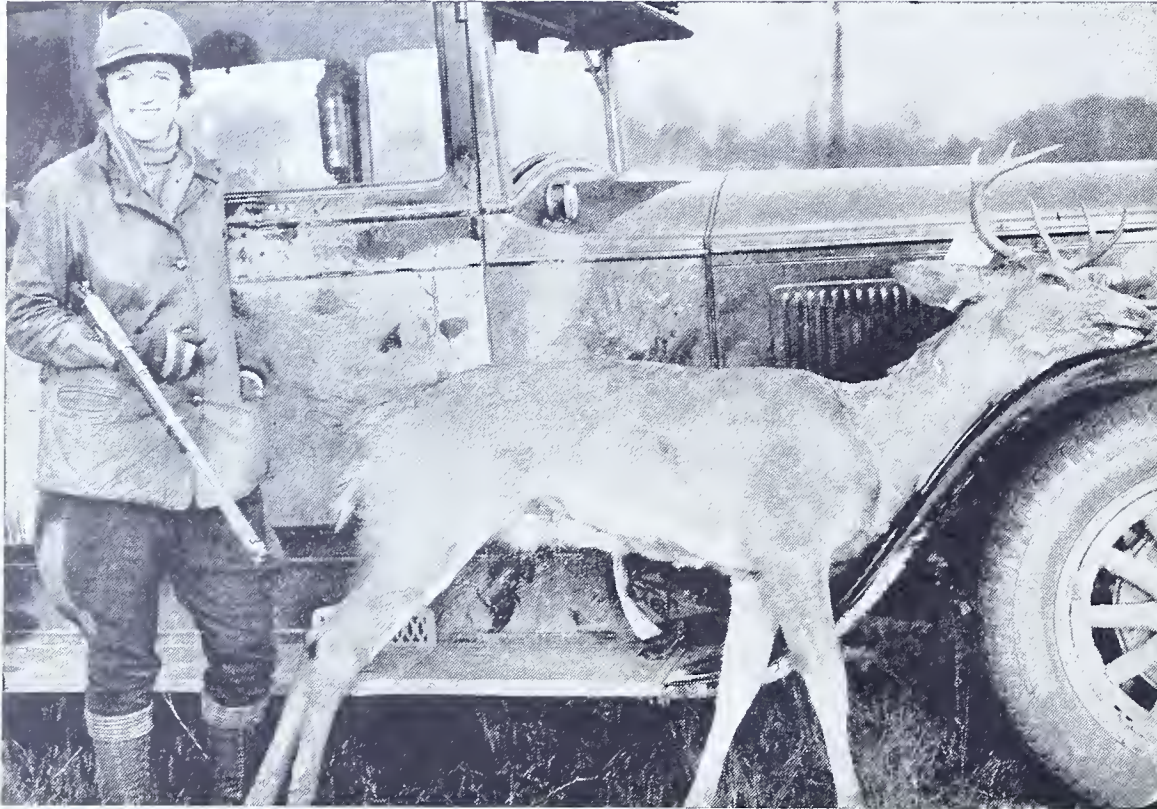
## DO SQUIRRELS SWIM?

A few years ago I was going up Piseco Lake in the Adirondacks in a motor boat. There was quite a swell on the lake. I observed some animal making way against the swell and wondered what it could be. I pulled the boat within viewing distance and discovered it to be a red squirrel heading across the lake. At his point of crossing, the lake is at least a mile and a quarter. It was interesting to watch the little fellow as he rose upon each swell of the waves and then dipped into the hollow. His course was straight for the opposite shore and though swimming at an angle with the wind and waves he kept to it as straight as a mariner, now up, then down, but going steadily, never swerving from his course.—R. KESSLER, JR., Smethport, Pa.



# Mr. and Mrs. is the Way

By O. J. ("Alabam") DAUGHTERTY, Louisville, Ky.



A non-resident female exponent of the chase. Mrs. DeWilla Williams of New Albany, Indiana, and her 8-point buck killed in Jefferson County, Pa.

**M**OST hunting stories you read are about the large bucks with steen points being killed by this 92 year old hunter or that young go-getter. I want to tell you one on a hunting partner and it will also serve to even matters somewhat, referring to what happened at the Old Pine Tree at Dents Run, Pa., that cold and snowy day in the 1934 deer season.

It was in 1931 that a long legged Hoosier from New Albany, Indiana, was prevailed upon to go hunting for deer. Now this man was known as the best rabbit and squirrel getter in three counties. Boys, he brought them in, and when rabbit hunting could cover more ground than his two rabbit dogs—they were barely able to keep him in sight even by cutting across. Well, he loaded up the Buick with his outfit, not forgetting seventy feet of  $\frac{3}{8}$ " rope to tie the deer with, coaxed his wife to go along and started on his way to Clearfield County. After a five hundred and forty mile drive he stopped at Brookville, Jefferson County, for the night and found that the next day the season would open and you could shoot any deer weighing over forty pounds—bucks or does, spike bucks excepted. He met several good local sportsmen and game protectors who were very kind to tell best places and how to do the act of getting your deer. It was decided to go no farther as this was sure the spot.

Morning came and the season was on, and he and his wife left the hotel for the spot,

only a six mile drive. It seemed as though every tree stump or fence had been painted with patches of red. Hunters were out in great numbers. It was eight o'clock before a shot was heard—then not one but 57 varieties of guns let loose. Our Indiana Boy was right in the middle, unafraid, and deer were killed on the right of him, more on the left of him, and some right back of him. Now the sad story. This hunter, in four days' hunting, and hard days at that, never laid eyes on a living deer, legal or otherwise. No matter how he scrambled or crashed through the bushes—he even splashed and fell in North Fork and came up steaming. Meanwhile his wife was on top a high hill at Johnny Moore's sitting in the car. Not being a great hunter she did not even get a license, but saw deer four and five at a time pass within one hundred feet and they seemed to say as they stopped and looked the car over "your man is a great hunter."

Now this is not all. As they were motor-ing back to Indiana the wife said, "You know that next season I will get a hunter's license and get you a nice big buck." And she meant what she said.

In the 1931 season there was a total of 95,051 legal deer killed in Pennsylvania, 24,796 bucks, and 70,255 antlerless deer, but our Champion of New Albany, Indiana, let me repeat, did not see one alive.

Spring 1932, DeWilla Williams took up target practice, shooting a Remington .22

cal. repeating rifle, and by fall was an expert shot at targets, flying or otherwise. Her choice of a firearm to take deer hunting was her .22 and she was sure it was large enough to kill her deer. But others thought and told her she might as well take along her sister's bow-and-arrow. The hunting trip this year started from Indiana last of November, and as they were on their way the .22 rifle was forgotten by the husband purposely. She discovered he had left her gun behind and the argument was on. Again he said, "I have you a rifle that is large enough to kill a deer; nothing was ever killed with a .22 cal. larger than a rabbit anyway."

Arrangements had been made to stop with some people living near hunting territory and the first evening there the man of the house said "you folks come in the front room and see the black bear hide I have. I killed that bear on this farm four years ago with that little .22 calibre rifle you see hanging on the wall."

Now the first hour of the second day of deer season she got her deer, an eight-point buck, using a borrowed 44-40 Winchester rifle. She now owns her own new 44-40 for deer and keeps the .22 calibre for small game such as rabbits and bear.

Deer hunting for this couple is, and has been since 1931, a yearly event and is looked forward to as their vacation. They recommend to all who like hunting to take a trip to the Pennsylvania mountains. You will meet good sportsmen and the Game Protectors are trained in their business, know how to treat you, and make you feel that you are more than welcome.

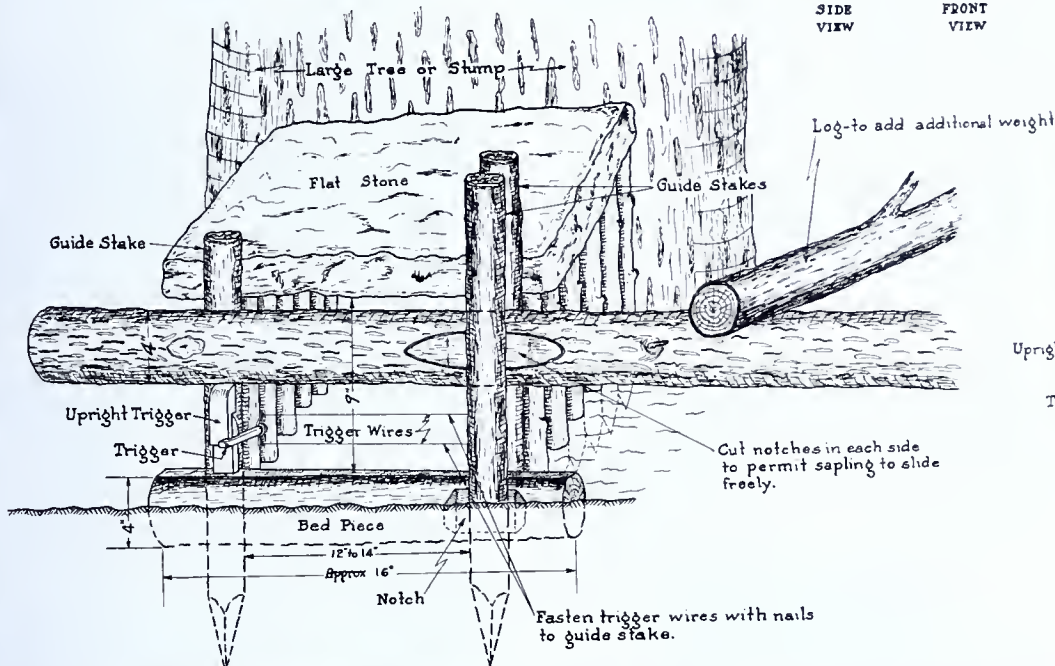


W. B. McClarin and his little daughter who knows more about wild creatures than most children her age

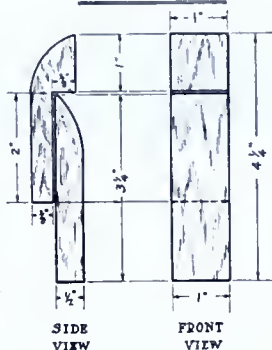


# ~ DEADFALL TRAP ~

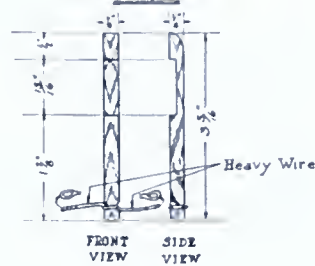
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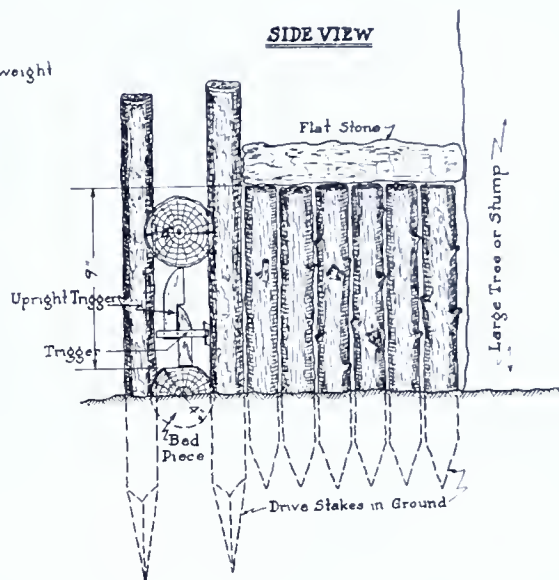
UPRIGHT TRIGGER



TRIGGER



SIDE VIEW



## THE DEADFALL FOR SKUNKS, OPOSSUMS AND WEASELS

By HARRY VAN CLEVE

A very successful and efficient manner of taking skunks, opossums and weasels is the deadfall as illustrated on this page. This device is easy to construct and will serve the purpose for which it is intended for several years. Several of these devices carefully placed in farm wood lots or along fence rows will take care of the skunks, opossums and weasels on any farm and if only used when the skins are prime they will show a nice profit.

In order to construct a deadfall cut a reasonable straight sapling about 4 inches in diameter at the butt, cut off 16 inches of the butt for the bed piece.

Select a place by a tree, stump or bank, build a cubby by driving small stakes in the ground as indicated in the illustration. The two guide stakes at the right and one at the left must be longer, all others should be driven in the ground so as to extend 9 inches above the surface and should be level on top so that the cubby can be covered with a flat stone or other material.

The bed piece should be dug into the ground about three inches and should be slightly flattened on top. The pole must be arranged so that when it falls it strikes fairly on the bed piece, its full length. The two guide stakes should be driven one on each side of the bed piece in line with the shorter stakes at the right side of cubby, the other guide stake is driven inside the

bed piece in line with the stakes on the left.

Drive two small nails into the inside guide stake on the right. The distance between the guide stakes or the width of the cubby should be 12 to 14 inches.

The trigger or upright which holds the pole up should not be more than 4 1/2 inches long as if the pole is set higher dogs may attempt to get at the bait and be injured or even killed but if set at 4 1/2 inches dogs cannot or will not put their heads in. The trigger arrangement as illustrated on this page is simple to construct. Take any strip of good straight grained hardwood, one inch wide by 3/4 inch thick, shape as in illustration, make a cut with saw 1 1/4 inches from the rounded end and chisel out 1/2 the thickness of the piece. Smooth and fit together as illustrated. The small trigger stick to which the wires are attached can be made from any small piece of straight grained hardwood. The notch should be cut to fit loosely on the uprights as when the weight of the sapling is on the upright it will remain in place until the wire is disturbed when it will collapse and the pole fall. The pole should weigh at the striking point not less than 50 pounds. Additional weight can be added as illustrated. Attach wires to the nails driven in the inside guide stake and adjust length so the upright with wires stretched will stand just inside the guide stake on the left. When working around or setting this trap always have a stone or block to place under the pole outside of guide stakes as if the pole would fall on your hands it would be unpleasant. These

devices must be tagged with your name and address just the same as any trap.

## NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

By NORMAN M. WOOD

Chemists have learned that the white of an egg contains exactly the same proportions of the same elements as rattlesnake venom; one is a food and the other is a deadly poison if it is injected into the flesh by the snake's fangs; if the snake venom is taken into the body in the same manner as food or drink, it is harmless.

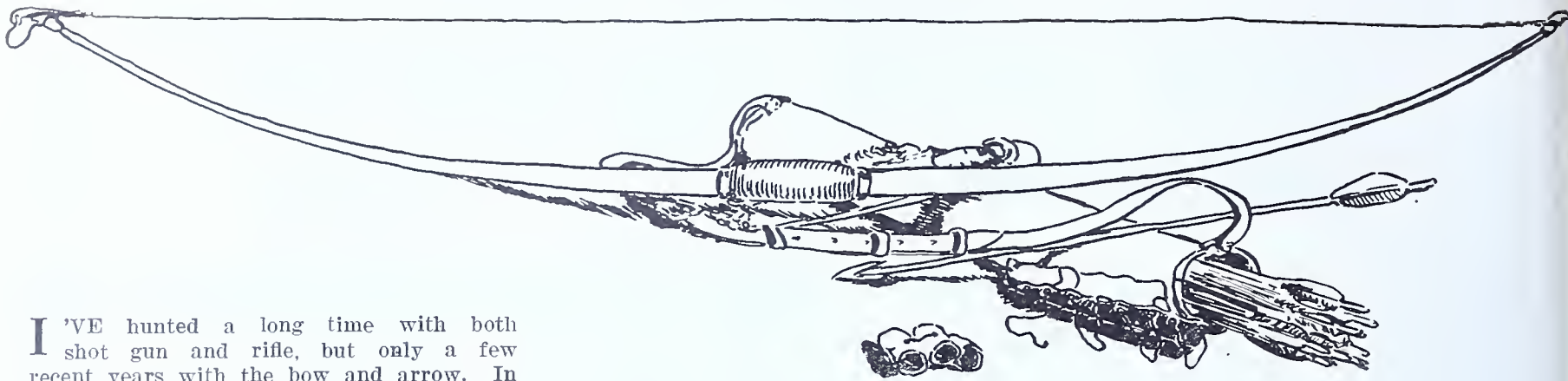
Richard Bache, son-in-law of Benjamin Franklin, introduced the Hungarian Quail in New Jersey in 1790.

Pine cones are usually ripe after the middle of September and the seeds can be extracted and planted late in the fall or early in the spring.

A splendid reference to Pennsylvania's system of Game Conservation was made in the German conservation magazine *Weltforstwirtschaft* published in Berlin. The article was written by Mr. A. M. Comsia from material furnished by the Editor.

Walking through the streets of Lancaster with a red fox on a leash, C. S. Metzler, Lancaster, R. D., attracted considerable attention. Reynard was raised from a pup and the animal has become quite a pet in the Metzler family.





I'VE hunted a long time with both shot gun and rifle, but only a few recent years with the bow and arrow. In years gone by, several deer have met with disaster in front of my now discarded 30-30. I used to think that my numerous trips back from Black Duck, Minnesota with a magnificent 200 pound buck strapped across the front fender were perfect! Not now! Though my recent journeys to Cross Forks, Clearfield and Philipsburg have been fruitless with the bow, I've experienced more hunting pleasure than I ever had with the rifle! Why, you ask? Just because a deer is just about 90% harder to bag with a bow than with a rifle and consequently with the bow, there is more real old time hunting pleasure in it. Here's what Pennsylvania's Archers think of bow hunting: We get more sport, fun, enjoyment or whatever you wish to call the thrill, out of neatly piercing one lowly rabbit with a hunting arrow than we could possibly get out of killing the bag limit with the scatter gun.

Still another thot-we archers have a feeling of well being about our State's Game Conservation program—we get just as much sport in bagging four rabbits for the whole season as the shot gun enthusiast gets in bringing home the limit every Saturday of the open season. And don't forget, with those four rabbits the bow-man gets infinitely more honest-to-gosh hunting.

Enough has been written about archery in the past five years to start a young library; yet the average Pennsylvania hunter knows little or nothing about the bow as used for hunting. A deadly weapon, is the bow! Tho not nearly as accurate as the rifle. Art Young, Stewart Edward White, Dr. Pope, the Thompson Brothers and a host of other disciples of the bow have killed, with the bow, almost every animal there is to be killed in both Africa and America—except the hippo and the elephant—they're a trifle too tough.

Here are some facts about the bow and arrow as used for hunting that will interest you hunters: It takes from 50 to 90 pounds of he-man power to draw an arrow back 28 inches. The average weight of a hunting arrow is about 650 grains. The av-

## Archery Hunting

By E. H. BRAATEN

erage speed of that arrow on its way to shake hands with the buck is about 165 feet per second. The greatest range at which that arrow may be shot with just fair accuracy, is 80 yards. A shifty archer can keep 95% of his shots within a 9-inch circle at 40 yards. Now, compare the above data with the performance of your deer rifle and you get a good picture of just how tough an assignment an archer has to be successful—but he likes it that way! It's too gosh-hanged easy with the fine modern rifles and that's why he has vowed never to kill another buck with lead so long as he has the physical power to draw the old bow.

Now, what effect does a broadhead have upon a deer? Nine times out of ten, it will readily penetrate the chest wall and the deer dies from hemorrhages on both sides (and internally) in very short order! Deer have been shot thru the stomach and killed in four or five minutes. You hunters know what happens to the deer operated upon in like manner with the gun. Should the archer merely give the buck a "hair-cut" or a "shave" or any other type of flesh wound, he quickly "shakes" the "thorn in his side" and the clean broadhead cut heals with little chance of the dreaded lead-poisoning or infection common to gun wounds.

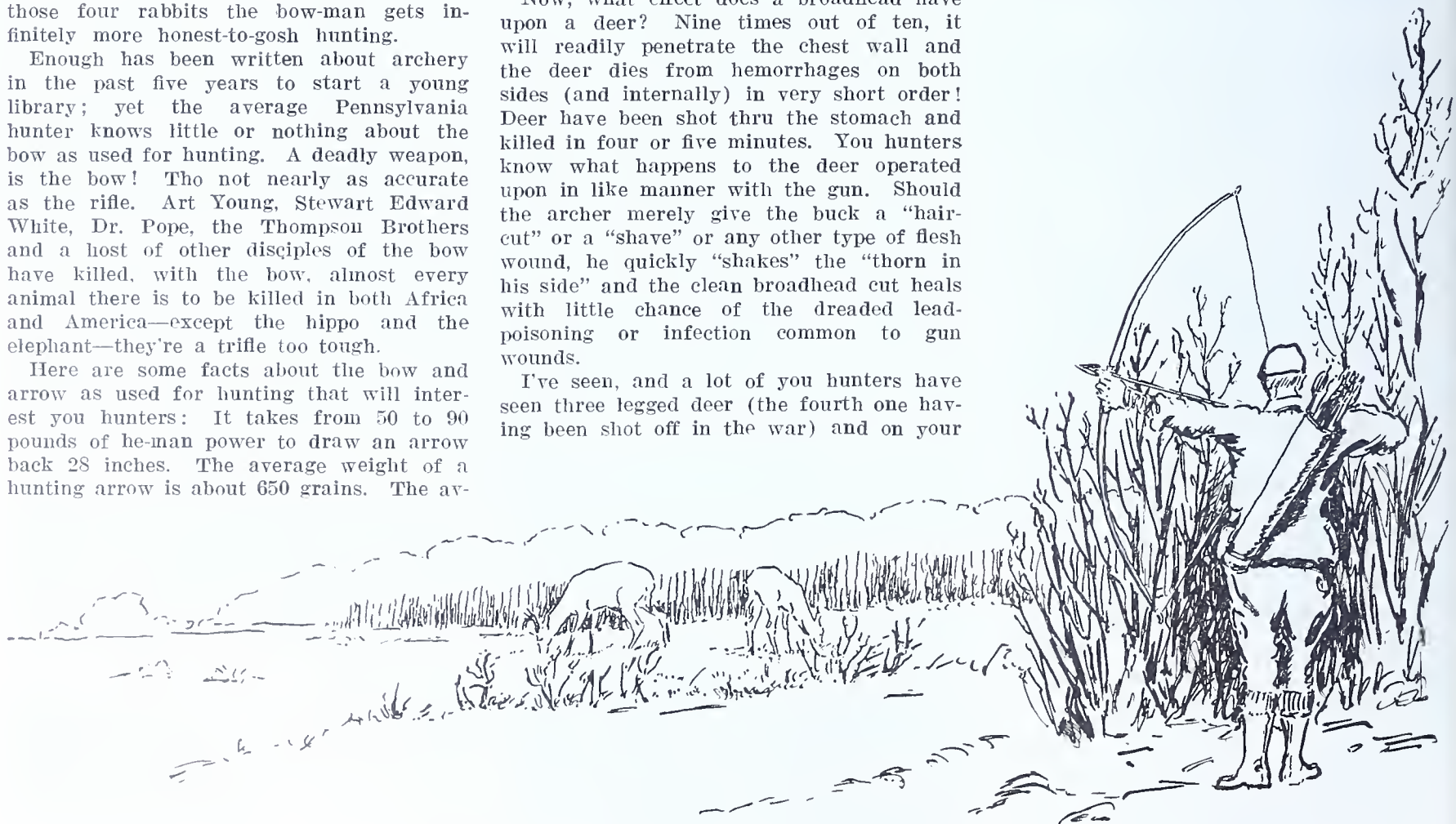
I've seen, and a lot of you hunters have seen three legged deer (the fourth one having been shot off in the war) and on your

early spring trout fishing trips, some of you have found deer which had died a lingering lead poison death. Those things just don't happen with a bow and broad head.

Don't misunderstand me fellow sportsmen—I'm not preaching or trying to win a few of you over to the realms of archery. I do want you to try to see the fine spirit of sportsmanship in the "nut" who stalks his game with a bow, and for the next archer you meet in the Big Woods this season, give him a slap on the back and a few words of encouragement. It's going to save our game and make a happier hunting ground.

About hunting grounds: The State of Oregon has an Archery Hunting Reserve for bow hunters only; The Wisconsin Game Commission set aside a part of a northern deer county for their archers; Michigan, likewise, has recognized the noble efforts of her archers and established a sizeable territory for bow hunting.

How about you Pennsylvania hunters? Can you and will you help your archery friends along on the same lines?





# Is a Dead Buck Dangerous?

By C. O. EMERY



**W**HAT will you do when by luck and skillful hunting, you have placed a shot that has dropped a buck? Now that so many hunters have advanced from the sport of rabbit and small game hunting to the grand thrill of the big game woods, the stamina of the larger game may not be realized on account of the excitement of the moment, and what could and should end in a wonderful experience may end in tragedy. A wounded buck or other big game can be mighty dangerous when crazed by the shock of a fatal wound. To some it would probably be a waste of time and effort to advise what to do when the grand moment comes, and the noble buck of the forest is dropped in front of the lucky hunter. The excitement, plus the fear that the animal may jump to his feet and still make his get-away, makes most of them rush up to the fallen buck and stick it with their hunting knife, or at least cut a lot of holes in the neck which will have to be repaired by the taxidermist if he wants a nice job on the mounting.

Many times a buck will fall with a broken back, and most hunters are unwilling to put another shot into the animal, so they wrestle the deer or hold it down and use the hunting knife. This is a bad practice as he may break your leg with his front feet or horn you badly. Many novices have come back from the hunt with the story that they shot a nice buck, and after they looked him over and thought he was dead, went to call their companions, only to find that the buck had come back to life and made off into the forest while they were gone, there to linger and die from the wound unless the hunter was successful in tracking him down. When a buck falls from the shock of the wound, he may at any moment recover and spring to his feet and bound away, and some other hunter may claim the trophy that rightfully belongs to another. True a hunter hesitates to shoot more holes through the hide but this will not be necessary if the animal is shot through the neck just where it joins the shoulder.



I was told of a very unusual incident along this line. A young man by the name of Sam Cusiello on his first hunt for deer got separated from his partners who, thinking he had gone back to camp, left the woods without him. But when they arrived there and found that Sam had not returned they immediately started back for they realized that he was not familiar with the country and was lost. On the way back they heard someone laughing and mumbling with seemingly uncontrolled glee. When the man came upon them he broke out with: "By golly! I saw the greatest stunt and the funniest thing that ever happened. Believe it or not, I saw a man riding a big buck through the woods like an Indian rides a bronco. He was on the buck's back part of the time, holding on to the antlers trying to steer the deer or else throw it down. Really, it was the funniest thing I ever saw. His legs were flying from side to side, as he bounced with the buck in crazy movements down through the brush, trying to put it down, which he eventually did. When I hurried down to him the buck was sure enough dead. I offered to help but as I still had to laugh,



it seemed to make him mad and he wouldn't let me. So I watched him awhile, feeling that a fellow who could hang on and ride a deer like that could surely take care of himself."

The two men asked what type of fellow this was and when told they realized that it was their buddy, Sam. So they hurried on to give him help. They had not gone far when they met Sam coming with the buck on his back, his face and clothing scratched and torn and covered with blood, mostly from the deer. Sam told them when he shot the buck fell, and he thought the proper thing to do was to stick it, so he leaned his gun against a tree, took the buck by the antler and started to do so. When he touched the animal with the knife it started to get up, so he put his leg over it to hold it down but it got up and started off. Sam was afraid he would lose it so he held on and tried to put it down again.

He will never try this again, as he now knows how strong a buck is. This seemingly funny incident came near being a tragedy of the woods or could have been as bad as the experience of Jack MaHarge who shot a six point buck, and not a large one at that. When Jack got up to the fallen buck he put his gun down, got his knife out and was in the act of sticking his deer, when it threw its head around, knocked the knife from his hand, and started to get up.



Jack ran for his rifle some six steps away but the buck, partly recovered from the shock, was upon him in a rush. The man got to the gun but when he turned around the buck was so close he could not shoot so he clubbed the deer over the head with the rifle, knocking it down but smashing the gun in two pieces before the deer finally died. The buck had Jack very badly used up as time after time it had gone for him with eyes blazing and blood flying from its nose. Results: one six point buck with the antlers broken and knocked loose and the skin puffed up with blood clots all over the head; one husky man taken to the hospital with five broken ribs, torn ligaments and dozens of cuts and bruises; and one forty dollar rifle smashed in pieces.

Many hunters read about and have had personal experiences with deer and know the danger of wounded game, and consequently, are quite cautious. This was the case with a Mr. Baker, a beginner at the sport from Grove City, Pa., who while watching a crossing succeeded in knocking down a mighty nice buck with a well placed shot. He approached the animal with rifle ready so that if it started off again he could shoot. He could see that it was not dead but did not wish to shoot it again if not necessary. To make sure it would be his, he fastened his big game tag to one antler, and then took a heavy sash cord rope from his hunting coat and tied it to the antlers. He was in the act of tying the other end of the rope to a tree when the buck bounced to its feet. The pull of the rope knocked Baker over into the brush and when he recovered and reached for his rifle the buck was gone. He called to his buddies and told them what had happened. They laughed at the idea but gladly joined in the chase of the badly wounded buck with the rope and game tag tied to his antlers. In a short time they found the animal dead with the rope and tag still attached.

A hunter may have his own idea of handling wounded game but he does not want to forget that "a dead deer may be a mighty dangerous buck."







While traveling near Polk, Venango County, the crew of a New York Central train noticed a deer which had become entangled in a wire fence some distance from the track. Upon arrival at the nearest station they dispatched a message to Game Protector Campbell who rushed to the scene at once. When he arrived the deer was still alive, and though heavy he raised it to his shoulder and safely extricated the animal. I am indebted to Commissioner Robert Lamberton for this story and photos.

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY FIELD TRIALS

With Mr. C. R. Hobson, Homestead, as general chairman, the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League held a splendid annual outing and field day at Clinton, Pennsylvania. Although very cold, but splendid for the trials, many sportsmen gathered and enjoyed the various activities.

The bird dog, beagle, and 'coon dog trials were very well contested. The high power rifle, small bore, revolver and trap shooting contests attracted many marksmen. Many anglers were on hand to participate in the fly and plug casting. C. W. Ward, Pittsburgh, was chairman and he gave some very clever exhibitions. The archery, in charge of W. D. Perry, was another feature. The Boy Scout activities were exceptionally interesting and several hundred participated.

The first day was given over to the bird dog trials, and the judge was W. R. Fishel, Hope, Indiana, ably assisted by Colin M. Reed, Washington, Pa. Twenty of the best dogs in the district participated in the open subscription designated as a memorial to the late R. M. Sutton, well known sportsman. The first prize, a silver cup, and \$50 in cash was awarded to "Holt's Major Rap," owned by Frank D. Fair, Mercer County, and second prize went to "Link," owned by S. McClure, Wilkesburg, and third, "Bit O' Honey," owned by Mrs. Lewis A. Parks, Sewickley.

## DEFEAT ONE ANOTHER

Governor George H. Earle and United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey each defeated one another at a recent shoot, before the traps, of the South Hills Sportsmen's Club, Pittsburgh. At straight trap shooting Senator Guffey took the Governor over but in the "Skeet" Governor Earle came back to defeat the Senator. Senator Guffey at straight trap shooting broke 40 x 50, while at Skeet Governor Earle went down seven out of fifty tries. Both are enthusiastic hunters and fishermen.

## VERMIN DRIVE

The Lehigh County Fish and Game Protective Association is sponsoring a very extensive Vermin drive which is open to members or non-members. It extends from November 1, 1935 to March 15, 1936.

Very attractive awards will be given to contestants having the most points when the club holds its annual smoker during April.

## YORK GROUP ACTIVE

At a recent meeting of the York and Adams County Fish and Game Association the members acted favorably on the proposal to reduce the annual membership fee from \$3.00 to \$1.50. A drive is now under way and a greatly increased membership is expected. The Game Committee of this organization reported that 100 pheasants are to be fed and cared for during the winter for release next year. It also reported the liberation of 90 pheasants raised by members of the association.

The Fish Committee reported the stocking of two lakes with a large number of catfish and bluegills raised in the club's rearing pond. The organization is cooperating with the local Game Protector in recommending certain persons for appointment as special game investigators. During the recent season on small game a great many signs were posted on lands open to hunters, asking them to respect the property of the farmers.

## WITH THE CLUBS

The Dunning's Cove Sportsmen's Association recently purchased a two-room school house which they are remodeling for use as a club house. This club, which has been very active locally, is planning a big winter feeding program this year. Their membership reached 200 the first year.

### Lost!

Male English Beagle Hound, 14 inch, black and tan, white chest, while hunting in Miles Run, Warren County. Answers to name of DUKE. Suitable reward. Notify R. A. Keck, 47 Blantyre Road, Buffalo, N. Y. or the Editor.



## BUTLER HAS BIG GATHERING

"Youth and Instructions in Hunting which should be given them" was the subject of an address by Honorable Robert Lamberton, member of the Board, following a banquet of the Butler County Hunting and Fishing Club held at Glenn Hall, at the close of a very successful field trial which took place near Evans City. More than three hundred sportsmen attended, and guest speakers included Lt. C. M. Bair, Troy C. Burns, John Mock, C. C. Frend, Fish Commissioner, Virgil Richards, C. W. Ward, expert fly caster; John Bauder, Lt. C. McRae, and Hon. Peter Graff.

The day was ideal for the field trials and upwards of three thousand persons attended. The bird dog trials attracted a big gallery, and the winners were: All age—First, "Troy's Woody," Troy Burns; Second, "Bit O' Honey," Mrs. Parks; Third, "North Liberty Bob," R. B. Crum.

Derby: "Carlingford Sandy Flash"—Mrs. Parks, first; "Mallies Girl," C. W. Nicklas, second; "Norris Dixie Girl," and "Joe's Betty," J. Nickel, third.

Puppy: "Mustard Pickles," W. Nicklas, first; "Wildwood Sally," Russ Jennings, second; "Scott's Sally," George Scott, third.

Rabbit dogs: "Thirteen Inch," first, Theodore Shutte; second, John Peters; third, L. C. McDonald. "Fifteen Inch," first, Theodore Shutte; second, R. Reed; third, J. G. Scherer. Open, all breeds: First, John Koger; second, F. Ashbaugh; third, C. L. Kennedy. Coon dogs: tree and first line—Stoeffler, Youngstown, Ohio; Speed chase—Harry Paupp, Harmony.

Hopper feeder, one of many made by H. W. Shilling, Huntingdon, Pa. They are made of galvanized iron and hold about a peck of grain. Excellent for feeding wild turkeys.



## WITH THE CLUBS

"Providing Food and Shelter for Game," was the subject of an address by Hon. Ross L. Leffler, Member of the Board of Game Commissioners, before the Latrobe Sportsmen's Association, recently. At this meeting the annual election of officers took place. Mr. Bernard Neiman was elected President and Dr. John Dotterway, Secretary.

The Huntingdon County Game, Fish and Forestry Association held its first annual field trial Saturday, October 19th, at the fair grounds. Trap, pistol, shotgun and rifle matches were the main events. A booth showing game feeding devices was quite an attraction and brought forth many favorable comments. A booth was also erected as an information center and for the purpose of displaying the GAME NEWS and *Pennsylvania Angler*. Another interesting feature was the display of crow feet turned in by members of the association who participated in a crow killing contest. They were all in a large glass jar and many of the sportsmen received a lot of enjoyment out of guessing the number of feet in the jar.

The evening session was devoted principally to addresses by prominent speakers including Division Game Protectors Frank Myers and Hayes T. Englert, Hon. Warren B. Simpson, President of the County Association, Sergeant Herman P. Roush of the State Highway Patrol and others. Mr. Myers introduced Honorable William G. Fluke, new member of the Game Commission, from that district.

The Marysville Sportsmen's Association, organized a year ago, which purchased a tract of land for recreational purposes, have donated a portion of it to the Borough on which a swimming pool will be constructed from W. P. A. funds. On this same tract the Game Association will have a trap, rifle and revolver ranges installed.

H. S. Smith, well-known Wilkes-Barre sportsman, has been chosen President of the Northeast District, State Federation of Sportsmen, which comprises Carbon, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Bradford, Monroe, Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming. I. W. Edinger, Stroudsburg, Vice-President, and Fred F. Haegle, Hazelton, Treasurer, were also elected. W. L. Quick and Mr. Edinger were selected as delegates to represent Monroe and Pike Counties.

The Gordon Game Club was especially active during the small game season in a drive to apprehend Game Law violators. The club also had excellent success in rearing day-old pheasant chicks given them by the Game Commission, having reared and released 190 of these birds.

### Stolen!

Winchester, model 94 carbine calibre 30 WCF Serial Number 1091101. If found please notify Editor or Sears, Roebuck & Company, Harrisburg, Pa.

Walter Sebring, Philadelphia, one of the best wing shots in this State, passed away recently at the age of 75 years. Many live bird shooters remember him.

Among the professionals who attended the recent Tri-State Skeet Shoot at Denver, Pa., to enliven the match, were W. R. Hoshower, Boyd G. Edwards and E. H. Store. These boys know how to put the enthusiasm in a shoot.

Capt. J. B. Grier, Wilmington, Del., won the amateur championship at the Skytop shoot held recently, with a perfect score of 100, 16 yards. Six others scored 96, viz:—T. D. Stevenson, J. Creeden, J. H. Thones, J. L. Luke, S. Crothers, C. W. Jenkins.



Hon. John M. Phillips, former member of the Board, while at Py-matuning Swamp recently.

The Vandergrift Sportsmen's Association has planned to purchase and liberate rabbits following the hunting season.

The Philadelphia Trap League has taken on some renewed interest, and will soon start its winter program. The League will be represented by three teams—Safety Rod & Gun Club, Bustleton; Meadow Springs Rod & Gun Club, Philadelphia and Camden, N. J.

A meeting of the Montgomery County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs was held recently at Royersford. The Federation will make application for W. P. A. funds to improve conservation conditions in Chester and Montgomery Counties. The Royersford Hunting and Fishing Club was host to this meeting, at which over a hundred sportsmen attended.

The Lancaster County Sportsmen's Association held a unique affair in a masked ball recently under the auspices of the County Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs.





6500 Aspen and Fox grape cuttings made by Refuge Keeper Elmer Pilling, who is going to experiment with the setting thereof. Aspen is excellent beaver food.

## NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

By NORMAN M. WOOD

B. W. Kunkle, 84, Blairsville, and Rev. Dr. L. Sprague, principal of the Wyoming Seminary, 91, are two of the aged nimrods of Pennsylvania who regularly take out licenses to hunt. The Methodist educator's home is in Reading.

Mr. Charles Wellington Wessell, Chief of the Division of Propagation made some interesting talks recently before the Fish, Game & Forestry Association at Perkaspie as well as the Doylestown Rotary Club.

Hon. J. Q. Creveling, member of the Board of Game Commissioners, Wilkes-Barre has resigned as a director of the State Camp, United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. Mr. Creveling was one of the promoters of the United Sportsmen and his efforts have been untiring. Mr. Creveling is honorary president of the head camp.

The Board of Game Commissioners has decreed that field trial associations may have ringneck pheasant eggs or day old chicks, which they can raise to maturity for their meets, but that no mature birds will be given out for trials in the future.

The Field and Stream Association, Lebanon, has gone on record to cooperate with landowners to prosecute irresponsible hunters.

William Ibach, familiarly known as "Doc," and who served many years as a field officer for the Game Commission, still resides in Newmanstown and continues to be interested in game restoration.

Two buoys and flags in Pymatuning Lake mark the "Happy Hunting Grounds" for Pennsylvania and Ohio. The buoys mark Northern and Southern boundaries, and beyond them only Pennsylvanians can hunt. Inside, persons from both sides may hunt. Hunters from both states are prohibited from landing on territory of the other.

As a protection to crops farmers killed 522 deer in the month of September, the largest kill on record for a single month. Most of the deer killed were in the North Central section of the State, in counties which are to have a three day antlerless deer season this year.

Included in the aged hunters who continue to take out licenses are F. S. Heasley, 81, Edri, Cambria County, and James G. Pugh, 88, Coatesville.

A flying squirrel (unprotected) that stared at Miss Gertrude Bosle, Mt. Oliver, Pa., when she entered her room recently, is now mounted. "That thing will never stare at me again; we had it stuffed!" said Miss Bosle. The young lady killed the squirrel with a broom.

Declaring that his fingers were wet, Frederick Althouse, Kittanning, Pa., accidentally shot his companion, Harold Raymer, while hunting woodcock on the opening day. As a result Raymer will lose a portion of his left leg. Althouse said his hands became wet while crossing a creek.

Postage stamps will not be accepted when subscribing to the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS. Money will be acceptable but money orders or checks are preferable.

The Wilkesburg Sportsmen's Club is making a drive this year for 500 members. Since September 1, they have enrolled 200. There is a prize of \$5.00 for the member getting the most new members.

W. P. Metz, Huntingdon, was one proud hunter when he returned from the first day's hunting with a 20-pound gobbler.

Photo at right is of albino grey fox captured on Refuge No. 33 by Elmer L. Pilling. It will probably be on display at the Farm Show this year.

## Lost!

Black and Tan Hound, tan face, about 20 inches high, 5 years old. Was removed from property of owner on or about August 29. Last seen in Richmond Furnace, Franklin County. Liberal reward for any information as to his whereabouts. License number is 14830, Cambria County, 1935. Please notify the Editor or Mr. I. E. Penrod, McConnellsburg, Pa.

The Red Cross Association, Stroudsburg, has inaugurated a campaign to prevent accidents in the home, on the streets, and automobiles and points out some interesting ways to prevent hunting accidents.

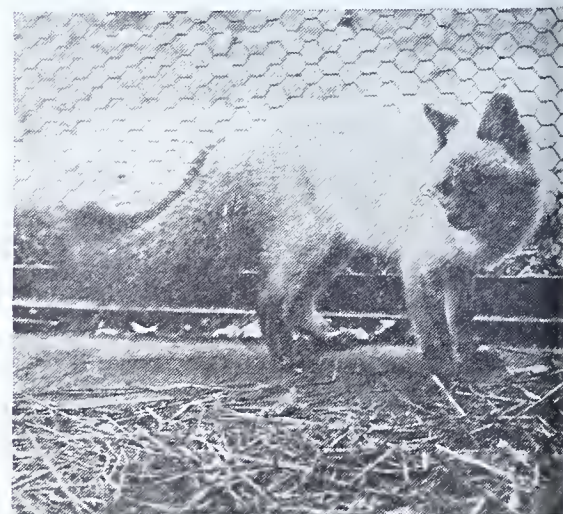
Over in Monroe County a true story is told of a city fellow making reservations at a farm house during the hunting season. He appeared in new hunting paraphernalia, and a brand new rifle. He returned from the woods and told the farmer that he killed an animal and asked his host to go out and help him bring it in. The animal proved to be one of the farmer's cows. The hunter paid the farmer \$100.00, the value of the cow then went to his room and came downstairs in his civilian clothes. "Up in that room you will find hunting clothes, rifle and ammunition, and it all belongs to you; any man who doesn't know a cow from a deer has no right to hunt again," said the city fellow, as he was leaving.

Be careful not to set traps where game and protected birds might be caught. The law says that traps must not be set where game will get in them.

Captains of deer hunting camps should see to it that men do not keep loaded guns and rifles in the camps.

Shooting at live trees is a violation of the law. Camps that have rifle practice should construct a substantial barricade.

Big game hunters are urged to send in tags as soon as possible after deer and bear are killed. The tags can be addressed to the Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa. By so doing the Board will be able to make an account of the number of deer, the weight, number of points to the antler and other interesting data.





## TRI-STATE SKEET SHOOT

With a field of seventy-five shooters the Tri-State Skeet Association, comprising Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, held one of its largest matches in this State Sunday, October 20th, over the American Legion Skeet and Gun Club Grounds, Denver.

F. R. Kelly, Roslyn, N. J., won the match with 97 x 100, while F. Vincent, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, State Skeet Champion, was the runnerup with 96 x 100. Remarkable scores were made throughout the shoot. The Roslyn, N. J. team, holding the world's record 492 x 500 at skeet, won the team match with a score of 467 x 500.

Seven markswomen participated in the match, which included the New York State Champion crack shot, Mrs. A. M. Perry. Mrs. G. Steif won the woman tri-state skeet championship, 77 x 100, with Mrs. Kepstein runner-up, with 73 x 100. The other women shooters winning, in order, were: Mrs. Tallman, Jr., 72 x 100; Mrs. Perry, 66 x 100; Mrs. Jeffersy, 62 x 100; Miss Little, 54 x 100; and Mrs. Scranton, 46 x 100.

The shooters declared that it was one of the best conducted shoots held in many years. The officers of the Club are A. R. Brubaker, President; Samuel E. Kinch, Secretary; Referees H. Roy Eberly and Clyde Kurtz; Field Captain, Cyrus Bowers.

## HUNTS AT THE AGE OF 104

A veteran big game hunter and trapper, Eugene Burtis, Grover, Pa., 104 years of age, took out a license to hunt in Bradford County this year and enjoyed a trek through the fields and woods. Burtis sent an invitation to a friend inviting him to come and hunt with him on the first day "providing he was a good walker."

The statement has often been made that a sportsman lives forever. Over in Bedford County there are fifteen hunting patriarchs whose ages aggregate 1,189 years and whose combined ages average 79 years. They are: Silar Plummer, 88, Beaverdale; B. B. Myers, 84, Mannschoice; Joseph Wilson, 80, Bedford; D. M. Drake, 82, Everett; M. L. Manges, 76, Buffalo Mills; B. H. Fisher, 79, Saxton; James Miller, 79, Clearville; Ellis Corles, 79, Claysburg; G. P. Hoopengartner, 78, Bedford Valley; Fred Stambaugh, 80, Osterburg; Morgan Smith, 75, Clearville; Charles Stuckey, 76, Everett; D. F. Leasure, 75, Chaneyville; J. W. Smouse, 79, Lutzville; Watson Figard, 79, Six Mile Run.

## BACK TO THE ANCIENT DAYS

Is Pennsylvania going back to the ancient days of hunting? During the month of November a sportsman in Lancaster County killed a bird of prey with stones.

Near Bunker Hill, Lancaster County, sportsmen had observed an unusually large hawk following their dogs every time they took them out to train or hunt. The hawk seemed to know when the dogs jumped a rabbit and often caught it.

But this same hawk lost its life recently. Robert S. Aument, Strasburg, while out training his dogs, killed the hawk with a stone. He concealed himself and as the hawk was flying over his head he heaved a good-sized stone into the air and much to his surprise winged the bird, then caught and killed it.

# The Ant Eater Among Birds —Flicker



The Flicker has more nicknames than any other American bird. Locally he is called Clape, Highhole, Yarrup, Wickup, Wake Robin, Yellow Hammer and others. He is a member of the Woodpecker family but is the only one in America with a clearly spotted breast.

In the field the golden yellow lining of the wings and the white patch on the lower back show plainly when the bird flies. Often Flickers are flushed from the ground, where they are eating ants. Upon close examination we find that the brown and gray plumage of the bird is varied with a bright scarlet patch on the nape, black streaks from the lower part of the bill back to the neck, a black breast patch and numerous dark bars on the wings and back. Altogether this species is one of the most beautifully colored of American birds.

While Flickers sometimes stay throughout the winter, as a rule they are migratory, appearing early in spring and leaving late in the fall. Like all Woodpeckers, they drill a cavity in a dead tree for their nest, and sometimes this cavity is quite near the ground. The excavation is some-

times a foot or eighteen inches deep, with a loose bed of chips at the bottom, on which the seven to eleven glossy white eggs are laid.

The young Flickers are very noisy, and during the last week before leaving the nest may keep up an almost continuous clatter, sticking their heads out when the parent birds return with food and crowding over one another in their eagerness to be fed. The young birds have a dainty sprinkling of red on top of the head, which indicates that the ancestors of the Flickers may have had much more red on their head than the present-day birds.

The courtship antics of these birds are queer. Several of the brilliant creatures may assemble on a branch and with much nervous bowing, clattery calling and spreading of wings and tail vie with each other in securing a mate.

Flickers are very fond of ants. They stick their long, saliva-covered tongues, which protrude inches from the tip of the bill, down into the ant nests and draw it back, covered with the ants which it has collected. Stomachs of the birds, which have been examined from time to time, prove that, as a rule, Flickers live on nothing else than ants.

If Flickers are attempting to nest in a portion of a house, an artificial nest may be placed for them to advantage. This nest, which should have a roughed interior, should have a two and one-half inch round entrance well toward the top and should be about six by six by eighteen inches deep in inside measurements, with possibly a loose pile of sawdust in the bottom.

Many hunters have been trying to shoot the hawk but were unable to get close enough.

## SNAKE SWALLOWS SQUIRRELS

During the past summer two Boy Scouts of Freeport were attracted by a movement up in a den tree and upon investigation found a five foot black snake. They killed it and then attempted to snap the snake's head by taking the reptile by the tail and cracking it like a whip. With the first snap something white flew out of the snake's mouth and the boys repeated the performance until 5 small gray squirrels were shaken out of the snake. The squirrels were about the size of a small rat.

## GAME NEWS

The photo of the buck deer on the auto bumper, appearing on page 5 of the October issue, was sent in by Edward H. Bates, Mt. Jewett, Pa.

Dogs are valuable guardians and this was proven when their howls attracted attention of A. R. Shalter, Mifflinburg, who saw a hunting lodge on fire and was able to notify the local fire company in time to save the building.

## WANTS BACK ISSUES

Mr. E. J. Flesher, R. D. 7, Box 1258, Pittsburgh, Pa., will pay twenty-five to fifty cents for a copy of the April, 1933 and March, 1934 issues of the GAME NEWS.

## WITH THE CLUBS—Cont'd

The Pigeon Creek Sportsmen's Association of Cokeburg, Pa., recently held a vermin extermination contest. There were two teams picked, with the provision that the losing group should provide a banquet for the winners. The contest started in April and ended October 4, 1935. The amount of vermin killed was as follows: 4 weasels, 93 stray house cats, 9 destructive hawks, 137 crows and 127 water snakes.

The Jefferson County Sportsmen's Association at a recent meeting asked the Game Commission to reconsider their policy of posting game lands to berry pickers and to modify their ruling to permit the picking of berries outside the refuge wire. The Club also recommended that the bounty on the goshawk be paid the entire year due to the fact that so many of these predators nest and rear their young in Pennsylvania. The Club is contemplating putting on a vermin campaign in the near future.





# Reminiscence

By H. H. SMITH



EDITOR'S NOTE: *Following is a letter which I received from Mr. Smith, with whom I have had a great deal of correspondence, but have never had the pleasure of meeting. Although his remarks are based on the 1934 deer season I feel sure they will prove instructive, interesting and humorous.*

SIX of us rented a camp adjacent to No. 57 Game Lands, near Forkston, and we sure had a wonderful week. We opened camp in the rain, Friday afternoon, and fidgeted around in the rain all Saturday morning, wishing it would stop.

It had poured all night, and the streams were above flood stage and still rising, and what a sight those mountain torrents are when the water is high.

By noon quite a number of wet and bedraggled hunters had decided to go home, but they soon came back and reported that the bridge was out.

We were five miles up the Mehoopany from Forkston, on hard road but most of them didn't know how they were going to get out. We directed them over Dutch mountain to Lopez and Dushore, and I guess they made it because none of them came back. A little later two hunters came down the road and told us that a big slide had blocked the road over the mountain, so we were just about shut in.

The thrill this news gave us was not exactly the kind I usually seek, because I had to send two of the boys back to Clarks Summit that night to meet the last member of the party, who was a stranger to that part of the country.

Bob used to be Chief of Scouts in the Philippines, and tho he had never been in the Forkston mountains before, I had a hard time dissuading him from starting out on foot, because he had given Bill his promise that he would meet him in Clarks Summit that night, and there was no way we could get any word to him. It would have been an extremely difficult and hazardous journey, as he would either have to cross at least three of those torrents, or take a seven mile hike over a very rough, soft trail over South mountain to Noxen, where he might be able to hitch hike the remaining distance. Either way was bad. Falling in the water was certain death, and before he could get across the mountain it would be dark, and I mean dark.

However about 2:00 o'clock it stopped raining and we saw a couple of men go up with shovels. Then we decided to drive a strip of brush and evergreens beside the camp, where I had heard a deer Thursday night (I went over a night before the others) after which the boys were going to try and get by the slide.

The drive was without result, excepting that I found some very fresh signs, so Clyde and Bob took my car and left us, and I think they must have coaxed that Ford over the slide by pure faith or else the old bus got to feeling its relationship to its trimotored winged brothers and hopped across. They just went over on the little edge of nothing, and then drove thirty-seven miles to get five miles away from camp, to Forkston.

After they left, the other two were all rarin' to get on the mountain, so, being in the minority, and not wishing to be too militaristic, against my better judgment I went along.

I wanted to work that brush more thoroughly, but they thought it useless. A little while after we left, some old man went through and drove a nice buck right past our camp.

By Sunday morning the water had receded quite a bit, but the big rocks were still grinding and crashing about in the mad rush of water. You know, it's kind of awe inspiring to stand beside one of those wild tumbling mountain streams at a time like that and hear the big stones go rumbling and booming along the creek bed. We saw a tree that must have been seventy feet long, go downstream crosswise, roots, branches, and all.

Some man drove a Ford coach into the water where it was over the road sometime Saturday night, and got stuck in the middle of it. I understand he spent the night in the car with the flood swirling all around him. It must have been a nice warm, pleasant night. They got him out the next day, and when the water receded all four wheels were in the air. The chassis rested on a rock and the water had washed the dirt all out from beneath the wheels.

Clyde and Bob came back with Bill sometime Sunday and found the bridge had not washed out, but the water had been so deep over it that it looked as if it were gone.

Sunday afternoon I took the boys up on Dutch mountain to the coal mine. Was that a wet, *muddy* trip?

A few minutes after we entered the woods Monday morning, Bob eliminated himself from the week's fun, by bringing in a nice buck, incidentally the only one we got.



Most of the time we hunt alone, and each man is supposed to bring in his own deer. I explain the section we are going to hunt to those not familiar with it, and there is very little danger of anyone getting lost.

Bob went with us several times though, and he could have killed two more deer.

An amusing incident occurred one day when he was with us. We loaded him with all our surplus equipment, among which was a small coil of quarter inch rope that I usually carry. Having once been a cowboy, he jokingly fashioned a lariat out of the rope and a little later finding a small tree that a buck had scrubbed the bark all off, he cut it for a cane, or as he said, his gun. The rookie of the camp was with Bob and I when we met a man by the name of Colt, from Factoryville, Pa., who was hunting with bow and arrows, and did Bob get a kick out of that. It was the first time he had ever seen a white man hunting with these primitive weapons, and it gave him a great thrill of admiration for the sportsmanship of this man.

During the palaver Mr. Colt noticed that Bob did not have any gun. He asked if he did not carry any. Bob rose to the occasion magnificently. Lariat in one hand, and club in the other, he replied, "He--, no! I hunt them like we do out in Colorado. I find a nice runway and then I get up on a rock just above it and lay down until a buck comes along. Then I jump up and rope him, and beat his brains out with the club."

It was quite a story, and I think Colt might have been inclined to believe it if I had not made some disparaging remarks about Bob's veracity. Even at that, with the lasso and club before him, he wore an uncertain expression on his face when we parted.

My wife and Mrs. Myers, from York, were with us for a couple of days in camp and we had a lot of fun.

As captain and cook, I was the first one up and the last one to turn in. Our bed was right at the head of the stairs.

About 2:00 A. M. Sunday night we were all awakened by a thump and jar such as might have been made by a big bull elephant rolling down off the mountain and fetching up broadside against the house. It darn near shook the place down. I was out of bed before I was fully awake, groping for my flashlight. My wife was gasping "Someone's after your guns," and I was sliding down stairs very much en dishabille, flashlight in one hand, and gat in the other, and plenty blood in the eye. A thoro search found everything in its place and not the least evidence of anything that could have caused such a bump. So we all went back



to sleep. The four boys in the front room, by the way, apparently had not been disturbed by it.

About 4:30 I got up and started the fires and the pancake fodder, and when I banged on the floor for the rest to arise, pandemonium broke loose up stairs. They begged me to come up and see the sight, and how I wish I could have photographed it. A word picture is very inadequate.

Before they went to bed, Clyde had sneaked up stairs, intending to remove the slats from the upper half of the bed in which Bob and Bill were to sleep. When he got them out he noticed that one of the remaining ones was split and had a knot in the center of it, so he took all of them out but the defective one and one under the foot. The springs evidently caught on the sides and they got in and went to sleep alright, but later on when Bob turned over, the knot gave way, and Bob's hundred ninety pounds together with Bill's hundred and twenty certainly did shake that floor when they hit.

Bob hushed Bill up when he was about to make remarks about it, and they whisperingly elected to sleep that way the rest of the night. And that is how I found them. The seventy pounds difference in weight is about proportionate to their difference in height, and the bed was short anyway, so Bob's six feet two and a half was bent up just like a question mark, feet in the air. Bill, short and light, was trying to stick to the side hill-effect of the mattress. Bob, trying to keep both feet and neck covered, had bridged the covers across his great length, and consequently the cold wind blew unhindered across their middles, and they were nearly frozen. Harry, sleeping in the bed next to them was the only one in the house who was not awakened.

I think we will carry him out in the woods some night if he goes with us next year.

During the week I saw two semi-albino deer that were spotted like guernsey cows.

One day I was leaning against a tree, motionless, when two red squirrels passed me. One was quite inclined to jump on my leg, but after inspecting me for a moment he thot better of it. He was less than three feet from me and I was quite astonished to see two very prominent black stripes on his tail. I have killed hundreds of red squirrels, but I never saw one like that.

I took some over ripe fish to camp with me as a teaser for the wild pussies. It would be a very bad pun to call it a Malteaser, would it not? Anyway, the boys heard a cat a couple of nights, and I found cat signs on the mountain above camp, and Thursday night his majesty called and par-took of the fish. I had my shot gun and



a powerful flashlight beside my open bed room window, but he didn't call to me. We found his fingerprints in the snow beside the fish the next morning, so Friday night with old man mercury shivering around zero, we built an elaborate runway of pegs, with a fish and a snare at the end of it. Saturday morning something itched the old think tank, so I hossed out the hunters bible, and then and there I suffered a change of heart as regards to snares. Since then I have been informed that a wild cat only visits a place once a week anyway.

Saturday morning was bitter cold but with a nice tracking snow. However, we did not hear any shooting and saw only two or three tracks.

Coming down the steep side of Dutch Mountain in the afternoon we saw a beautiful black bear, up in the Stony Brook refuge.

We were very fortunate that it was not open season, for he was an easy target, and we did not know the wire came down that far.

Two interesting things we found during the week, were an underground stream, where one can stand among a long string of boulders and hear the water rushing and gurgling beneath. We never did find where it all came out. Then we found a place on top of Dutch Mountain, that when jumped upon, sounded hollow, as if one had jumped on a tight barrel. I think there must be a cave beneath it. It is a couple of miles east of the coal mine.

That country fascinates me. Its wildness and ruggedness make it a paradise for any outdoor lover.

A couple of years ago I met a man from New York State, who evidently had had a little spare change to play with, if he had hunted all the places he told me about. Of them all, he preferred 57, and camped there during the entire fall, from small game season on, until the end of the big game season.

Bob has been a sort of soldier of fortune. In nearly every country in the world, navy, regulars, air service, born in Colorado, hunted the Western states; and yet this one trip to 57 has sold him completely and he was only on three of the mountains.

Last Saturday the crocuses were in blossom here, but on top of Dutch Mountain the snow was fourteen inches deep on the level. This morning, April 17th, we have about six inches of snow, and I wonder what it will be like over there.

It is a man's country. One would expect to reduce weight, shinnying up and down those twelve hundred foot hills several times a day, but with all the artillery and gadgets I carry that brings my hunting weight to about two-twenty, I put on eight and one-half pounds net, of good hard muscle

during the eight days I was there, and I did the cooking, at that.

Some of the hunters get discouraged if they don't get a buck the first time they go out.

We met a man seventy-six years young, who has hunted for forty-two years, and never has had but one shot at a legal deer. He said he then had a muzzle loader with a set trigger, and as he was carefully turning to train the gun on the buck, he accidentally touched the wrong thing and discharged it.

He has spent all his life in the lumber woods, and has seen hundreds of deer during closed season, but now, white haired and bent, and deaf as a post, he still shoulders his rifle and rambles all over those mountains alone, depending entirely on his eyesight, and still hoping to bring down his first buck.

Quite at variance with this case was an incident that happened over there the first day of the season.

A man who was to be a guest at one of the camps arrived late and found the camp deserted. He stopped his car in front of the cabin, loaded his rifle and looked up as a nice buck obligingly stepped out of the brush a few feet away. He in turn stepped out of the car and dropped the buck.

I don't know how much he may have hunted, but I do know a number of men who have hunted from ten to fourteen years and are still buckless.

I hunted several years before I ever saw a deer.

The first half hour after daylight of the first morning of the special doe season, out in Pike County, an elk walked by within thirty-five yards, and a six-point buck almost stepped on me, but I never saw a doe until the next week when it was buck season, and then I saw no buck.

That elk was a glorious creature, and I darn near shot him before my mind caught up. His antlers must have spread six feet.

Well, it has been an imposition to drag you thru all this, if you stuck this far, especially as you only know me thru correspondence, and I know you are a busy man.

I guess you figure that the Scotch I mentioned in the first part of this letter don't extend to my words and ink.

I remember that Alec told me that the pursuit of the funny tribe is your favorite pastime.

Have you ever visited 57?

Why not come up sometime in May and we will try and corral Maurice Sherman and take a hike up Mehoopany Creek in search of some of those five or six pound cannibals that ought to be taken out of there?

What say? Huh?





# The Hungarian Partridge

*A Complete Record of this Great Game Bird in America*

By SETH GORDON, Secretary, American Game Institute

SEVERAL years ago, in the cornfields of northern Illinois, I was trying to sell an old grouse-shooting companion on ringnecked pheasants. If I succeeded, I argued to myself, he might ease up some on ruffed grouse, as many others had done, and spend more of his time hunting ringnecks. We were having our share of luck, had seen plenty of birds, and had each bagged a nice cock. I thought I had surely sold him.

Then I happened to overhear a little confidential chatter with his cautious old grouse dog, and my hopes were blasted. Just as his master had cussed out the ringnecks, so the old dog seemed to be saying that he didn't like the race-horse tactics of the ringneck either. He liked his birds to stay put.

We were crossing a stubble field to investigate another cornfield and a heavy weed patch beyond. Then a most interesting and unexpected thing happened. Out across those stubbles flashed my own setter, and in the weeds at the edge of the corn she stopped, stanch as a rock. The old grouse dog spied her and honored her point. It was Bill's turn, and I urged him to move in. Before he got close to the little bitch, Bill had the surprise of his life. Instead of a pheasant or two, at least twenty-five blue-gray birds, much smaller and very much faster on the getaway, boiled up out of that cornfield. All of them flushed at once. They made almost as much noise as a covey of young ruffed grouse, and darted away, high over the standing corn, with lightning speed.

"Don't shoot!" I shouted. "They're still protected."

It was wasted effort. The surprise was too much for him. There he stood, gun down, dumfounded.

"What the devil were those things, anyhow?" he finally asked. "They certainly weren't pheasants, and they were too all-fired big for quail. How they did go!"

I explained they were European gray partridges, commonly called Huns, because some of the first shipments came from Hungary.

"Well, the way they left here, they must have thought the whole Allied Army was after them. I'd rather hunt those little gray bullets than these lumbering old pheasants you've been touting to me," exclaimed Bill.

He wanted to see them again. Having marked their general direction, we headed that way, hunting pheasants as we went. We covered that long cornfield without seeing or hearing one of the wily little rascals.

As I had a number of experiences with Huns before, I suggested we cross the next grass field. Bill protested, saying they surely had not gone that far. But we went, and over in the weed patch, fully a half mile from Bill's first surprise, we again ran into the covey. This time they were even wilder. Before we got within good shooting range, up they went, again as one bird. This time with the throttle wide open they swung around to the right, high over the top of the standing corn.

Later in the day we ran into a few scattered singles and had some nice points on them. Bill's day was a success. Even though not sold on ringnecks, he had found a new love. He went home itching for the time when the season would be open on Huns.

Since that incident I have followed the progress of these uncanny little foreigners in various sections of North America. A recent check-up indicates a lot of us will soon be enjoying Hungarian partridge shooting.

These birds are very prolific, broods of fifteen to twenty-five young being quite common. They can stand plenty of cold weather; and, being seed-eaters, they thrive where other game birds could barely survive.

When it comes to being game, they are plenty smart; and if hunted with fast, wide going bird dogs, they provide great sport. Slow putterers are useless in hunting these boys. If a Hun is merely winged, it takes a smart dog to catch him before he gets over into the next county.

As the native game birds became scarcer, especially on the prairies, the lovers of fast bird dogs began searching for a bird to replace the vanishing prairie chicken. Ringnecks were found wanting, and naturally they turned to the partridge. While the partridge is apt to flush wilder than chickens usually do, and are always much more nervous than bob-whites, their trait of taking



Move right on up. You won't be too close when a covey of Huns takes the air



wing simultaneously is strongly in their favor. Singles in heavy cover lie quite well, but their flight is always fast and deceptive.

In the old days, anyone who could shoot fairly well could bag the limit of chickens, but it takes a good wing shot to collect a bag of partridges, even where they are abundant.

On the table, the partridge is nothing to be sneezed at. Personally, I believe he is not so delectable as prairie chicken, quail, ruffed grouse or ringneck, but he weighs from 12 to 15 ounces as against the bob-white's 5½ to 7 ounces. As one friend put it, "When you bag a few Huns, you've got something."

In the New World, the partridge has certainly been a surprise package, doing well in some localities and failing utterly in others. The Hun has taken a thriving hold in eleven states and three provinces. He is struggling for existence in six states and several provinces. And he has failed dismally in at least twelve more states.

Because the Hun made its most spectacular increases in the Prairie Provinces of Canada, I asked Fred J. Green of Calgary, the "daddy" of North America's most astounding experiment with exotics from the standpoint of numbers stocked and spread, about the Hun in Canada.

"They are here in millions," he replied. "They are the finest game birds found anywhere. I have seen seventeen large coveys on a half section of land. Sportsmen come all the way from England to hunt them.

"We introduced these birds in 1908 to forestall the time when our own native sharp-tails would be gone. W. B. Mershon of Michigan, author of *The Passenger Pigeon*, first encouraged us to try the Hun.

"We started with only 185 pairs, and began shooting them five years later. Now they have populated the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, also parts of Manitoba, Montana and North Dakota.

"I believe the principal reason for our success is the way we liberated the first shipment all together, then put down two more shipments later in lots of ten pairs in a circle of five miles surrounding the original planting."

Two of Mr. Green's sportsmen friends, all active leaders in the Calgary Fish and Game League, were inspired by Mr. Green's enthusiasm. They went into action. Instead of waiting until the province would buy the birds, they raised the funds by popular subscription.

All told, Alberta stocked only 800 birds. Now, after twenty years of good hunting, Austin deB. Winter, well-known Calgary barrister who shared in Mr. Green's experiment and helped to head the movement, modestly says, "I do not think that anywhere on the North American continent have you as many partridges as we have in this country."

He must be right. Alberta's bag limits and seasons are very liberal: 15 birds daily; 200 for the season, with three months in which to bag them. In the beginning, only small bags and short seasons were permitted. As the birds increased, the bag limit was enlarged and the season extended. Since the United States imported over 267,000 partridges, against Alberta's 800, we should

easily match Mr. Winter's bet. But it can't be done! Later I shall tell you why.

The neighboring province of Saskatchewan, which stocked no birds but benefited from the great overflow from Alberta, also has a season of two months, with a bag of 15 birds a day.

Colonel Mershon has hunted in various parts of the world for sixty years. Since he inspired Fred Green for Alberta's experiment, I asked about his observations in Saskatchewan last fall.

"In one day last October my companions and I saw over a thousand partridges," says the Colonel. "In the South years ago I flushed 34 coveys of quail in one day, and thought that was a big day, but it is not a match to the partridges here. Several days later we saw by actual count 69 coveys of partridges, some with twenty to thirty birds."

What a thrill! A thousand or more of these birds whizzing and pitching ahead of your dogs in a single day! No wonder those English sportsmen travel from the homeland to the prairies of Canada to hunt partridges. Who wouldn't slave like a fool for fifty weeks just in order to spend a few days in such a sportsman's paradise?

The Colonel informs me that he and his companions found the birds feeding mostly on the seeds of the Russian thistles, which because of the drought covered much of that country last fall; and that when they found a stubble field on which the farmer had had a partial crop, they were sure to find the birds in abundance in near-by thistle patches.

In Manitoba, which also benefited from the overflow birds from Alberta's original planting, the birds have done very well and are spreading rapidly. This province also has had open seasons regularly in recent years, the season in 1934 being five days, with a daily bag of ten, twenty birds for the season.

Not only have the three Canadian provinces named enjoyed good Hun shooting, but they trapped some of their birds for sister provinces to the east, where the birds seem to be getting a foothold. During the past several years two of the provinces exchanged 5,000 Huns with the Dakotas for pheasants, bird for bird.

None of the states has yet been able to match Canada's phenomenal success with the Hun, notwithstanding our enormous importations, but so far Oregon and Washington outshine all their sister states, especially Washington. Spokane County introduced the first birds in Washington in 1906. Various counties stocked something like 4,700 birds, and the first open season was apparently declared in 1916. J. W. Kenney, then State Supervisor of Game, wrote in 1922 that the birds had multiplied very rapidly under all climatic conditions; that they thrived in the dry sage-brush country of eastern Washington as well as in the extremely wet, cold counties west of the Cascades; and that "they have been a wonderful success from sea-level to our high mountain altitudes."

Writing about the same time, F. B. Donohue of Spokane reported: "A remarkable measure of success has been secured in planting the Hungarian in that great stretch of foot-hills and valleys of which Spokane is the center. They have spread over into Idaho, and to the counties north, south and



A Hungarian nest, photographed by Fred J. Green in Alberta last May, which contained twenty eggs

west. In 1920 not less than 150,000 Hungarian partridges were shot in Spokane County." The bag was then five daily.

I recently asked the present officials of Washington about the status of the Hun, and received much less enthusiastic reports. It appears that about 1926 the birds began declining dangerously, due to a prolonged drought. The decline persisted for several years. Apparently the birds migrated. Later they came back, from whence no one knows.

"The Hungarians disappeared from Spokane County," writes Thomas Lally of Spokane, Chairman of the State Game Commission. "They migrated, or at least are found in many other counties as much as three hundred miles distant, where they were never planted. At present they are found in the weed-covered hills or brakes of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, where it is very difficult hunting and where there are great numbers of them. Because of the scarcity of Huns, last year we allowed only a six-day season in sixteen of our thirty-three counties, with a bag of five."

Lou Ovenden, until recently Director of Washington's Game Department, writes that during the past two years there has been considerably more rainfall and the Hungarians have noticeably increased. He says, "There is no bird hunting that gives the same thrill as a hunt after Hungarians with a fast, wide-going setter on the rolling stubble fields and prairies of eastern Washington, and we are looking forward to the day of its return."

Mr. Donohue, previously mentioned, is still enthusiastic about the Hungarian partridge. Recently he wrote that "Washington is still the banner state for partridges"; that several years ago he and his partner witnessed a migration of Hungarians, and the following year there were practically no birds. The next year they were more abundant than ever, which confirms their tendency to drift about a large area to meet the changing conditions.

Oregon's experience with the Hungarian has been less spectacular, but Gene Simpson, Superintendent of Game Farms, has done much to solve the problem of rearing Huns in captivity.

That state released a few birds in the Willamette Valley in 1900, the section where the ringnecked pheasant first succeeded in North America. A few coveys still exist





**The Hun, a great European game bird that has come to America to stay**

there. Fourteen years later something like a thousand birds were distributed all over the state. In only two or three localities have they done well. They succeeded best in the high plateau sections of eastern Oregon, where grain is raised extensively.

George Stangier, leading sportsman of one of Oregon's best partridge counties (Umatilla), says that five years ago he could get his limit of both Chinese pheasants and Hungarian partridges any day, but now the Huns seem to have gone back into the foothills. A day's average is one partridge bagged to each covey flushed. Harry Braun, another active sportsman of the same county, advises that the best feature of the Hungarian is his hardiness. He can withstand the severest winters right out on the open hillsides.

Last year Oregon's season was two weeks, with a four-bird limit. Most of the thousands of Hungarians bagged in that state are shot while hunting pheasants, which provides a sport full of surprises. In counties where the Huns are most abundant the average bag is said to be one partridge to every three pheasants.

As already noted, the sportsmen of Idaho, like those of Saskatchewan, were just plumb lucky. They got their first Hun shooting from the overflow of Washington and Oregon plantings. Later they imported some birds of their own. Last year Idaho had a season of two weeks in a number of northern counties, with a daily limit of eight.

California's experience with the Hungarian, after stocking more than 5,500 birds, is less encouraging. However, the state game authorities are hopeful, and say the birds are increasing.

Nearly every state and province has had at least one philanthropic sportsman. In Wisconsin, Gustave Pabst released 1,200 pairs of partridges in 1908 in one of the southeastern counties devoted to cereal growing and dairying. These birds did so well that twelve years later an open season was declared. In five days, with a five-bird limit, hunters bagged 3,500 birds that first year, and the birds kept right on thriving.

One of the Hun's unfortunate traits is his mania to nest in hayfields. Dr. Ralph Yeatter of the University of Michigan, now game expert in Illinois, found that 34 per cent of the nests under study were built within 30 feet of the edges of the fields, and that farm machinery destroys about 40 per cent of all the nests lost before hatching. One of Wisconsin's ingenious wardens by the name of Peterson, in charge of the best partridge territory, decided to reduce this wastage. In 1931 he developed a flushing device for mowing machines, which an enterprising editor later dubbed "a rod that beats any law."

Since farmers began to use this simple device, hundreds of nests have been saved every year. Last season Wisconsin's kill of partridges, with only a limited area open, was over 18,000 during five days, with a four-bird limit. The birds are spreading, and conservation officials predict that through cover management they can materially increase this annual harvest.

When the bob-white was put on the song-bird list in Ohio in 1915, the state bought 4,000 more Hungarians, making 8,000 stocked in all. Since then, Ohio has had an open season annually. Last fall it was ten days, with a bag of four birds. A party of five, using three bird dogs, flushed approximately 125 Huns in one day, and bagged ten, a good average.

One member of the party says: "The Hungarian partridge is the best game bird in Ohio. It does not compete with the ring-necked pheasant because the pheasant prefers cover; the Hun is not found in high cover, except standing corn. The birds are confined to west-central and northwestern Ohio—flat, open, intensively cultivated, rich prairie-type land, their greatest abundance being limited to the northwestern corner of the state."

Ohio's Huns have stood up against an army of hunters ever since 1915, and are increasing. That alone speaks volumes for the tenacity of this new game bird when once established in a favorable region. In Ohio, as in Oregon, most of the partridges are bagged while hunting pheasants.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Hungarian partridge hunting is already being enjoyed annually in three Canadian provinces and five states. In the hope that my grouse-shooting friend Bill may read this, since he does not happen to live in any of them, I suggest that he buy himself some railroad transportation and non-resident hunting licenses and do a bit of investigating. He can get some Hun shooting now.

Let's take a look at some other states where the Hungarian is doing well but where no season has yet been declared.

After studying the partridge as a possible substitute for the vanished myriads of prairie chickens which formerly attracted sportsmen to that state from all sections of the country, Minnesota sportsmen who like good bird dogs decided the Hun would measure up. Not having a Santa Claus like Wisconsin to buy the birds, a number of sportsmen's organizations raised \$25,000 for the purpose. The State Game Department added enough more to make up almost \$100,000, and 21,240 partridges were stocked during an eight-year period.

Profiting by Alberta's experience, that state

made dense plantings only. Huns also drifted in from Manitoba and Iowa. The birds have done so well throughout the fertile farming country of Minnesota that in the opinion of Dr. F. S. James of Winona, one of the leaders in the Hun-buying movement, "the time is fast approaching when we can have an open season."

The Dakotas, where the ringnecks have become so abundant (especially South Dakota), are making great strides with the partridge. I have already mentioned the drift into North Dakota from Canada.

South Dakota bought her first Huns in 1927, having stocked 2,700 pairs. Records of North Dakota's purchases are not available, but both states report that their partridges are spreading rapidly, and in 1934 North Dakota declared the first open season of two days, with a bag limit of three birds. A field agent of the American Game Association, after a recent survey, predicted that that portion of South Dakota lying west of the Missouri River may shortly become as famous for its partridge shooting as is the country east of the river for pheasants.

Most of Montana's partridges drifted in from Canada. Some additional birds were purchased and planted in widely scattered districts. They seem to be thriving, and an open season is anticipated soon.

I also mentioned the spread into Minnesota from Iowa. The latter state bought 6,000 birds in 1914. For a time they seemed to disappear; then gradually they began showing up. Today the birds are doing well in northwestern Iowa, but so far the sportsmen of the Tall Corn State have enjoyed no partridge shooting. Nebraska stocked 1,200 pairs of Huns a number of years ago. They seem to be increasing.

In the opening paragraphs of this article I mentioned encountering Hungarians in Illinois. They are prospering in the extreme northeastern counties, just south of Wisconsin's partridge belt, an area quite unlike Ohio's Hun country. I have flushed numerous coveys of these birds there, and I firmly believe that if given a chance they would increase rapidly. Unfortunately they must contend against natural enemies as well as an army of lawless foreign-born shooters.

Indiana stocked some 10,000 Huns back in 1909, and they have "taken" in a limited portion of east-central Indiana. They also are firmly established in southeastern Michigan, adjacent to the Ohio section mentioned, but they failed elsewhere in this state.

A number of the foregoing states now have sufficient Huns to justify trapping surplus birds for stocking new areas, thereby hastening the spread.

There appear to be only two states in the East where the partridge has become established.

Since 1925, Pennsylvania stocked over 14,000 birds. The results were very poor. Apparently they have taken hold in only two sections. Both of these are fertile farming lands where wheat, rye, corn, oats and hay are raised. Elsewhere officials say they "have completely disappeared" or "are slowly decreasing."

One section where Huns are increasing in Pennsylvania is in the famous Cumberland Valley, near the state capital, a wide, open, gently rolling limestone farming valley ly-



ing between two wooded mountain ranges. The other area lies in the north-central part of the state, is hillier, and interspersed with timber. Both of these areas are south of the glaciated section.

"Just why the Huns have thrived in these two areas and have failed to 'take' in other areas apparently identical in most respects is a mystery," say officials of the State Game Commission. I suspect that in the two regions where the birds are succeeding conditions are more favorable to the Hungarian than in other sections where the birds were stocked, and that extensive winter feeding has helped to get the birds started. So far, apparently, the only hope for partridge shooting soon in the East is Pennsylvania.

New York has stocked almost 26,000 birds. State officials advise that "in three limited areas they are a little more than holding their own," probably because that state is devoted principally to grazing instead of growing grain.

The dark side of the picture is a series of dismal failures, probably the worst example being Connecticut. That little state has stocked almost twenty times as many birds as did Alberta, beginning back in 1908. While for a time they seemed to thrive in the Connecticut Valley, the birds later disappeared entirely. Officials say "the climate is unsuitable," but again it is likely an unfavorable environment and not climate.

In Massachusetts, Dr. John C. Phillips put out two lots of birds about 1909, which survived for a couple of years but never multiplied. In New Jersey, more than 3,000 birds were stocked but produced no results, just as did Maryland's 4,000 birds.

Birds stocked in Virginia and North Carolina failed utterly, but in neither state were enough birds released to give them a fair trial. However, apparently nowhere in the South has this bird done well, and it is evident that Huns do not like hot climates.

In Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Wyoming the birds failed miserably, notwithstanding the fact that several of these states made sizable plantings.

I asked Professor Aldo Leopold, game survey and management expert of the University of Wisconsin, for a formula that might be followed in stocking Huns, at least in the Middle West. He says: "Hungarians are more exacting than pheasants. East of the Great Plains they inhabit only rich, flat, open agricultural lands. There are none south of the south boundary of the glaciation."

This, however, does not hold good for Pennsylvania; neither does it apply in the Northwest.

Continuing further, Leopold says: "Hungarians have no use for timber and very little for brush, and they dislike wind. Wet swamps are no good for Hungarians. Nesting cover is usually more important than winter cover. Grass swales are better for nesting than fence-rows. The best winter food patches are standing corn, Kafir, or sorghum."

The Hungarian partridge has certainly demonstrated his ability to stand up under punishment. He has done best in the cold prairie country where formerly the sharp-tail and the prairie chicken reigned supreme,

and is already more abundant in certain areas than the natives ever were.

An acquaintance in northern Illinois sized it up thus: "The natives might have survived modern guns and motorized travel, but they couldn't stand up against modern farm machinery. They thrive where the native prairie chicken lost out long ago."

My study of North America's experiments with the Hun convinces me that many of the states absolutely wasted their money. No attention was paid to the origin of their importations, and thousands of birds were stocked in areas wholly unlike the terrain and climatic conditions of the country from whence they came.

The Old World range of the European gray partridge (*Perdix perdix*) extends from the British Isles and northern Portugal to the steppes of central Asia; south to Italy, northern Greece, Asia Minor and northern Persia; and northward to southern Norway and Sweden and south-central Russia. A widely varying terrain, indeed, with all the extremes of climate. In the New World his habitat sometimes covers the same country as the heaviest populations of ringnecks, while in other places he has thrived where this larger and more gaudy alien has not done well at all.

"The real fever of importation along the Atlantic Coast began about 1905, and has lasted up to the present," says Dr. Phillips in his *Wild Birds Introduced in North America* (1928), "although the period 1907 to 1914 saw the height of the industry."

Almost 175,000 Huns were imported into the United States during that period, the World War putting a stop to shipments for some years. In 1924 large shipments again began arriving from abroad, and within the past decade more than 90,000 more birds were purchased. Many of these were inspected at the New York dock by officials of the American Game Association for the several states. All told, the United States has imported over 270,000 Hungarians since 1905 at a cost of more than a million dollars.

Among the states which received sizable shipments prior to the World War were Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington. The shipments after the War went principally to New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana and California.

Instead of following Alberta's limited-circle method of dense planting and allowing the birds to spread naturally, most of the states scattered their birds far and wide. That likely accounts for so many failures, because Dr. Arthur Allen of Cornell University told the 20th American Game Conference that in his opinion a lack of synchronized breeding rhythm defeats reproduction where birds of an exotic species are widely scattered.

The European gray partridge has surely been a surprise package. There are still many things we don't know about him which the scientists may fathom for us. But there is no longer any doubt about the Hun as a game bird for North America. He can take it! Keep your eye on the Hun!

(This article was written in the fall of 1934.)

Reprinted from the May, 1935, issue of  
*Field and Stream*

## KILL HALF WILD DOG

For over a year sportsmen have staged hunt after hunt for a large gray pollee dog which turned wild and made its home on Tussey Mountain, located on State Game Lands 73 near Saxton.

Preying upon game and occasionally visiting a farmer's barn yard and stealing a few chickens or whatever else it could capture, the animal was "found guilty" by sportsmen of that region and on many occasions drives for the dog were made. They tried to capture it when snow covered the ground and in the spring before the buds peeped out to aid the "old wolf" to keep her stamping ground secure.

During one of the chases a few toes from her left hind foot were shot off, but it was not until October 24th that the animal was killed by a well aimed rifle shot of H. E. Metzgar. It happened that on this day John Ross, Director of the Bureau of Protection, and Division Game Supervisor Frank Myers were enroute to Saxton to see Hon. William J. Fluke, the new commissioner, when they came upon the drive and asked what was going on. The men told them the story and before the two officers had reached the home of Mr. Fluke they heard a volley of shots and guessed that the dog had been killed. They were correct in their surmise for a short time later John Dittmar, the local Game Protector, drove up and told them the good news. It so happened that Mr. Fluke had been out searching for the animal the day before, and being interested in seeing it, the dog was removed from its burial place and brought to his home. Practically the entire population of Saxton turned out to see the animal.

## SHOOTS HOLE IN BOAT

Three members of the North Boro's Sportsmen's Association went duck hunting on the Pymatuning. One, a dry land sailor, lost his balance while shooting at a duck in the air, shot a large hole in the bottom of the boat, and dropped his gun in the lake. Due to the seafaring ability of his comrades the party was safely landed with the boat half full of water. The gun was recovered the following day, after three hours' fishing.

—Refuge Keeper Burt L. Oudette

## RABBIT WITH TWO TAILS

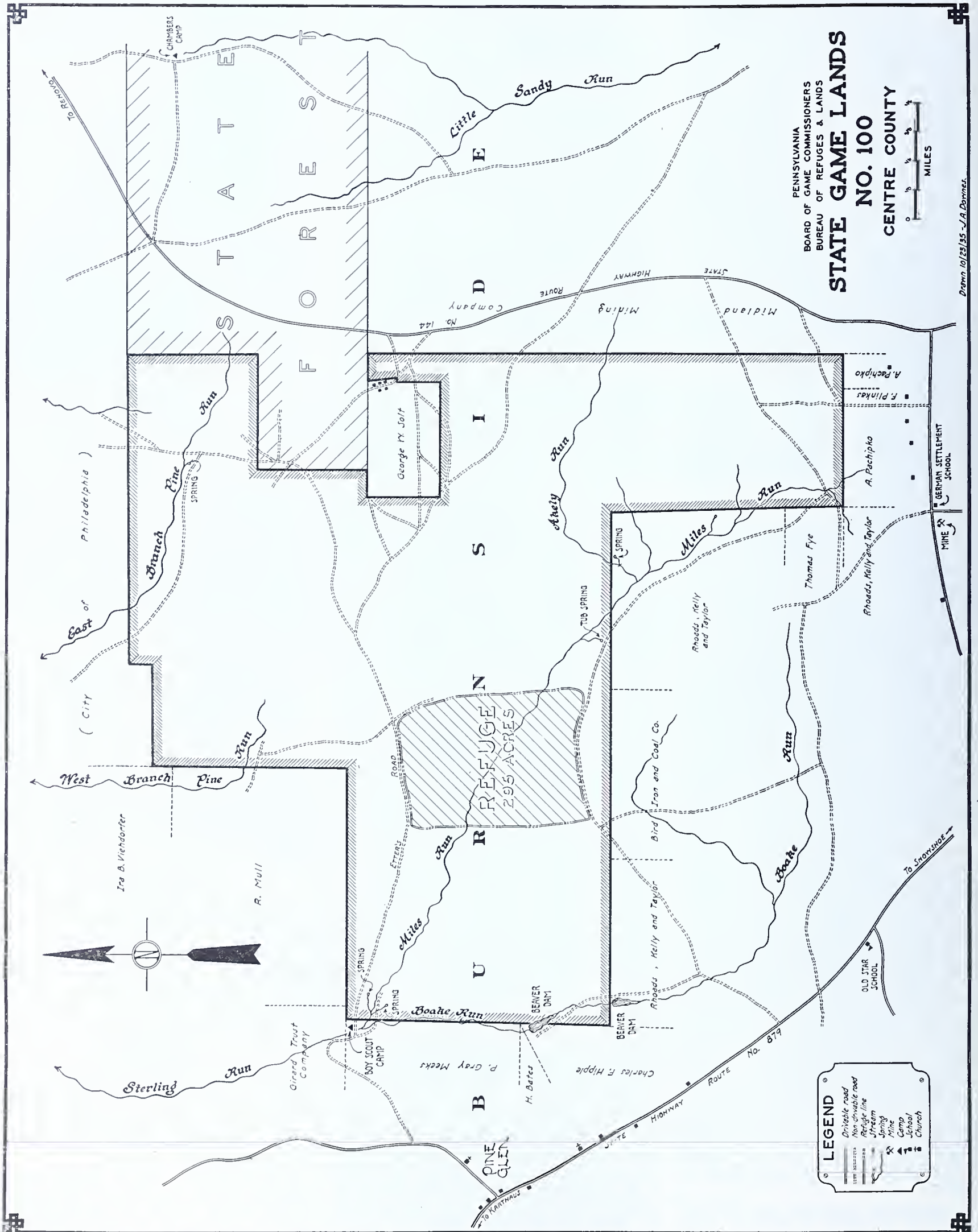
A rabbit with two tails, one of normal size and the other about three-fourths as large, was shot recently near Hyndman, Bedford County, by Ira E. Mellinger, president of the Lancaster County Fish and Game Association. The twin tails had grown from the same basic root.

## Thank You

The Editor would like to take this opportunity to express his appreciation of the splendid manner in which the Division of Documents and the Telegraph Press have cooperated each month in the publication of the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS.

It is not an easy task to publish such a magazine each month and get it out promptly, and were it not for the sincere interest manifest on the part of these two agencies we would be seriously handicapped in disseminating news to the sportsmen while it is timely.







## REGULAR BUCK SEASON

1935	DECEMBER						1935
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	9	10	11				

## WEAR RED

Give your brother hunter a chance to spare your life. Protect yourself by wearing plenty of

**RED**

## ANTLERLESS DEER SEASON

### COUNTIES OPEN TO ANTLERLESS DEER

Bradford, Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Forest, Lycoming, McKean, Pike, Potter, Sullivan, Tioga and Warren

1935	DECEMBER						1935
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
				12	13	14	

## BEAR SEASON

1935	DECEMBER						1935
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
				5	6	7	

## LOOK BEFORE YOU SHOOT

Be sure you are shooting at legal game. Don't fire at a movement or a noise.

Protect your brother hunter

**PLAY SAFE**





*The* IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT  
for the **Sportsman**

A YEARS SUBSCRIPTION TO THE  
*Pennsylvania* **GAME NEWS**







# Pennsylvania Game News

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# PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

(Published monthly by the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners)

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Remember that the future success of the NEWS depends to a large degree upon the number of contributions furnished by its readers. YOUR contributions will be greatly appreciated.

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Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Material for each issue should be submitted not later than the FIRST OF EACH PRECEDING MONTH.

*Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given*

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JANUARY, 1936

Vol. VI

No. 10

## HAPPY NEW YEAR



SETH GORDON

conservation topics constantly and his comprehensive knowledge of these subjects will be a most valuable asset to the Game Commission and to the sportsmen of the State.

He is the secretary-treasurer of the American Fisheries Society, a member and secretary-treasurer of the National Committee on Wildlife Legislation, and a member and secretary of the Migratory Bird Advisory Board, all of which are non-salaried positions.

The Board is also pleased to announce the appointment of Judd C. Turner of Ellwood City, Pa., as Assistant to the Executive Secretary, effective January 1, 1936.

Mr. Turner has served two terms as President of the Chamber of Commerce and also has been twice elected President of the Ellwood City Rod & Gun Club. He is President of the Northwest Division, Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs as well as Director of Sportsmen's Council, Division "F." He is also President of Division 3, Boy Scouts of America and Vice-President of the Lawrence County Scouts, all of which are non-salaried positions.

Judd Turner should bring to the Game Commission a valuable knowledge of sportsmen's organizations, which he has acquired through active participation in their administration.

William C. Shaffer, who has been Acting Executive Secretary, will take over the duties of Director of the Bureau of Protection, while John B. Ross will return to the field as a Division Supervisor.

The appointment of the new Executive Secretary and his assistant should convince the sportsmen of the State that the Governor desires that the Game Commission should be constituted and its affairs administered on a non-partisan basis.

MAJ. NICHOLAS BIDDLE,  
President

### A RESPONSIBILITY

EVERY hunter in Pennsylvania realizes only too well that he is required to furnish a report of game killed each year, but only a very few actually live up to this obligation. The law specifically states that such report must be tendered not later than thirty days after the expiration of the license year, namely August 31, and provides for a penalty of \$20.00 for failure to do so. So far this provision of law has not been enforced but drastic steps will have to be taken in the future unless hunters respond promptly.

While this season's reports are not required before October 1, 1936, the Game Commission would appreciate having them at the end of the fur-bearing animal season on February 29 in order to

facilitate tabulation thereof. Do not wait until the end of the license year. Some hunters hold up their stubs in order to report crows, hawks, owls, stray house cats, and other predators which they expect to kill later in the year. They take pride in these accomplishments and want them recorded, which is only reasonable and fair. However, we urge that these individuals make out a special report after the close of the license year and in the meantime let us have a record of the large and small game killed so it can be tabulated quickly. Delay in sending in last year's reports so curtailed our efforts that we will not be able to announce the small game kill for 1934 for possibly a month or two.

YOUR COOPERATION IS NEEDED. SEND IN YOUR GAME REPORTS BEFORE MARCH 1.





WHEN GAME NEEDS FOOD

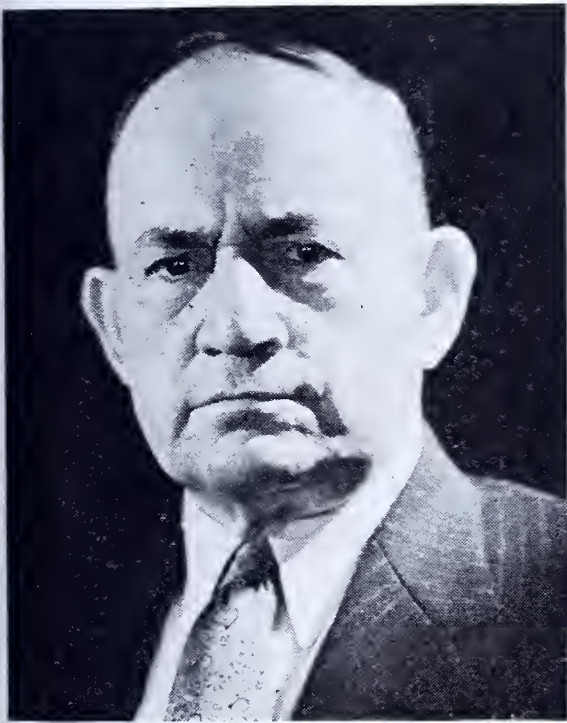


# NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION

## In Memoriam

Again we sorrowfully mourn the loss of one of our brother workers, Walter M. Middleton of Media, District Game Protector of Delaware County, who met an untimely death in an automobile accident near Selinsgrove on Sunday December 1. Protector Middleton in company with Protector Philip H. Melching of Lebanon and Deputy Carl A. Lornup of Glen Olden, was enroute to assist brother officers in the deer territory of northern Pennsylvania when the catastrophe occurred. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon, December 5.

Mr. Middleton entered the service of the Game Commission on October 16, 1930 as District Game Protector for Delaware County and in that capacity won for himself a splendid reputation. He was highly respected and well liked by all members of the Field and Office staffs. The deepest sympathy is extended his wife and family.



HARRY VANCLEVE

### SPOTLIGHTERS

Three Lackawanna County hunters were among the first to have penalties imposed on them under the new Act of Assembly. No. 297, effective September 1, 1935, spotlighting deer with artificial light. The three men were each fined \$100. One man killed the deer; the second was charged with transporting it, while the third used the spotlight.

### LOST!

Beagle hound, 6 years old, colored white, black and tan. Answered to the name of "Ted." The dog was lost November 16, 1935 about two miles northwest of Zions Church, York County; License No. 124, Dauphin County, 1935. Was seen with two men in car Saturday November 16, near Dillsburg after being lost. If found please notify the owner J. P. Middour, 3105 Hillside Street, Harrisburg, Pa., or the Editor.

### GEESE PLENTIFUL

Many flocks of geese were reported along the Susquehanna waterway this fall, and certain species of ducks also were in abundance.

## HARRY VANCLEVE AND "BERT" WRIGHT RETIRE

It is with deep regret that we announce the retirement of Harry VanCleve, Chief Bounty Clerk and W. L. Wright, Division Game Supervisor, Division G. Both men served untiringly and loyally in behalf of the conservation of the wildlife resources of this Commonwealth, and were highly esteemed and respected by the Board and their fellow workers.

Mr. VanCleve was born in McConnellsburg, Pa., September 7, 1870 and lived on a farm in Fulton County until March 1887 when he went to north-central Pennsylvania and secured employment driving mules on a canal and unloading coal from canal boats at Jersey Shore. Later he worked for various lumber companies in Tioga, Potter and Lycoming counties and drove logs on Big and Little Pine Creek and the Susquehanna River for eight years.

In 1901 he went to Austin and secured employment with the Goodyear Lumber Company and was engaged in this line of work in various capacities until 1911 when the last tree was cut and the tram roads all removed. He travelled in Canada, western United States, and old Mexico but always came back to the hemlock and pine.

He went to work as a Forest Ranger at Cross Fork, Potter County on March 1, 1912 and on August 1, 1916 was transferred to the Game Commission as Refuge Keeper, was promoted to Game Protector of Potter County and later to Trapping Instructor.

He met with a serious accident on September 6, 1928 at Ebensburg while in performance of duty and subsequently was assigned to the Harrisburg office as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Predatory Animals. Upon the discontinuance of that bureau recently he was made Chief Bounty Clerk.

About thirteen years ago while traveling west on a Pittsburgh passenger train Game Protector Henry J. Sines was explaining to his good friend, J. R. Madden, his difficulty in obtaining a Game Protector for Westmoreland County. They were hard to get in those days. Madden suggested Mr. W. L. Wright and it was not long until J. M. Phillips, then president of the Board, sent for Mr. Wright. He was not sure at the time that he wanted such a position, as he already had a position as tax collector in Westmoreland County, but after a week's time he came with the Commission. On the retirement of Mr. Sines in 1931 Mr. Wright succeeded him and has served as Division Supervisor since that time. His fellow officers on Thursday evening, December 19th, held a testimonial banquet for him at the Mountain View Hotel near Greensburg. Among those present were: Hon. Ross L. Lefler, Mem-



W. L. WRIGHT

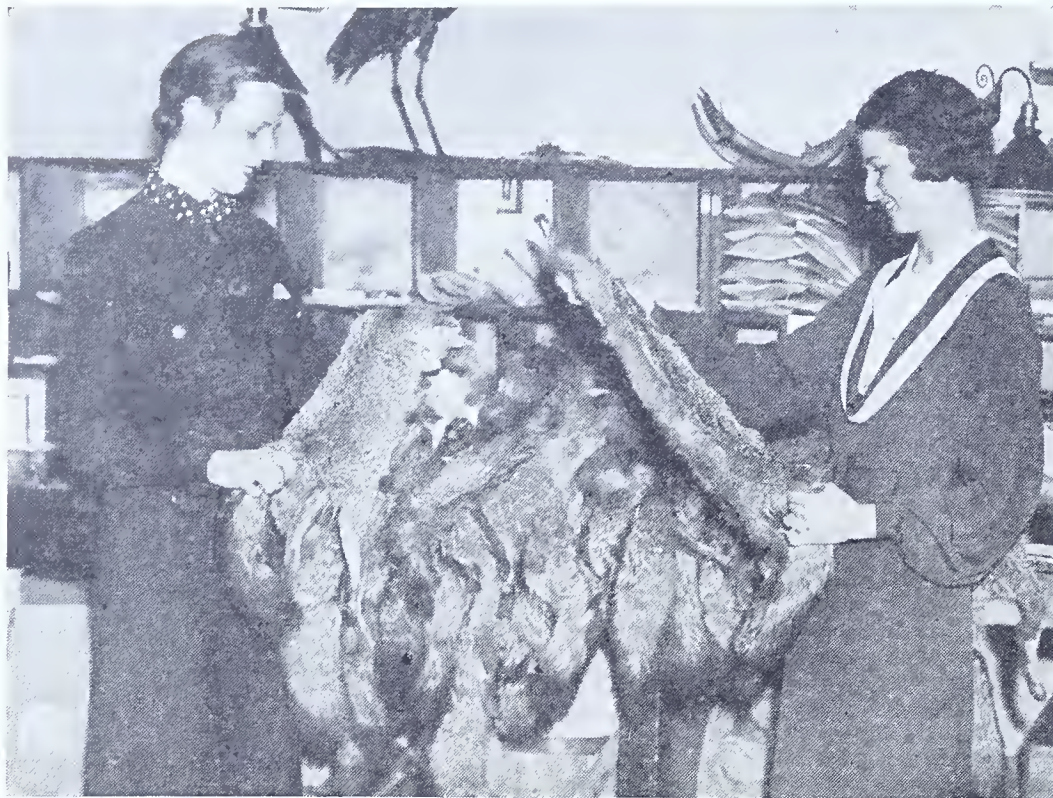
ber of the Board, Game Commission; Mr. W. C. Shaffer, Acting Executive Secretary; John B. Ross, Chief of the Bureau of Protection; and Mr. Kenneth Reed, Member of the Board of Fish Commission and many others. Mr. Ross presented a resolution on behalf of himself and his Division to Mr. Wright commending him for his untiring services. A similar resolution was presented by Mr. Shaffer on behalf of the Board. Mr. Wright's fellow officers presented him with a beautiful electric coffee service.

Mr. Wright is the outstanding employee of the Game Commission in his interest in lecture service to schools and organizations on our song and insectivorous birds. He also carried out one of the most comprehensive feeding campaigns in the history of the Commission.

## COOPERATION WITH MUSEUM

The Game Commission is cooperating with the Pennsylvania State Museum in an effort to furnish specimens to complete new groups on the deer and bear. Already three illegally killed bears have been contributed, one weighing 275 pounds and the other two weighing about 40 pounds each. A large buck, a spike buck, and a doe are still needed to finish out the deer group.





Miss Mildred Bricker, left, and Miss Esther Gill, right, with large catch of grey foxes sent in for bounty



Mr. Charles Baum, Special Investigator, and Mr. Harry VanCleve, Chief Bounty Clerk, with some of the goshawks sent in for bounty. Although they kill game, these winged predators do not merit the wholesale slaughter they are being subjected to. This matter will be studied seriously by the Game Commission during the next few months.

### GAME STOCKING PROGRAM

Over 77,000 cottontail rabbits will soon have been stocked in depleted areas of the Commonwealth. Shipments began the first of the year and Game Protectors will be on the job releasing this popular small game until the middle of February. It is the largest consignment of rabbits ever purchased by the Game Commission in any one single season. Most of the animals are being shipped from Missouri. They will be released only on lands open to public hunting, and only where, in the judgment of the Game Protector, restocking is needed most.

### SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1935

Counties	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Goshawks	Weasels	Amount
Adams .....	0	8	0	24	\$56.00
Allegheny .....	0	6	3	13	52.00
Armstrong .....	0	6	2	49	83.00
Beaver .....	0	2	0	16	24.00
Bedford .....	0	3	4	52	84.00
Berks .....	1	4	8	100	171.00
Blair .....	0	9	4	62	118.00
Bradford .....	0	29	7	167	318.00
Bucks .....	0	12	5	68	141.00
Butler .....	0	6	0	57	81.00
Cambria .....	0	12	23	195	358.00
Cameron .....	0	70	3	4	299.00
Carbon .....	0	2	15	23	106.00
Centre .....	0	76	10	77	431.00
Chester .....	0	4	3	78	109.00
Clarion .....	0	1	1	60	69.00
Clearfield .....	0	72	10	157	495.00
Clinton .....	2	144	6	45	681.00
Columbia .....	0	5	11	45	120.00
Crawford .....	0	2	1	125	138.00
Cumberland .....	0	11	7	25	104.00
Dauphin .....	0	17	7	70	173.00
Delaware .....	0	3	0	5	17.00
Elk .....	0	9	7	16	87.00
Erie .....	0	0	5	28	53.00
Fayette .....	4	14	4	61	197.00
Forest .....	0	0	2	4	14.00
Franklin .....	0	2	3	19	42.00
Fulton .....	0	1	1	8	17.00
Greene .....	0	4	1	6	27.00
Huntingdon .....	0	13	14	59	181.00
Indiana .....	1	22	2	150	263.00
Jefferson .....	0	2	4	65	93.00
Juniata .....	0	6	3	9	48.00
Lackawanna .....	1	25	12	40	215.00
Lancaster .....	0	14	4	98	174.00
Lawrence .....	0	0	2	17	27.00
Lebanon .....	0	0	3	37	52.00
Lehigh .....	0	0	4	45	65.00
Luzerne .....	0	26	32	184	448.00
Lycoming .....	0	90	14	38	468.00
McKean .....	0	1	11	28	87.00
Mercer .....	0	1	0	16	20.00
Midlin .....	0	11	5	37	106.00
Monroe .....	0	3	11	15	82.00
Montgomery .....	0	17	6	64	162.00
Montour .....	0	4	2	9	35.00
Northampton .....	0	1	3	21	40.00
Northumberland .....	0	6	5	35	84.00
Perry .....	0	3	9	32	89.00
Philadelphia .....	0	3	1	17	34.00
Pike .....	0	14	10	12	118.00
Potter .....	0	19	8	13	129.00
Schuylkill .....	0	4	17	109	210.00
Snyder .....	0	4	1	19	40.00
Somerset .....	0	3	1	354	371.00
Sullivan .....	0	3	11	23	90.00
Susquehanna .....	0	33	6	68	230.00
Tioga .....	0	23	9	36	173.00
Union .....	0	43	9	10	222.00
Venango .....	0	2	1	19	32.00
Warren .....	0	1	10	48	102.00
Washington .....	0	0	1	8	13.00
Wayne .....	0	32	16	31	239.00
Westmoreland .....	0	7	4	274	322.00
Wyoming .....	0	5	5	58	103.00
York .....	0	19	2	68	154.00
Total ....	9	994	410	3825	\$9,986.00

Total number of claims for month—2572.

### EXCELLENT TRAPPING SEASON

The trapping season this year promises to be one of the best for quite some time. The market is up and the demand for furs apparently is very great.

### GOSHAWKS PLENTIFUL

During the month of November 410 goshawks were received at the offices of the Game Commission, just 44 less than have been received since the bounty law went into effect in 1929. The goshawk bounty season extends from November 1st until May 1st and in 1929 only 76 birds were probated; in 1930, 28; 1931, 46; 1932, 64; 1933, 68; and 1934, 172.

Apparently there is an influx judging from the great number which have been received so far this season. In all probability this influx may be attributed to a scarcity of food in the north country as was the case during the years 1926 and 1927.



**LOST!**

A male Beagle hound, age 4 years, color white and black, tan head markings, License No. 946, Schuylkill County, 1935; Name plate on collar. Dog answers to the name of "Pal." The dog was lost in Quakake Valley, November 6, 1935. Any information regarding this dog should be sent to the Eidtor or the owner, Mr. B. W. Fignar, 203 Greenwood Street, Coaldale, Pa.

### AMOUNT AND NUMBER OF BOUNTY CLAIMS FROM JANUARY 26, 1933 TO NOVEMBER 26, 1935 (INCL.)

Check No. 1 of the first series of 100,000 checks issued in payment of bounty claims, was issued January 26, 1933. The final check, No. 100,000 of this series, was issued November 26, 1935.

The 100,000 checks issued for this period represents \$353,838.00 bounty paid during the period from January 26, 1933 to and including November 26, 1935.

Check No. 100,000 was issued to Mr. David Godissart, West Decatur, Pa., in the amount of \$5.00 for his claim for the killing of one Goshawk.

**PENALTIES**

On November 12, 1935, \$1,739.00 in fines for violations of the Game Code were received at the Commission's offices.

This is the largest amount in fines received in a single day, in several years. Penalties this year are higher than average.

**LEAST WEASELS**

Proof of the fact that weasels probably breed all year round is evidenced by the fact that eight young of the Least Weasel were killed and submitted for bounty by Glen Stevens of R. D. 4, Conneaut Township, Crawford County.

**IT CAN'T BE DONE**

Many residents of other states who, in past years, have tried to hunt in Pennsylvania on a resident hunter's license were apprehended during the past hunting season and over \$1,000 in fines collected. Most of these individuals were from Indiana and Ohio, although some came from New York, New Jersey and other neighboring states.

This is one phase of law enforcement which is being tightened up on considerably and officers of the Commission have been more than usually alert for these violators.

**FOOD FOR THOUGHT**

Traveling Game Protector O. M. Pinkerton and stand of Kaffir corn he and a farmer friend planted. What are you doing to plant game food?

## FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF STATE GAME LANDS PROPOSED

The Board of Game Commissioners at a recent meeting decided that greater efforts should be exerted and more money expended to further develop and improve the sportsmen's half million acres of State Game Lands. To provide funds for this purpose will necessitate a proportional but not serious curtailment of funds for the acquisition of lands. It is the consensus of opinion, however, that sportsmen of the State are heartily in sympathy with this move, which is based on a desire to improve game lands so that they will become the best possible habitat for a maximum crop of suitable varieties of game.

For fifteen years the Game Commission has conducted an extensive Land Purchase Program, yearly allocating a rather large sum of money for acquisition purposes. The program got under way in 1920. Concerted efforts were made to secure, by purchasing low priced mountainous land, as large an area of good game territory as possible with funds available. Between the years 1920 and 1927 a total of 92,641 acres were acquired. Then the resident hunting license was increased from \$1.25 to \$2, the increase of seventy-five cents being earmarked by law to be used only for the acquisition of lands and the establishment and maintenance of game refuges, including of course, the maintenance of all lands purchased.

The Board continued its efforts to acquire as large an acreage as possible with increased funds made available. Since the cheaper variety of lands usually support a larger crop of game, the Board continued the policy of accepting that type.

As the land purchase program developed it became apparent that at least a fair proportion of money available should be used to acquire old farms as they better support small game species not adaptable to woodland and brush areas. The Board then resolved to acquire some of these old

farms. Although some very good farm land acreages have been acquired in various sections of the State, difficulties arose which prevented obtaining as many of them as desired. The principal difficulty encountered was in securing areas sufficiently large to make them of any practical value to any great number of hunters. Farms of about 100 acres were available but it is seldom possible to secure 500 acres or more in a contiguous area at reasonable prices.

To the present time a total of 481,067 acres of game lands have been paid for and approximately 54,000 acres are under contract of purchase. In other words, for all practical purposes it can be considered that State Game Lands now aggregate more than a half million acres. What additional acreages may be purchased in future years, is, of course, problematical. But even though a larger proportion of funds were not to be allotted for special improvement purposes, the land purchase program must of necessity be reduced from year to year since the larger the acreage acquired, the greater is the expense for ordinary maintenance.

Plans for further developing and improving game lands are now being formulated. It is expected that additional roads will be constructed over certain of the larger blocks of land in order to better protect them from forest fires. However, only roads of strategic importance for this purpose are contemplated. Where cleared areas, as old farms, are available or can be developed at not too great an expense they will be prepared for cultivation and planted with grains, grasses, etc., to provide food especially suitable for small game species. In woodland areas, it is contemplated that a certain amount of improvement cutting will be conducted to permit sunlight to reach the forest floor. This will result in the production of sprout growth which will furnish browse for deer, and also stimulate the production of berry bearing shrubs which will furnish food for all woodland game species.





# Concerning Tularemia

By RICHARD GERSTELL

**D**URING the past few years a number of cases of human tularemia have been recorded within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The occurrence of these cases, together with widespread publicity in newspapers and various periodicals, has aroused a general state of fear of the disease among a great number of hunters, particularly those who prefer to shoot rabbits rather than other of the various game species.

Although tularemia is a very serious disease and every effort should be made to prevent and control it, there does not appear to be true ground for the exceptional and general state of fear of the affliction which has recently arisen. Also, it is felt that a few words relative to the disease will give the general public a better understanding of conditions as they actually exist and thus will help curb what is fast becoming a generalized state of uneasiness regarding all contacts with the ever-popular cottontail rabbit.

Tularemia was not discovered until 1911 when Dr. George W. McCoy of the United States Public Health Service noted the disease in a California ground squirrel. Its name is derived from the fact that it was first noted in Tulare County, California.

Tularemia is a bacterial infection of the blood stream caused by the presence of numbers of the causative organism, *Bacterium tularensis*. It is primarily a fatal disease common to certain birds and mammals, particularly rodents. Secondarily it is a disease of man which is transmitted from the lower forms of life by various blood-sucking insects and by actual contact with the internal organs or the body fluids of infected animals. Occurring in rabbits (cottontails, snowshoes and jacks), chipmunks, groundhogs, gophers, ground squirrels, grouse and possibly pheasants, the disease is spread from animal to animal and occasionally from animal to man by the bites of ticks, lice, fleas, deer flies and horse flies. Man most commonly, however, contracts tularemia by handling infected specimens of the various species subject to the disease.

In humans, the first symptoms of the affliction usually appear about three days after the infection has been "picked up." They are: headache, chills, vomiting, general aches, severe pain and fever. Any one, all, or any combination of the symptoms may occur to a greater or lesser degree. Also, it has been found that at the site of infection, usually a cut or scratch on the hands, there commonly occurs a sore which develops into an inflamed and painful ulcer. Frequently the lymph glands, particularly those at the elbow and under the arm, become greatly enlarged, tender and quite sore.

The period of acute illness lasts usually for about three weeks, but the convalescing period drags out over several months and full strength is usually not recovered in a time shorter than four to six months. Although tularemia is in rabbits and other of



**HIS FIRST RABBIT**

Our youth of tomorrow may never know the thrill of the hunt if landowners continue to post their property.

the lower forms probably almost without exception fatal, the fatality in human beings runs only about 10% of the total number of persons infected.

To date there has been no vaccine or serum developed which has proven to be a preventative or cure for tularemia. It appears, however, that having once suffered from the disease, both humans and animals become immune to re-infection.

The chief means of treatment for the disease lie in actions designed to conserve in every possible way the strength of the patient. Where there is exceptional swelling of the lymph glands, surgery is sometimes resorted to.

Prevention of the disease lies almost wholly in keeping the bare hands away from the exposed flesh and fluids of the rabbit, particularly if there are any wounds whatsoever on the hands. All persons dressing rabbits and preparing them for the table would do well to wear rubber gloves. After

cooking, it is impossible to contract tularemia from the meat of infected animals.

There is constant demand to know how to discover the presence of tularemia in animals, particularly rabbits. Tularemia does produce "spots" on the liver, but the liver of the great majority of rabbits is for one or more reasons "spotted" and the same is no definite indication that the animal is suffering from tularemia. Practically the only definite means of determining whether or not an animal or human suffers from tularemia is by taking a sample of the blood and making agglutination tests. The same is a rather complicated laboratory procedure which can be carried out only by trained technicians.

As to the prevalence of tularemia in Pennsylvania, it is probable that the extent of the infection among the rabbits, squirrels and other species is quite limited. The Game Commission records show up to June 1, 1935 a total of 44 cases of human tularemia, recorded within the Commonwealth. Of the total, 23 cases are definitely known to have been contracted through the handling of dead rabbits shipped into Pennsylvania from western states for market purposes, while 19 cases have been contracted through the handling of rabbits shot in the wild within the borders of the Commonwealth. By far the greatest majority of the cases contracted from native rabbits have occurred in the southern counties, but a few cases have occurred in the northern part of the State.

The Commission records undoubtedly do not contain every tularemia case which has occurred within the Commonwealth, but the paucity of cases on record indicates that only few of our native rabbits can be infected with tularemia, because the gunners of the Commonwealth each year kill and handle between two and three-and-one-half million rabbits and with such general handling we should in eight years expect to have far more than twenty-five cases of tularemia if the rabbit population of the State were generally infected.

To date, tularemia has, so far as is known, caused the death of four persons in Pennsylvania. In three cases the infection was contracted from dead rabbits shipped into the State for market purposes, while one death was the result of infection from a native rabbit.

As already stated, tularemia is a serious disease which should be combated in every possible way, but the information given herewith should, by giving a true picture of the disease and its prevalence within the Commonwealth, help curb the ever-increasing and in many ways unwarranted fear recently aroused and help in checking the spread of the disease among human beings.



# The Land Purchase Program

By W. GARD. CONKLIN

## Tracts Recently Conveyed

SINCE the March 1935 issue of the GAME NEWS the Game Commission has taken title in the name of the Commonwealth for twenty-two tracts of land totaling 20,486.4 acres. With these additional acquisitions the aggregate area of State Game Lands reached 482,979.77 acres. The tracts conveyed since March are listed opposite:

## Purchase Recently Approved

At a meeting of the Board of Game Commissioners held October 30, 1935, the purchase of sixteen tracts of good game territory was approved. The tracts aggregate 9,949.8 acres. Purchase contracts have been entered into for fifteen of the tracts and it is expected that a contract for the other tract will be entered into very shortly.

Titles for the respective tracts will be examined to determine whether they are in satisfactory condition for conveyance to the Commonwealth. The boundary lines will also be surveyed to determine their location on the ground and the exact acreage of each tract. No tract will be paid for until these necessary preliminaries are properly taken care of.

The tracts approved for purchase are:

### Carbon and Monroe Counties:

1,500 acres of woodland offered by Charles Wernett in Kidder Township, about a mile northeast of Albrightsville.

840.7 acres of woodland in Penn Forest Township and Tunkhannock Township, Monroe County, joining Mr. Wernett's 1,500 acres.

975 acres offered by the Trustees of the Harry C. Trexler Estate, on Stone Creek in Penn Forest Township.

2,200 acres of woodland in Kidder Township, about a mile east of White Haven, offered by George W. Keck, Agent for the Keck, Childs Company.

### Westmoreland County: Ligonier Township

400 acres of woodland offered by Mrs. Annie B. Walker as well as the Latrobe Trust Company. Title is claimed by both and the Game Commission's title examiners will attempt to determine which is satisfactory.

800 acres of woodland offered by Mrs. Jessie R. Boyd.

These tracts, on the west face of Laurel Mountain, join 1,873 acres previously approved for purchase from John E. Beck.

### Venango County: Mineral Township

360 acres offered by Miss Fern June Knauss through Charles O. Hunsicker, Esquire.

50 acres offered by the Franklin Trust Company, Guardian for the Estate of Mrs. Oril L. Hunter.

Both tracts connect with and will become a part of State Game Lands No. 39, situate a few miles west and southwest of Franklin.

### Bucks County: Nockamixon Township

128 acres of woodland offered by C. H. Bean, situated near Revere and about one

County	Township	Grantor	Acreage
Armstrong	Bradys Bend Sugar Creek	Edward R. Dewey et al. Trustees of Edward Wilkins Dewey Estate .....	1,303.0
	This tract near Bradys Bend has been designated State Game Lands No. 105.		
Schuylkill	Washington Wayne	John W. Beecher .....	1,625.6
Berks	Pinegrove Bethel	This tract on the Blue Mountain southeast of Pine Grove is now part of State Game Lands No. 80.	
Mifflin	Decatur Derry	Thomas C. Harbeson .....	976.6
Juniata	Fermanagh	J. A. Banks and Thomas J. Sulouff .....	837.0
	"	T. J. Sulouff .....	1,234.2
Mifflin	Derry	Wm. J. Wagner .....	566.0
	These tracts totalling 3,613.8 acres have been designated State Game Lands No. 107. They are situated on Shade Mountain east of the Juniata River.		
Cambria	Chest	Clearfield Trust Co. Donald S. Hopkins, et al.	1,673.9
	This tract northeast of Patton has been designated State Game Lands No. 108.		
Erie	Waterford	Frank Lorei .....	72.4
	"	John F. Kuhns .....	78.9
	Greene	Elsie C. Young .....	464.4
	The tracts totalling 615.7 acres are now known as State Game Lands No. 109.		
Warren	Deerfield	George E. Seavy .....	10.0
	"	Effie Keefer, Administratrix, et al .....	2,434.8
	These tracts have become part of State Game Lands No. 86 now totalling 11,346.7 acres.		
Venango	Oakland	Thomas S. Fisher .....	404.5
	Jackson	and Wilbert F. Young	
	Oakland	Frank F. Weber .....	100.6
	Plum	L. T. Tenney .....	119.1
	Oakland	Hammermill Paper Company .....	265.2
	Plum	These tracts totalling 889.4 acres have become part of State Game Lands No. 96.	
Schuylkill	Wayne	Hattie T. Franklin .....	5,039.9
	So. Manheim	Devisee of Wm. S. Franklin Est.	
Berks	Tilden Upper Bern Upper Tulpehocken	This tract on the Blue Mountain west of the Schuylkill River has been designated State Game Lands No. 110.	
Wyoming	Forkston	Tunkhannock Rod and Gun Club .....	76.6
	This tract has become part of State Game Lands No. 57 and was purchased in order to have a good site on which to construct a home for the refuge keeper.		
Somerset	Lower Turkeyfoot	Frank W. Davis .....	1,290.9
	This tract near Confluence has been designated State Game Lands No. 111. Several thousand additional adjoining acres are now under contract for purchase.		
Lackawanna	Spring Brook	County Commissioners .....	351.6
	This tract has become part of State Game Lands No. 91 now totalling 7,790.9 acres. The lands are situate about 12 miles east of Wilkes-Barre.		
Huntingdon	Henderson Miller	O. Russell Shilling; James O. Rhoads; Christian H. Swigart .....	1,027.0
	This tract has been designated State Game Lands No. 112.		
Mifflin	Oliver Granville	A. L. Bishop .....	534.2
	This tract will hereafter be known as State Game Lands No. 113.		

(Continued on Page 20)



# Bushwhacking the Bushytails

By N. R. CASILLO



Scanning the Tall Timber for Bushytails

THE region drained by Big Salmon Creek in Forest County possesses types of environment suitable for a wide variety of wild life. There are the tundra zonations in which the snowshoe rabbit or varying hare makes his home; the uplands over which the peerless ruffed grouse holds sway. The deer are partial to the vast areas of second growth hardwoods and coniferous swamps; while the gray, and black squirrels still haunt the occasional isolated stands of virgin mixed timber that the lumbermen

overlooked. And during the small game season, it is safe to state that the latter furnish more sport to a greater number of sportsmen than all of the others combined.

In my opinion, there is nothing better to top off a strenuous day with the grouse or other game than an evening spent with the bushytails of the hightops. It is a restful sport with just enough action to give it zest. Then too, there is the added interest of seeing many wild creatures while one is waiting for his game.

Two miles west of the Alcock Bridge over Big Salmon there is a wood that would fill the heart of a squirrel hunter with joy. Hoary, moss and lichen covered beech vie with venerable hemlocks and gnarled oaks; as the hazy sun filters down through the interlacing branches far above the ancient layers of leaf mold.

Many chipmunks and pine squirrels may be seen going about the serious business of filling the winter larder before the onset of icy weather. Once in a while a bad tempered porcupine will go clashing by gnashing his stained teeth and muttering to himself. Frequently a deer or a grouse will amble by unconcernedly, intent on the bountiful crop of beechnuts covering the ground. You see all these and more while your eyes are occupied primarily in scanning the treetops for the game that will sooner or later disclose itself.

It is the customary rule to enter a squirrel wood as quietly as possible, so that George, Harry and I trod the thick carpet of leaves as softly as we could, long before we arrived in squirrel territory. As a result of our stealth we surprised many deer on all sides of us. Indeed, upon topping a hill we came on to a big buck, and doe so suddenly as to surprise all hands concerned. The animals, unable to wind us, started off at high speed right in our direction. Then when not more than a couple score feet away they scented us and lurched off to the left without slowing down. They had come close enough for me to see the buck's eyes rolling backward in their sockets at the instant that he winded us. As they bobbed off with white flags showing we all gave huge sighs of relief; coming so spontaneously and sounding so incongruous as to evoke a bit of sheepish laughter.

At the woods we separated. George and Harry going on while I stationed myself on the prostrate bole of a huge windfallen hemlock. In a few moments the faint rustling of leaves died in the distance as my companions disappeared among the trees, and I became surrounded by a silence that you could almost hear.

In a short time, the birds and animals that had taken flight at our approach, began to go about the business of living as if they had never been interrupted. A friendly flock of chickadees came winging toward me and alighted on a nearby black birch, twittering happily. There, in all manner of positions they dined sumptuously on the contents of the dried catkins still remaining on the tree, before tumbling off for some other spot. The vast silence was broken now only by the monotonous *chak, chak* of a downy woodpecker.

From the corner of my right eye I espied the sudden movement of a hemlock spray far up on a nearby tree. Peering intently into the thick covert of needles availed me nothing, and just as I was about to give up I detected a quick motion at the junction of a large limb and the trunk. It was im-



possible to immediately determine what it was, but by steadily gazing at the same spot the outlines of a black squirrel became vaguely discernible. A slight twitch of his tail and I was positive.

Slowly raising my rifle to my shoulder I held for the upper part of the body and pressed the trigger. As the shot resounded through the cathedral stillness of the great wood, the squirrel gave a spasmodic leap and came down on a forked limb in which it became securely fastened. It meant climbing the tree to dislodge it, and climb I did; the fine, fat animal, a prime black, being well worth the effort.

While making my descent I saw another squirrel stealthily creeping down an adjoining hemlock. Then, as if he had been suddenly warned that he had been detected, he literally fell the remaining distance and dashed off through the leaves. In my anxiety to get down I also fell a part of the way, but, unlike the squirrel, it was wholly unintentional on my part.

In the meanwhile, said squirrel continued on, still in sight, making straight for a hemlock located about a hundred feet down the slope. When I reached *terra firma* and had recovered sufficiently to aim a gun, the black had reached the first large limb on the tree and stopped to reconnoiter, or perhaps because of curiosity at the sudden cessation of violent activity on my part. At any rate it was a fatal pause, for my gun reached out and nailed him, scoring a perfect neck shot. Pocketing squirrel number two I returned to my first stand and made myself comfortable.

In a few minutes I was again a part of the landscape so far as the animals were concerned. This time an old opossum came nudging through the leaves, his button eyes fixed to the ground in that peculiar unseeing stare so characteristic of the animal. A few feet from me he paused, turned to glance over his shoulder, and snarled silently. Slightly increasing his pace, he continued on a few feet farther and then disappeared into a hole at the base of a beech. If a predatory animal was on his trail, I'll never know, for whatever it was undoubtedly took alarm upon scenting me. My suspicions are that it was a grey fox.

As I sat there pondering on the opossum's possible pursuer, I was startled by a piece of beechnut shell falling into my lap; in a second it was followed by another, and then still another. Peering up into the tree at my back, I saw an exceptionally large pine squirrel perched on a limb thirty or more feet above me nonchalantly shelling the nut in question. It was an easy shot, so that the piney was soon reposing in my pocket along with the two blacks. The shot startled something high up in the branches of a beech, but I was unable to determine what it was.

It is certainly strange how quickly an animal usually forgets sounds or circumstances which at some previous time startled it. This is a most pronounced characteristic in members of the squirrel family, and is prob-

ably due to a highly developed bump of curiosity. I mention this because not more than a few seconds after the passing of the piney, I saw a gray, and a black up in the same beech attempting to reach nuts that were hanging on the tips of branches no larger than a match in diameter. I watched them for some little time or until it suddenly dawned on me that they were game. Selecting the largest (the black), I drew a bead and let him have it. At the sound of the shot the gray bounced into the air, grasped the branches of an adjoining tree, dashed for the trunk and was gone. From a clump of withered bracken at the foot of the tree there issued a terrified squeal, and the gray tore back up into the tree that he had so recently quit. Close behind him was the grinning, sinister mask of a weasel. I fired several shots at the comparatively slow-moving but methodical weasel without the slightest effect. The pursued and pursuer went on, the panic stricken squirrel gaining on the weasel at every jump, the former unwittingly postponing the fate that was inevitable.

After retrieving the black I crossed a small gully and placed myself in such a position as to command a good view of a fine old hemlock whose top had been broken off by the wind. At the point where the tree had shattered, the branches formed a dense canopy and a likely retreat for the bushytails. For the better part of an hour I was tantalized by the continued movements of the dense covert without detecting what was the cause of the mysterious movements.

During the long wait I was again amply entertained, for the opossum ventured forth from his den in the beech and encountered a surly old porcupine. After a display of magnificent dentition, that the porcupine haughtily ignored, the opossum shuffled on grumbling to himself. Then there were the chickadees, bluejays, and woodpeckers in addition to the chipmunks and pine squirrels; all contributing their bit in brightening that interim.

Without any implications I might add that all good woodsmen are keen observers

of all phases of Nature. It sharpens the senses and frequently stands one in good stead in helping find the game that he seeks. The presence of larger animals is often betrayed by watching the behavior of those that are more readily observed. Many otherwise good woodsmen fail to pay any attention to this phase of woodcraft for fear that they may be called "Nature bugs" by some of their fellows.

The excited chatter of a red squirrel arrested my attention, the little rascal, on the top of a stub, his thin body shaking with the frenzy that possessed him. In a little while I discovered the cause for his fury. Located in the crotch of a beech was a bunch of leaves, apparently the red squirrel's nest, and upon which was perched a full grown gray complacently munching some tidbit. The red made no attempt to drive the intruder away even tho' I have heard it said that the former is more than a match for its big relative. Losing no time I bore down on the gray, and scored number four, exclusive of the red.

It was now that hour of evening when Nature is at its most fascinating mood. The fading light of the setting sun had painted the treetops in evanescent hues. The faint twitterings of birds as they prepared to roost for the night, accentuated rather than disturbed the heavy silence. From the far distances came the plaintive whistle of a locomotive to violate the fastness of the ancient wood. Just then a black jumped from the trunk of the topped hemlock and began searching for something in the leaves. His search ended when my rifle shattered the silences and betokened the passing of squirrel number five.

The soft breeze that had arisen wafted the fragrant odor of tobacco smoke to my nostrils and heralded the approach of my companions. Presently, they made their appearance in the uncertain light of the forest aisles. Like myself they had each bagged five bushytails, and called it a fitting sequel to a great day. No hustle nor bustle; peace, rest and contentment—that's squirrel hunting, whether you bushwhack your limit or not.



Blackie comes down for a run around, but ends up in a stew.



# Ruffed-Grouse Research

The Abundance of These Birds in Minnesota Appears to Fluctuate in Ten-Year Cycles with Surprising Regularity

By HARRIET PREMACK



Above—Professor King, right, and his assistant attaching to the wing of a young ruffed grouse the little tag with a number to identify the bird whenever it is recaptured.

"Closing the hunting season will not solve the problem of wild-life conservation," says Ralph T. King, University of Minnesota zoologist, who, for the past six years, has devoted his time to an extended study of the habits of Minnesota's ruffed grouse, or partridge.

"Whether we shoot the birds or not, their numbers will fluctuate according to a definite cycle, which human interference does not disturb," he declares in contradicting the popular belief. "An intelligent attempt to give wild life a decent break, in the form of scientific management, is the only way to stop the rapid diminution of our wild game resources.

With this purpose in mind, to give wild life a decent break, Professor King has been at work. For fifty-nine consecutive months, he or his assistants have walked the forty-two miles of "strip" which cuts a 3,000-acre area near Cloquet, Minnesota, into quarter-mile squares, in order to study in minute detail the foods, distribution and nesting habits of the birds of the area. The work is still going on, but results that will greatly affect wild-game management in the future, it is believed, are beginning to take shape.

Besides studying the birds on this area he has made a study of old letters, diaries, old shooting journals, express company shipping records, sporting journals and the biennial reports of the Board

of Game and Fish Commissioners of Minnesota. These have given Professor King a knowledge of hunting conditions in that state, with special reference to ruffed grouse, since 1814. The records up to 1871 are scattered; since then there is an annual record.

## Up and Down

The significant fact disclosed is that the numbers of certain species of wild game fluctuate in ten-year cycles, rising slowly and dropping swiftly with surprising regularity. Neither weather, drouth nor hail have any correlation with this condition. Nor do hunting restrictions make an appreciable difference, as Professor King reads the records. His own studies support these disclosures.

The data he has collected since 1930 coincide exactly with the ten-year cycle revealed in his studies of past conditions. In 1931 there were 520 birds on the Cloquet project area. In 1932 there were 700. The following year, 1933, there were 990, and in 1934 the number fell to 520. This change occurred despite the fact that *there was no hunting on the area* and that conditions changed very little from one year to the next.

Two other facts of importance have been established by the study so far: First, ruffed grouse have a definite cruising radius of one-half mile. They will not, even if they starve to death, go any farther for food or for any other reason. They live and die within the same half-mile area. For this reason, their entire food and cover requirements, which are as definite and as complicated as those of human beings, must be found in this area.

Second, "carrying capacity of land"—a new phrase in wild-life terminology—has real significance. It refers concretely to the number of wild animals a given piece of land can support. For example, Herbert L. Stoddard, Georgia quail expert, recently demonstrated clearly that the carrying capacity of land for quail is one bird per acre. The owner of an island in the Mississippi River asked Mr. Stoddard to increase the quail stock for him. Mr. Stoddard worked the island quail population up to one bird per acre and declared that his work was finished. Not satisfied the owner purchased 2,000 birds and placed them on the island. *Within eighteen months the number of quail on the island was back to the ratio of one quail to each acre.* Professor King's studies show that ruffed grouse need even more elbow room, and that land with one bird to every four acres has reached its carrying capacity.

Just how is the information secured that makes such conclusions possible?

In 1928 ten sporting arms and ammunition companies organized an institute designed to build up wild life in the United States. This institute established a group of full-time research fellowships. One of these, on the cyclic life of the ruffed grouse, was assigned to Professor King. Since that time, he has worked on the project almost continuously.

Every month, he and four or five assistants tramp the forty-two miles of strip on the Cloquet project, set aside for this work by the University of Minnesota. In the twelve-week spring session thirty-five or forty junior foresters and wild-life managers live and study there.

Each man, equipped with a note-book and a map of the area, begins to walk an hour after sun-up, waiting until that time so that birds will be through feeding and will have returned to their normal distribution. Each man notes the plant species he encounters, and every object that may have the slightest bearing on the life of the ruffed grouse. Most of all he watches for the birds themselves. When he flushes one, he stops and notes its flying direction. Then, he establishes his bearings and paces the distance to the nearest intersection of the strip. In this way, he marks the exact spot on which he found the bird. Every bird flushed and every nest found is recorded both on the map and in the note-book, together with much other information.

## Dyed Tail Feathers

Confusion and duplication are carefully avoided by thorough methods of identifying the birds. After much experimentation



seven dyes were found which would withstand climatic conditions and remain on feathers. A quantity of white feathers was obtained and dyed. Colored feathers, in varying combinations of three colors each, are grafted into the tails of the birds while they are young. It is possible, therefore, to identify a bird, whenever it is seen, from a distance of from forty to forty-five yards.

In addition to the colored tail feathers, a metal clip, stamped with a number and recorded in the ever-present note-book, is fastened to each bird's leg.

But this identification is scarcely practicable for the young bird. Spending twenty-four days in the egg, it hatches out the size of a penny match-box, and, as soon as its down is dry, leaves the nest and never comes back. Therefore, the nests are watched and the young birds are caught as soon as they are hatched. A metal clip, like that used for incisions in human operations, and stamped with a number, is fastened under the bird's wing. By a system of serial numbers, not only the date of the bird's hatching is recorded, but its parentage and its brothers and sisters.

Accuracy and painstaking recording of the most minute details are the keystones on which the work is progressing. This makes possible the tabulation of much information relevant to the problem studied, while not intrinsically bound up with it. For instance, Professor King has discovered that not all the animals commonly suspected of being hostile to the ruffed grouse actually are. On the other hand, those which have been least suspected often do the most damage.

"The chipmunk is an example," says this observer. "He evidently thinks partridge eggs make fine marbles. He rolls them out of the nest, plays with them and hides them, usually without breaking them."

On one occasion, Professor King found a nest with twelve eggs. Next morning, they were gone. Suspecting a chipmunk, he searched about and found all twelve. He replaced them in the nest and every egg hatched.

This project is not complete. The results thus far point to a very definite life cycle, which is affected neither by climatic conditions nor by human interference. They prove that the "half-mile cruising radius" and the "carrying capacity of land" must be reckoned with. Above all, they point to the conclusion that if wild life is to be restored in the United States, it must be given every opportunity to speak for itself; to point out, in its own terms, its own destiny.

Prohibiting shooting will not solve the problem!

Below—Mr. and Mrs. Ruffed Grouse planned to keep the location of their home a dark secret, but a cameraman on the Cloquet area found it hidden under a log and snapped this view.



Reprinted courtesy DuPont Magazine.

### ONE HUNDRED PER CENT

We desire to have PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS, your monthly magazine, sent to every Resident License Hunter. The Board of Game Commissioners appreciates its friendly relations with all Sportsmen's Organizations. It is our wish to be of some service to them, and at the same time to help further the progress of this Department.—The Editor

## Trapping Notes

Skin animals at once.

Fox, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, skunk, weasel, wildcat, should be cased.

Beaver, raccoon, should be left open.

Have good stretching boards of proper size.

Remove all flesh and fat from pelt with a dull knife.

Remove all mud, blood, burrs, etc., from fur.

Dry all pelts in a cool, shady, well ventilated place.

The pelt of a fox should be turned fur side out before selling.

It is best not to shoot an animal in a trap. Bullet holes in the skins reduces their values in the eyes of the fur grader.

Avoid going on another man's trap line.

Visit your traps regularly as it will enable you to have better results and besides your aim should be to carry on your operations in as humane a manner as possible.

Be courteous to landowners and always ask permission to trap and remember to always close gates, replace bars when taken down, be careful not to start fires and in now way disturb livestock.

Make baited sets instead of placing steel traps in holes.

Taking dogs with you when going over your trap lines is not so good. Many animals dread the scent of a dog and will very often abandon their dens and even leave the vicinity.

Crows, hawks and other birds of prey are not preferable as bait for traps set for small animals. Such birds are natural enemies of all small animal life.

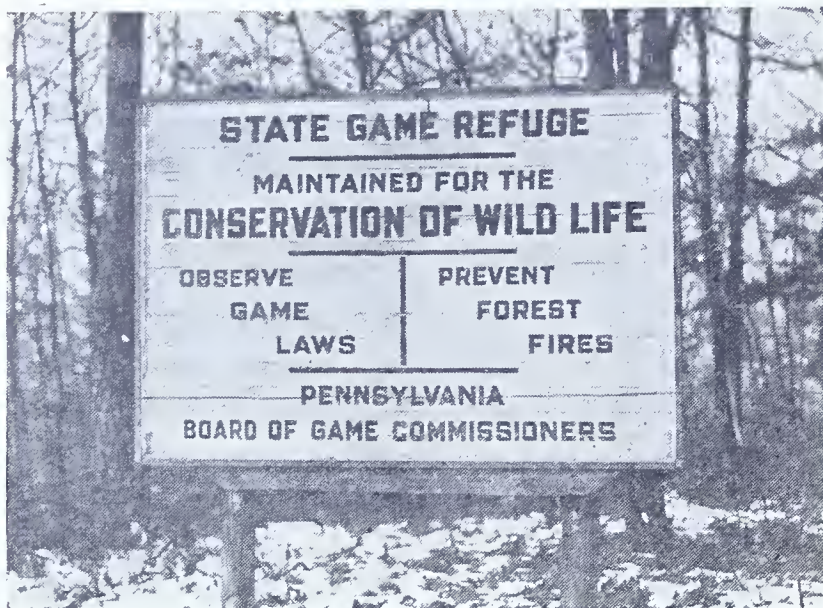
Send 50 cents to the Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa., and your name will be placed on the list for a year's subscription to the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS that contains many items of interest to trappers.

"It is well for trappers to get rid of their pelts three times a season"—Harry VanCleve, well known trapper, and for years an employee of the Board of Game Commissioners.

The heads of domestic fowl and the entrails of the same make excellent bait for trappers.

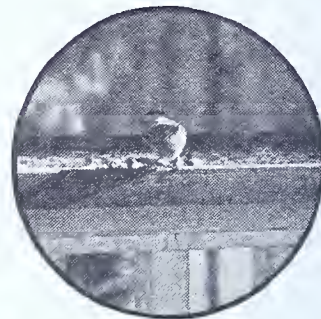
February is the month to trap muskrats and mink. The pelts are prime and bring the market prices.





# The Game Refuge

By CHARLES D.



Chickadee at feeding shelter. These birds are very tame and friendly.

The Game Refuge consists of three thousand or more acres of wild mountain land, inclosed by a single strand of heavy wire, running some three feet above the ground. The Refuge embraces a number of parallel mountain ridges, one high peak or "knob," many hollows, little and big, and a section of a trout stream. It contains warm, sunny slopes and much birch browse for the deer, swamps and laurel thickets for the bears, good cover and wild grapes for the ruffed grouse, nut trees and hollow oaks for the gray and black squirrels, and briar patches and rocky ledges for the rabbits.

The land within the Refuge and all of the many thousands of acres surrounding it belong to the State of Pennsylvania. The whole region was lumbered a score or more years ago but it still holds much hardwood, some pine and hemlock, and a heavy, vigorous growth of young timber. In the future this large tract of mountain land, including the Game Refuge, will be under the watchful eye of the State. Trees will be cut only when they are mature and are interfering with younger trees; forest fires will be prevented in dry seasons by a watcher stationed on a tall fire tower; and the game will be protected by wardens who will insist on the close observance of the game laws. Inside the Refuge, whether the season be open or closed, the hunter, dog, or other enemy of the game may not go. Signs, prominently posted at short intervals all around the border of the Refuge give strict warning to all who would intrude. Game, striving to elude the hunter's gun or dog, will find inside a refuge. A single strand of wire will make them safe. They are here the wards of the Keeper and the State.

The Keeper of the Refuge lives in a weatherbeaten house that stands on a bank just above the creek road. Through his front windows he may look across the valley to where the sun sets behind the mountains at the head of Dry Run a mile away. On a still night he can hear Little Bear Creek running under its two small bridges and down over its stony bed to the big pool in the Loyalsock a hundred yards below. Inquisitive blue jays often explore the old apple trees at the back of his house and in the sleepy days of Indian summer cock grouse drum in the thickets farther up the slope. Now and then a deer comes slowly down

Bar Bottom Hollow to stand and sniff the wood smoke that drifts from the Keeper's chimney or to listen to the cow bell in the little field below the house. Hunters that would seek game in the vicinity of the Refuge must pass his door, then by an old road up the valley of Little Bear. Each one will receive close inspection and possibly some questioning as to destination and intentions. A stray hound will run the gauntlet at great risk to itself. Always the Keeper has his ear cocked for the sound of a gun and when a loud report echoes among the mountains he is uneasy until he has learned its source and location. Daily during the hunting season he walks the line around the Refuge to see that hunter or dog has not come too close and that all is safe inside. The long trip takes him across high ridges and through deep valleys, and nowhere is the going easy, but the Keeper knows that only by hard work and everlasting vigilance is the Refuge to be protected against evil doers.

The Keeper contends with other foes besides the unsportsmanlike hunter and the

irresponsible dog. These other enemies of his game are the stealthy bob-cat and the semi-wild house cat that has taken to the woods, the blood thirsty weasel and mink, the pestiferous skunk and the wily fox, and some of the larger hawks and owls. The Keeper also looks upon the raccoon and the crow as suspicious characters, and all large snakes are under his ban. He believes that raccoons and crows destroy many eggs and young birds and that big snakes kill young rabbits as well as birds. Against the bob cat the house cat, abandoned by the cottager at the end of his summer outing on the banks of the creek, he has again little liking. He well understands that sooner or later it will become a beast of prey. For the fox he has some respect but for the weasel, mink, and skunk only a great antipathy. The deadly



Refuge Keeper W. F. Mason, Renovo, feeding deer



# and Its Keeper

rapacity of the weasel and the mink arouses his bitter animosity and the destructiveness of the skunk offends him. The hawks and owls that kill his birds and other small game are also on his black list. His Game Refuge is no refuge for them. All these furred, feathered, or scaly creatures that are a source of danger to his own birds or animals he classifies as vermin and against this vermin he wages a steady, unrelentless warfare with gun and trap. The Keeper never read much about the "balance of nature." If he had he would still believe that the bob cat that would kill a helpless spotted fawn, or a weasel that would cut the throat of a young rabbit, or a skunk that would rifle the nest of a ruffed grouse had forfeited its own life. Consequently he sets many traps along the stream and in the holes under the rocks and roots of trees, and makes his gun his constant companion. To insure the safety of his own wild folk within the Refuge he will fight the vermin night and day until it is exterminated.

Again, there are times when the Keeper must protect the tenants of the Refuge against the dangers of deep snows and winter storms. To the bears he gives little thought. When winter comes they retreat to the cavities in Rocky Ridge or to the holes under logs or the roots of upturned trees and there they lie snug and warm beneath a covering of leaves and snow until the sunny days of spring start them on a quest for food to satisfy their ravenous appetites. For the deer, however, the situation is different. Occasionally snow falls in the mountains to the depth of three or four feet. It may lie for weeks and confine the deer to a small area in which their natural food becomes exhausted. At such a time the Keeper will, with great labor, transport hay and grain to where the starving animals have yarded and are managing somehow to maintain a feeble existence. In such circumstances the wild, shy deer become so tame that they seem to welcome the Keeper's near approach. A protracted storm of freezing sleet and rain is particularly hard on the ruffed grouse. Such a storm encases the buds, the winter food of the grouse, in an armor of ice. Before a storm of this kind has fully spent itself the Keeper is busy scattering buckwheat and other sorts of grain in the hollows that his grouse have been frequenting. The gray and black squirrels being poor providers also need his assistance at times. Occasionally the crop of nuts in the mountains is almost a complete failure. When this occurs the squirrels leave the deep woods for the edges of the farmer's cornfields where they fall an easy prey for the squirrel hunters. The destruction of squirrels at such times is appalling. To prevent this migration of his squirrels and later to provide



Black Squirrel heading for feeder placed on porch rail by Refuge Keeper W. F. Mason, Clinton Co.

against the winter's scanty food supply, the Keeper stores nuts and grain at places easy of access to the little animals. In times of cold and hardship for the game birds and animals the Refuge becomes their "bread line."

Furthermore, the Keeper considers himself the special guardian of the many small birds that are winter residents in his part of the mountains. Among these are nut-hatches and chickadees, the hairy and the downy woodpeckers, winter wrens and little brown creepers, juncos and some native sparrows. Flocks of crossbills come frequently to see him and the evening grosbeaks are not rare visitors. All of these birds get from him a friendly reception and when there is a spell of severe cold winter weather they are likely to receive from his hands such food as suet, meal, and some varieties of small grain and seeds. He binds the suet to the trunk of an apple tree and scatters the meal and grain along window sills, door steps, and other clear spaces near house or barn. When pressed by the bitter cold and the want of food, shy birds grow very tame and sometimes will even feed from the Keeper's hand. Their familiarity is pleasant to him. Blue jays will hang against the sides of his corner crib while they

extract corn through the wide cracks, and crows will come close to the house to look for a bone or other scrap of food. For all the wild, feathered folk he keeps open house; to have them go hungry would spoil his own appetite for food.

The Game Refuge and its Keeper are products of the constructive policy of the State Game Commission of Pennsylvania. Similar game refuges have been established and others will be established in favorable localities in different parts of the State. The policy would seem to be a wise one. Despite the brevity of the hunting season, the decrease in bag limits, and the efforts to prevent illegal hunting, there are certain kinds of game that are threatened with extinction. With the improvement of the roads and the increased use of the automobile, every part of the mountains has become accessible to the hunter. On the night preceding the opening of the grouse and rabbit season, more than one hundred and thirty hunters were quartered in one small hotel in the mountains. And on the morning of the opening of the deer season, nearly five hundred resident and non-resident hunters went forth from a single mountain village. Hunters nowadays take to the woods, not in hundreds but in tens of thousands. To save our native game birds and mammals from extermination, there must be places where they may live and multiply unmolested and unafraid.



Black Squirrel feeding on porch shelter

## LOST!

Beagle hound, about 14 inches high, white tail, black blanket, long nose, long ears, tan head, with small white stripe half way on top of left leg. Name—"Sport," fourteen months old. License No. 9880 with brass plate with name of owner and his address on collar. Any information regarding this dog should be addressed to the owner, Mr. P. S. Pichler, 2020 Downing Ave., Erie, Pa. or the Editor.





HARRADON S. SMITH

"Had," as he is known to all his friends, was born in Wilkes-Barre, December 29, 1866. He joined Camp 103 of the United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania in 1913 and was subsequently made chairman of the Forestry Committee and a member of the Board of Directors. Years later in 1932 he was elected President of the Head Camp of the United Sportsmen, succeeding Honorable J. Q. Creveling when he was appointed to the Game Commission. Mr. Smith has also been very active in the formation of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs and is chairman of the Northeast Division and a member of the Executive Committee.

He likes to fish and hunt and thoroughly appreciates the whole-hearted cooperation of the Fish and Game Commissions with the sportsmen and advocates a more complete severance of these departments from political influence.

It was he who advocated the purchase of what is now Game Lands No. 57 for which he obtained many options.

In private practice he is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, member of the Philadelphia section of the same society and a member of the Kiwanis Club.

### INCIDENTS OF THE 1935 DEER SEASON

Interesting Notes Gathered by a Member of the Reportorial Staff of the  
PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

A hunter was observed near Pine Grove Furnace wearing white trousers. As he came through the brush at first glance his trousers looked like a deer's flag. He wore no red.

Three doe deer were killed by a passenger train near New Florence on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The deer were running side by side when struck by the locomotive. Game Protector McKissick, Ligonier, removed the carcasses and later they will be given to the poor.

"Peggy," a tame deer in Idlewood Park, near Ligonier, lost its life when a stray dog killed it. In the future dogs will be prohibited in the park.

A smaller of two male deer lost its life  
(Continued on Page 16)

## HERE and THERE W

### WHEN GOOD FELLOWS GET TOGETHER

Tea Springs Lodge, situated in Union County, fifteen miles from Watsonstown, was the scene of a happy gathering of sportsmen Sunday night, December 1st, when fifty nimrods, men of various walks in life, assembled around the festive board and enjoyed a splendid dinner, wonderfully prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Gray, caretakers of the camp. The sportsmen were guests of Hon. Albert Johnson, Federal Judge, Lewisburg, Pa., and he was given a great ovation when introduced by his son, Albert Johnson, who acted as toastmaster, following the dinner party. Judge Johnson gave some sound advice to his guests, urging them to observe the laws, to avoid accidents, and to remember that the first shot was always the best and to be sure to look for two or more points to the antler. "You'll not have to shoot again if you look through the sights carefully," said the Judge.

Another interesting speaker was Samuel Pearson, a general in the Boer War. He told about the game in South Africa and how plentiful it was. He thought that the mountains of Pennsylvania were more of a jungle than Africa. He invited the audience to interrogate him and answered many interesting questions.

Hon. Samuel C. Castner, Williamsport, member of the Board of Game Commissioners, gave a very instructive address on the activities of the Commission and discussed the deer situation. Norman M. Wood, lecturer for the Game Commission, followed with a short talk of game matters.

The camp bagged its first deer on the last drive made in the afternoon of the first day.

As part of the Harvest Home Celebration held in Columbia recently, the fish and game association staged a very fine exhibit. Many mounted specimens of mammals, birds and fish were shown. The Game Commission loaned a full exhibit of mounted hawks and five display cases of colored and illuminated photographs of wild life in Pennsylvania.

Under the leadership of John M. Downs, President and Leon Emery, Secretary, the 500 members are active in Junior Club work, winter feeding projects, and promoting contests. Prizes are awarded for the largest deer head and the largest fish caught.

Inclement weather did not dampen the spirit of the Augwick Valley Fish, Game, and Forestry Association sufficiently to prevent their making a success of their annual field day. Despite the rain, the contests in the marksmanship and boy scout events took place as scheduled. President Cornelius and Secretary Price have over six hundred paid-up and active members backing them in their vermin extermination campaign, restoring program, and junior group work.

### NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

The first prize crow was killed near Columbus, Ohio, and W. B. Grabill, Pickaway County, near Orient, collected \$2. Under the Division of Conservation a flock of 200 crows were caught and banded some months ago. The bands call for prizes worth from \$1 to \$25 each. Some of the sportsmen's Clubs in Pennsylvania have adopted the same plan to keep the big black bird in restraint.

The number of English Starlings are returning to the Harrisburg Capitol buildings, as the cold weather increases. A few years ago they roosted on the crystal dome by the thousands, but continuous shooting at them with blank cartridges eventually scared them away, and they did not return in any numbers until this winter.



LESLEY F. BLACKBURN

Mr. Blackburn was born in East Saint Clair Township, Bedford County, April 12, 1887. After graduating from the public school he entered the First National Bank of Everett in 1906 and was elected Cashier in 1919 and served till 1920 at which time he resigned to enter the lumber business with his brother.

He helped organize and served a number of years as a Director of the Everett Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America, is a member of the Everett Gun Club and the Bedford County Game Protective Association.

A natural born organizer he helped establish many of the sportsmen's clubs in South-central Pennsylvania as well as many civic projects including the Everett Airport, Motor Company, Real Estate Corporation and Fire Insurance Company.

Fraternally he is a member of the Everett Lodge No. 524 F. & A. M., Williamsport Consistory A. A. S. R., Jaffa Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., Altoona, Pa.



# H THE SPORTSMEN

## "DING" DARLING'S SUCCESSOR

Ira N. Gabrielson, succeeds J. N. Darling, as Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, in which Department he has been affiliated in various capacities for a number of years. Mr. Gabrielson is the sixth chief of the Survey established a half century ago. He is a member of the American Ornithologists Union, and several other such societies. Mr. Gabrielson is the author of several books, one now in manuscript, on *The Birds of Oregon*. Before his promotion he was consulting specialist to the Chief of the Bureau and Assistant Chief of the Division of Wildlife Research. He graduated from Morning-side College, Sioux City, Iowa, in 1912.

An outstanding example of worth while work with work groups, and one which might be emulated in many larger Sportsman's Associations, is exemplified in the work of the club in West Hamburg.

Under the leadership of President Gardner, thirty-two boys from eight to fourteen years of age meet two times each week. Under their adopted name, "The White Eagle Junior Conservation Association," the club meets each Thursday for an educational program. Care in the handling of firearms, fire prevention, first aid methods, studies of birds, fish and mammals constitute the mid-week programs. Each Sunday a fields or woods trip is engaged in, with studies of animal habits, identification of flowers, birds, and trees, and collections of geological and other specimens made.

Bird house building contests are held and prizes awarded. In the snake killing contest the boys killed 492 watersnakes, men and boys together have erected forty-nine permanent feeding stations. Two hundred trees were planted by the club on the Consolidated School grounds, and an ambitious stream improvement project is under way. A very creditable exhibit was staged recently in the club-owned Clubhouse in order to stimulate the interest on the part of old and new members.



Left to right: David Berger, Mrs. Rossaine Bushey, and Mr. Ralph Bushey, of York. All killed their bucks on first day.

## SOME DOG!!

For perseverance, a lowly hound at Port Allegany takes the prize. Proprietor Wagner, of the Butler Hotel, vouches for the facts as given.

At nine o'clock in the morning, this dog was seen by Mr. Wagner a mile and a half from home dragging a beef head weighing about forty pounds. He was slowly making progress in reverse, and by noon had covered almost half the distance. Shortly before nightfall the gigantic trek was ended, and "Mutt" was contentedly gnawing on the well earned repast in his own back yard.

A successful fox hunter in McKean County has a unique system which he uses to outwit sly Reynard. This hunter in killing red foxes uses a cow bell. Following the track in the snow afoot he rings the bell at short intervals as he progresses and the fox through carelessness, indifference, curiosity, or perhaps through being "Cowed" allows itself to be approached within shooting range. This same hunter tracks down gray foxes in snow by keeping after them on foot until they finally give up and enter a hole or climb a tree.

The salutary effect which is exerted by a live sportsmen's organization with a large and seriously minded membership, is markedly demonstrated in Blair County. Through a full realization of their responsibility as co-owners of game, the members of the Williamsburg Club have cooperated with the game officers to the extent that a section which once was a "Sore thumb" to a Protector is now one of the cleanest spots in the State so far as violations are concerned.

Animals frequently display much intelligence and often risk grave dangers in protecting their young from enemies.

In Greene County this past year a field officer saw a large blacksnake making its way to a gray squirrel's nest high in a tree. When his snakeship reached a point about two feet below the nest a large squirrel launched itself directly upon the snake, caused it to lose its purchase upon the tree, and both were precipitated to mother earth.

The squirrel, seemingly unhurt, again climbed its tree, and the snake was quite content to wriggle away and forego a juicy squirrel dinner.

Another officer, upon investigating erratic actions on the part of a large rabbit in tall grass, found it to be jumping high in the air and stamping a snake bent on a meal of young cottontails. Badly whipped in the encounter, the snake left the scene of struggle, possibly to find another nest with mother away from home.

## THE COLUMBIA FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION

The members of that association are erecting a great many feeding shelters for game and expect to have regular crews visit them throughout the winter.



CHARLES R. HOBSON

Mr. Hobson was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. The first meeting to formulate the federation plan was held in his office in Homestead, Pa., in 1924. The plan was first adopted in Western Pennsylvania, and later by the entire State. He has been a director of the federation since that time and is also vice-chairman of the Southwestern Division. In 1925, he organized and was later President of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League, the first County League organized under the Federation Plan and has since then served continuously as its State Delegate. In these various positions, he has worked hard and unselfishly for the best interest of the sportsmen of the State.

He is 55 years of age but claims he is still young enough to follow his big going bird dogs and roam the mountains yearly in quest of a wily buck. A sincere and tireless worker for the cause of conservation—an outstanding sportsman in every sense of the word.

## SPECIAL LICENSES

The following special licenses have been issued from June 1, 1935 to November 30, 1935: Taxidermy, 216; Ferret Owner's, 47; Ferret Breeder's, 1; Propagating, 300; Collecting, 16; Fur Dealer's (\$5), 120; Fur Dealer's (\$10), 222; Fur Dealer's (\$50), 11; Fur Farming, 41; Field Trials, 1.

## CLUB ACTIVE

The Pennsylvania Game and Fish Propagation Association in a report furnished by its President, Sam Light, outlines some of the major activities during the past year. During the summer they put on a campaign to get farmers to use the flushing bar and had many posters printed with a cut showing this device. These they distributed among the landowners. The organization killed 311 stray house cats within a ten, mile radius of Punxsutawney, and also, raised and released about 400 ringnecks.





Young Red-shouldered Hawks

Photo by LaMar Mumbar.

## INCIDENTS OF THE 1935 DEER SEASON

(Continued from Page 14)

in a battle that lasted for hours in Coudersport District, Potter County, before the season opened. The scene was witnessed by three small game hunters and they reported it to George Dorrance. The dead deer held the killer prisoner until Dorrance shot an antler off the buck that had succumbed.

A hit-and-run buck deer collided with an automobile operated by Herbert Lowe on Route 31 in Lehigh County. Mr. Lowe's car was badly damaged.

On the Lackawanna Road, near Netcong, a doe deer wrecked Charles Barby's automobile. The deer was so badly injured that it was killed by a state trooper and he turned it over to a local Game Protector.

Ralph Reigel, Berks County, bagged a six point, 178 pound albino deer near New Slateville on the third day of the season. The deer was perfectly white save a brown spot on the head. Reigel was very proud of his trophy.

The law provides that game can only be killed with firearms shot from the shoulder and the bow and arrow, but Leo Fessler, Pine Grove, unavoidably got his deer on the first day of the season without either and almost lost his life when a five point buck jumped into his automobile while he was on his way to work. The deer killed itself and Fessler was taken to the hospital suffering with chest injuries he had sustained in the crash. A passing trucker took the deer to Fessler's home after he had 'phoned to Pottsville reporting the accident.

Chaining a buck to a tree after they had

discovered it had been wounded by buck shot, John Shliner and Michael Zaharczak, two small game hunters hunting in the Clear Shade Section, Somerset County, notified Game Protector Woodward. The deer was killed later to put it out of its misery.

Jerre Culp, deputy game protector, Columbia, hunting in Lycoming County, brought home a brown bear that weighed over 150 pounds. His prize, unusual although it is really a black bear, just being a color phase of that species. Anyhow it is a fine prize and unusual in the woods of Pennsylvania.

Shooting a six-point buck and carrying it over a mile, Mrs. Ora Fetcho, Brownsfield, surprised her husband, John, when she came out of the forest with the deer on her shoulders.

Miss Inez Shanafelter, Blain, possibly the youngest person to shoot a deer, killed an eight-point on her father's farm, Guy B. Shanafelter. The girl is 13 years of age.

Attempting to take possession of a six point before it was dead, Roy Hill, Huner, Pa., was severely injured when the animal tossed him over an embankment in the Huner Mountains on the afternoon of December 9th. He sustained lacerations of the head and face.

Caught in the act of attempting to file a notch on a spike buck large enough to hang a key ring thereon, a Mt. Jewett nimirrod was apprehended by a Game Protector and his partner, a non-resident, paid the fine of \$100.00 for having an illegal deer.

Mrs. Samuel Gangwer, Jr., Weatherly, is the proud possessor of an eight point that she killed near Hudonsdale.

Robert Sutton, Franklin, Clayton Lehman, Harrisburg, Harry E. Clepper, attendants at the Pennsylvania State Forest School, Mont Alto, staged a unique hunt with bow and arrow in the Mont Alto State Forest in the second day of the big game season. Although they did not make a kill they had several shots and enjoyed the archery practice.

At Kane, a few days before the big game season opened, excitement prevailed when a deer charged through a show window in a display room and ran direct toward Benjamin Lewis, a salesman. The deer, a good sized buck, escaped from the building and was soon into the streets and woods.

Samuel Kuns, a deputy game protector, Lock Haven, captured two inmates of the Rockview Penitentiary, the last day of November. The prisoners were escaping in a stolen automobile when captured by the game official. The prisoners were turned over to State Police.

A. C. Valentine, Centreville, almost lost his life when a doe deer jumped from the side of the bank of the Horseshoe Trail on to the hood of his car. Mr. Valentine's son was pinned under the car when the machine turned over, but was not seriously injured. Game Protector Dittmar, Everett, was notified, and the deer, sustaining fatal injuries, was removed.

They're shooting deer in Chester County now. Earl Griest, Little Britain, George Jamison, Oak Hills, Lancaster County, hunting in the barrens, near Oxford, Chester County, each bagged legal deer, 3 and 4 points respectively. The barrens are on the Pennsylvania and Maryland lines.

Mrs. Paul Buckalew, Bloomsburg, hunting for two seasons, secured two deer. Last year she bagged a fine specimen and on the second day of this season Mrs. Buckalew's perfect aim gave her another fine trophy.

Charles A. Garci of Beyer, Indiana County, felled a splendid 9 point buck and a 400 lb. bear.

## BOIL IT DOWN

JOE LINCOLN

If you've got a thought that's happy,  
Boil it down;  
Make it short and crisp and snappy,  
Boil it down;  
When your brain its coin has minted  
Down the page your pen has sprinted—  
If you want your product printed  
Boil it down.

Take out every useless letter,  
Boil it down;  
Fewer syllables the better,  
Boil it down;  
Make it plain, express it  
So we'll know, not merely guess it;  
Then my friend ere you address it,  
Boil it down.

Boil out all the useless trimmings,  
Boil it down  
Skim it well, then skim the skimmings,  
Boil it down;  
When you're sure 'twould be a sin to  
Cut another sentence into,  
Send it on and we'll begin to  
Boil it down.



## DEER AND SNARES

It is quite well known to trappers and sportsmen that improperly set traps take a considerable toll of game animals and birds, entirely aside from the fur bearer for which the "sets" are intended. This is especially true where traps are placed directly in burrows and runways used by game animals.

It is not generally known that in the use of snares, not only are valuable dogs and small game animals caught and strangled, but even deer and domestic animals are sometimes ensnared.

Three days before the opening of the 1934 deer season, while hunting small game near Hicks Run, John Holleran, a radio dealer of St. Marys, and his son Joe found a legal buck "tied up" in the woods.

While Mr. Holleran was not interested in pre-season venison, his suspicions were aroused when he saw the buck standing nearby and making no effort to run away. In walking up to close quarters he found that a picture-wire snare was tightly fastened above a foot. The pole drag at the other end had gathered a mass of ferns and weeds the size of a bushel basket, and was wedged tightly between some saplings. Upon attempting to remove or cut the wire the buck plunged about so much as to make its release in that manner impossible. They then attempted to remove the drag and ball of ferns. At this maneuver the now fatigued deer struggled so violently that the saplings gave way. When last seen he was leaping away as best he could, with his incumbrance bouncing along behind.

Another example portraying the inhumanity comes from a different corner of the State. Near the Westmoreland-Somerset-Inter-County line, a year ago during the legal season, a hunter saw a good sized buck standing near a tree. While the deer was plainly watching the sportsman, he made no move to escape. Taking note that the necessary points were present, with some to spare, the hunter shot the animal.

One can imagine his surprise when he found a picture-wire noose tightly drawn about the muzzle of the deer, while the other end of the wire was fastened to a tree. Unable to eat, the deer would have died very shortly of thirst and starvation. The taut wire about the nose acted like a "twitch" so frequently used in handling vicious horses, and the resultant intense pain prevented any attempt to escape.

## NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

By NORMAN M. WOOD

A group of Schuylkill County sportsmen, including Edward and Harvey Evitts, and Guy Zimmerman of Llewellyn, are about to inaugurate a plan to restock the countryside with rabbits. "Every Hunter-Buy-A-Rabbit," will be the slogan and already contributions have been received by the Llewellyn hunters.

Two miles south of Central City, Somerset County, Edward Pollock, 18 year old trapper, caught a huge wild cat in a steel trap. A report that this is the first bob cat taken in that county in a quarter of a century is erroneous, according to bounty records. Bounties have been paid on wild-cats from Somerset County in a number of instances.

Daniel Smith, 1049 Church Street, Reading, killed the day's limit of ringneck pheasants with one shot on the last day of the

small game season while hunting in Berks County. Two cock birds got up at one time and he made a double with a single shot.

"Buy fields of grain from farmers to provide food for small game and it will bring better results than restocking," Hon. Ross L. Leffler, member of the Board of Game Commissioners, said when speaking before the annual banquet of the North Ten Mile Valley Sportsmen's Association, Marianna, Pa.

The twentieth annual banquet of the Chester County Rod and Gun Club, Inc., will be held in the Coatesville Y. M. C. A., Tuesday night, January 28th. Among the guest speakers will be Hon. Seth E. Gordon, Hon. O. N. Deibler, of the Pennsylvania Game and Fish Departments; Hons. W. Butler Windle and Ernest Harvey, Judges of the Chester County Court.

Harry M. Zook, Pottstown, was chosen president, and Albert H. Jones, Coatesville, Secretary, at the annual election of the club. Several hundred sportsmen will attend the banquet at which time prizes will be awarded for the biggest fish caught this year. Mrs. Verna Kurtz Lambert, well known whistler, will imitate many of the birds native to Pennsylvania, and other numbers will follow.

The Fayette Gun Club, Uniontown, Pa., closed its 1935 season on October 26th, with a splendid shoot and will reopen in the spring of 1936. C. M. Board, the secretary, has been very much pleased with the success of the club.

The new law provides that it is unlawful to cast the rays of any headlight, spotlight or other artificial light upon a deer, elk or bear while having in possession a firearm or other implement whereby big game could be killed, even though such game is not shot at or injured, but does not apply to the rays of headlights on a highway where there was no attempt to locate game.

Mr. Harvey I. Specht, Deputy Game Protector, Denver, Pa., told the Editor the following interesting story. He has charge of some WPA workers and the other day while in the fields they heard a peculiar noise in the air but could not locate it. Later they discovered it was coming from a sleigh bell attached to the neck of a turkey vulture which was soaring nearby. The buzzard was flying close and the bell was easily discernible. Some of the workers were very superstitious and predicted that something was bound to happen. It did, pay day was the next day.

An eight point buck walked up to Andy Myers, near Kittanning, on the second day of the big game season ten minutes after

he was in the woods and was this hunter happy when he took the prize home. One shot brought the deer down.

Possibly the finest specimen of a male deer having the largest rack of antlers was killed by Paul Schnelder, 22, of Bastress, Lycoming County. The deer, weighing upwards of 200 pounds, had a rack with twenty-four points.

Miss Harriett Walters, 18, graduate of Montoursville High School, was a happy girl when she shot and killed an eight-point, near Loyalsockville. The young lady was hunting with her brothers when she demonstrated her prowess and marksmanship.

Sunday, December 8, W. L. Wise, at the Riverview Filling Station, near Lock Haven, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. counted 237 deer and 9 bears being transported on automobiles.

Ralph Shobert, Wilkes-Barre, bagged an unusual trophy during the big game season when he shot a six-point, but he was a doe with antlers.

Patrick M. McIntosh, Puzzeltown, 73 years, is one of the happy nimrods of Pennsylvania, because he bagged an 11-point buck that topped the scales at 150, dressed. He used an old muzzle loading rifle.

William McConnell, Towanda, secured a fine trophy, but his experience was unusual for the fact that he had but one shot, a slug from a shot-gun shell and was compelled to use his jack knife to finish the job of killing the animal.

Harry Fasnacht, teacher in the Kinzer School, takes much interest in Game Conservation. Last winter he had a group of boys erect many shelters and feeding stations, and distributed much grain at these "free lunch" counters for the game and protected birds.

Downingtown sportsmen conducted a very creditable game exhibit on the second floor of the Minaquas Fire Hall during the month of November.

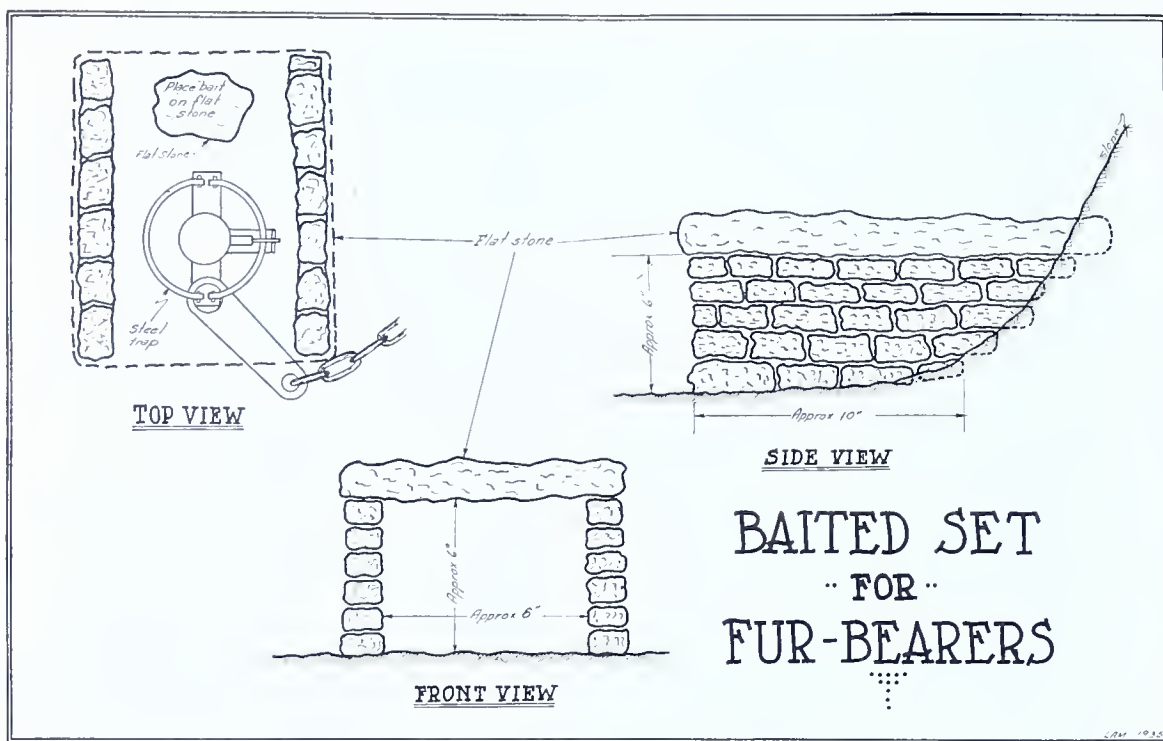
March 9th to 14th, inclusive, are the dates of the Philadelphia Motor Boat and Sportsmen's show to be held in the Commercial Museum. Game and Fish conservation will be stressed and trap and rifle shooting will be some of the many features.

February 3d to 7th are the dates of the American Wild Life Institute to be held in Washington, D. C. The conference will be open to everyone and will represent all parts of North America. Hon. Seth E. Gordon is Secretary of the Institute.



Mother 'Possum can climb easily with her young on her back





BAITED SET FOR FUR-BEARERS

The many inquiries received at the office of the Board of Game Commissioners from trappers would lead us to believe that many trappers fail to realize the importance of the baited cubby for taking such fur bearers as the skunk, opossum, mink, raccoon, and weasel. The practice of setting traps in holes and entrances to dens is not only bad practice but is not the most successful method of taking these animals. The wise trapper will of course locate as many dens as possible but will be very careful not to disturb them in any manner but will select a site nearby along the paths or runways used by these animals and construct a cubby or baited set. The illustration above should give anyone a clear idea as to how to construct one of stones. If stones are not readily available, an excellent set can be constructed by driving a number of sharpened sticks in ground in the shape of a horse shoe and cover with sticks and weeds or grass. The object of covering these sets is to prevent the crows and blue jays from locating them, as they will steal the bait and sometimes spring the trap. All sets should be camouflaged with dead weeds or grass so as to render them as inconspicuous as possible. The cubby should be so constructed that the animal cannot enter or leave it without passing over the trap.

For bait, use canned salmon, chicken heads or entrails, part of the carcass of pine squirrel, muskrat or weasel.



# KILL THE STRAY CAT



A FEW years ago I was very much interested in shooting the woodchuck. In pursuit of this hobby I spent several hundreds of dollars in the finest, most efficient, long range super accurate rifles, telescopic sights and binoculars procurable. My pals were right along with me in this game.

We found as time went on we were not such great sportsmen after all. This bright eyed cunning little marmot had no chance at all with a heavy barrel 270 Winchester equipped with a 10 power Tecker target telescopic sight and carefully loaded ammunition sniping him at distances up to 400 yards and even greater and this became common sport. Other riflemen became as interested and the woodchuck began to grow less in numbers. In most cases it was completely demolished by the impact of the cartridges used and which are necessary for ranges beyond 200 yards.

You see the woodchuck was wasted for our enjoyment. As we watched its cunning cautious nature through our Zeiss 8/40 Binoculars we gradually lost interest in killing it and for the last five years our 25 Remington Model 30S; 270 Model 54 Winchesters; 30 '06 Model T Springfields, equipped with Zeiss, Hensoldt and Secker scopes stand in the racks or spend their vicious energy on regulation targets or a few crows which are feeding in safe places for ground shots.

Today I can safely say that 95 per cent or more of the game we shoot is predatory.

I find great sport in calling the crow. The curiosity of this cautious black fellow is its downfall. One can soon become quite proficient if he is willing to study the crow's nature and put some time in hunting it and is not too stingy with his shot shells.

My son (15 years old) and I killed 259 last season and 115 so far this year. I use all gauges from 20 to the Super 10 Ga. Magnum Ithaca. This big double weighs 11½ lbs. It has heavy 32 in. full choked barrels bored to shoot 80% or better patterns with 2 ounces of 4's, 3's or 2's copper-ized. The shell is 3½ inches long and is made only by Western Cartridge Co. in their Super X Record shell.

The powder charge is equivalent to 5½ drams of powder and gives the 2 ounce charge of shot an instrumental velocity over the 40 yd. range of about 1000 ft. per second.

I don't believe any shotgun manufactured since Fred Kimbal's famous old 6 gauge can equal this big Ithaca in performance, 8 gauges included. This gun carries a good 8 gauge load.



About 50 of these Magnums were made by Ithaca during the spring of 1930. I obtained the 15th one made. Charles Askins, famous authority on shotgun ballistics, procured the first one I understand. It is the vermin gun supreme and is actually an 80 yd. shotgun which performance has been claimed by 3 inch, 12 ga. makers and others that fell far short of the 80 yd. goal in actual field work.

When I fail to bring down crows, hawks, ducks, etc., at 80 yds. or under with this big Magnum I know I am missing as it is very consistent in performance at above ranges with No. 4 and No. 3 copperized shot.

Anyone who thinks he has a shotgun that will consistently throw a killing pattern with No. 4 or larger shot (smaller sizes are ineffective at these ranges) at 80 yds. will get quite a shock of disappointment when he tries his gun unless the gun is an 8 gauge or similar heavy caliber.

Most sportsmen would consider the user of such a heavy weapon a nut. Perhaps I

#### ATTENTION

The editor expects, within a short time, to amass all possible material which will eventually be worked up into a book or pamphlet on the History of Wild Life Conservation in Pennsylvania. We want to go back as far as possible and unearth all the early literature that was ever written in this field. To this end some of our readers may be able to help a great deal and many of them may already know of publications to which they can refer us or of authentic instances which should be included.

Anything along this line will be greatly appreciated.

am a dyed-in-the-wool gun nut. I have over 80 rifles, pistols, and shotguns in my collection, but I do get a great deal of satisfaction out of folding up a crow or hawk usually stone dead when either of said birds is flying over 200 or 250 feet up feeling secure in its altitude.

Trapping the wildcat, fox and weasel during spare time, calling crows and hawks in to the shotgun; sniping the water snake with .22 pistol or rifle and sniping crows and hawks at long range (when safe shots are available) with the telescopic outfits mentioned before, constitute our form of recreation. Along with this shooting game comes the motion picture phase of the game which is just as interesting. I have crawled and stalked for hours to get telephoto pictures of woodchuck, beaver, deer and many other forms of wildlife in their natural habitat. After all a fellow only gets out of his sport what he puts into it.

The man who buys a license and is disappointed because he cannot get his two ringnecks or two grouse or perhaps 5 rabbits and 5 squirrels every day he goes out is a hog of the worst type. This same fellow will not spend any effort or ammunition to kill a Cooper's Hawk, Goshawk, Sharp-shin, Great Horned Owl, crow or other predator which is far more cunning than the game he hunts. I know this to be true as I helped former Game Protector William

Anneman check up a lot of records sent in a year or two ago to the State by different sportsmen from our section. Ninety-eight per cent of the animals killed were our rabbits, grouse, ringnecks and squirrels. Here and there a house cat was reported or a hawk which was usually a red-tail or rough-leg.

I find the sportsmen who seek the predators are men who are more alert, cunning in woodcraft and better versed in all ways in this great scheme of nature than the individual who goes out only for the purpose of shooting to eat or to kill and kill until he gets the limit.—James W. Varner.

Hugh Baker, Refuge Keeper in Tioga County, on his weekly report states: "On November 21st a twelve point buck and an eight point buck had antlers locked while fighting in Elkland. They were found by small game hunters, but one, the smallest was dead. It was necessary to shoot one horn from the deer to release the live one.

The York County Gun Club, York, Pa., recently entertained a good field of marksmen at Haines' Park. Straight trap shooting was also enjoyed. The tournament was under the direction of D. Everett Moore, field captain. At skeet E. H. Alleman, Harrisburg, and C. R. Binkley, Denver, took part. Alleman broke 49 x 50; Binkley, 47 x 50. Alleman was high in the 16 yard event, breaking 46 x 50.

In connection with a conference of the American Wild Life Institute to be held in Washington, D. C., many outdoor writers of United States and Canada will assemble. The Outdoor Writers' Association has been invited to attend.

The West Chester Skeet Club continues to take on renewed interest in clay target marksmanship. Albert Penrose, Pete Goodwin, Judges Windle and Harvey are some of the devotees of the skeet sport.

Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, wife of Major Biddle, head of the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners, and Mrs. Bean, wife of Senator Bean, are two of the outstanding trap shooters who are participating in events in Philadelphia and vicinity.



From a painting by George Gray.

THE SMALL GAME HUNTER





## WITH THE TRAP SHOOTERS

At Camp Perry, Ohio, at this year's National Rifle and Revolver Matches, Mr. L. A. Bull, with a .30 calibre service rifle, defeated 1034 riflemen and won second place in the members' match. Joseph F. Hankens, 600 yard, Crowell Match, made a perfect; Truman Randle, the American Legion Individual; George Scott, the Winchester Rifle Match; T. P. Samsone, National Small Bore Championship; C. B. Hurley, .38 calibre NRA Champion; H. J. Adams, best all-around rifle and pistol marksman.

Skeet improves a marksman's ability to shoot quick. Youth appears to be supreme at skeet. L. S. Pratt, 28, Indianapolis, Indiana, is regarded as the best skeet shot in America. His record this year is 244 x 250.

In shooting before the traps marksmen often wonder how many grains of shot from a load hits the clay. Of twenty patterns the average was 12-6 or of the 6271 pellets there were just 251 grains struck the targets. From six to 10 grains of shot will break the target.

Confidence is worth while when shooting before the traps. A marksman participating in the State Shoot at Harrisburg some years ago was missing too many when a well known instructor came along and witnessed the poor shooting. The instructor placed some shells in the shooter's carrying receptacle and from then on the fellow went straight. "How did you like those shells," inquired the instructor. "Great," retorted the shooter. "Well," replied the ammunition representative, "they were the same shells you had in your holder. I took a handful out and put the same ones back." Have confidence when shooting at the traps, the rifle range, and at game.

Shamokin will be the scene of the Pennsylvania State shoot at flyers, and National Championship at flyers, February 22-23. There promises to be a big field of shooters there. The targets will be registered.

Grand American Handicap, South End Gun Club, is another feature registered clay target shoot, and live birds, February 20-22. George E. Neubling, the secretary, says this will be one of the classics of the 1936 season.

E. F. Woodward, Houston, Texas, widely known sportsman, and who held the world's highest trapshooting average, ever made on 1000 registered targets, an average of .9950, has temporarily lost the sight of both eyes. He won the Texas championship twice on 200 straight. His host of friends wish his speedy recovery.

Registered tournaments for the Great Eastern Handicap will be held on the grounds of the South End Gun Club, Lorane, on January 9, 60 11.

## FLEMING THICKET FEEDING STATION AND AUXILIARY UNITS

Grouseville and Bobwhitestown, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Game Warden:

We are hungry out here. Fact is, we are living worse than those on Relief. They, at least get regular rations per week, but we "Ain't Gettin' Nuthin'" and are living on a few Haws. However, the supply is limited, so please hurry up and deliver some cracked grain.

Our main feeding station in Grouseville was a pretty bleak-looking place today. Not a crumb, and snow six inches deep. The farmer on whose land we live, Lyle L. McMahan, Valley Forge, fed a flock of us Quail yesterday with what he could scrape up. There are few who can hit us Grouse when they do shoot at us, and our numbers are greatly depleted on account of Vermin, but we are going to stage a comeback in here if we don't starve.

About one hundred and twenty-five pounds will do for the winter as Lyle covers plenty of ground and has numerous places we know of to put it.

Rabbits are very scarce in here this year. What about getting Lyle a few Ringnecks to keep us company. There is only one in the whole territory and he is an old Bachelor like Lyle. Too slow to get himself a wife. Regular Hermit. Lives in a hollow log.

Lyle has this farm posted but feeds us on ground *not posted*. The posters are not to keep hunters off, but to keep anyone from breaking into his house. Everyone around knows they can hunt. If the Game Commission restocks this farm, which has been hunted to death in recent years, with rabbits and some ringnecks, the farm will be open to hunting next year. If not, 100 acres more will be shut off to hunters, and if Lyle says they can't hunt on it, they soon find they can't. Lyle is farming here and has the Say So.

Lyle does very little hunting himself, and a stranger can hunt on here as much as a friend if he plays the game square.

Anyway here is what we wish you would leave at Oertels at Stoops Farm as quickly as possible: 25 or even a 100 lbs. of feed. Lyle's getting the Oertel kids interested in feeding and the 25 lbs. is for them. We would rather have ours delivered to Lyle's barn. Lyle has the road fixed in fine shape but you need chains. Save Lyle lugging it a mile.

Hurry and regards from the Grouse and Bob-white families.

P. S. Since the above was written the Game Protector, Mr. Burns, brought Lyle 125 pounds of grain and a bushel of ear corn. Now everything is fine.

## THE LAND PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 7)

and one-half miles from State Game Lands No. 56.

104.8 acres of woodland offered by the Heirs of Maria Leichter, which will become part of State Game Lands No. 56.

*Butler County:* Washington Township

164 acres consisting of an old farm and woodland offered by James A. McNeish, and connecting with State Game Lands No. 95 east of Annandale.

*Warren County:* Deerfield Township

95 acres offered by Miss Blanche Conklin. This is a recently cultivated farm and practically surrounded by a portion of State Game Lands No. 86.

*Lycoming County:* McIntyre Township

800 acres of woodland offered by the Grays Run Club, on Lower Long Run, a tributary of Grays Run.

*Eric County:* Conneaut Township

335 acres offered by M. F. Bramley. This is partly cut-over woodland and old farm, and connects with State Game Lands No. 101, situated about two miles southwest of Albion.

*Huntingdon County:* Hopewell Township

1,000 acres of woodland offered by Vera M. Beyer on the east side of Tussey Mountain, connecting two segments of State Game Lands No. 73.

*Chester County:* Nottingham Township

A counter offer was made to the Mentor Building and Loan Association for 197.3 acres of woodland on the east side of the Octoraro Creek, which, if accepted, will be placed under contract for purchase.

## DOG PROTECTS DEER

A very unusual affair occurred in Clarks Valley recently and for the good of the order I feel you should know about it. As told to me by Mrs. Lucy A. (Bayard) Paschall who resides near our Auxiliary Refuge No. 33:

Mrs. Paschall is the owner of two fine registered collie dogs which are maintained on their vast timber estate for the fall cattle roundup.

In the early morning of September 16th, two mongrel dogs were heard and later sighted in pursuit of a female deer, headed west on the slope of Stony Mountain.

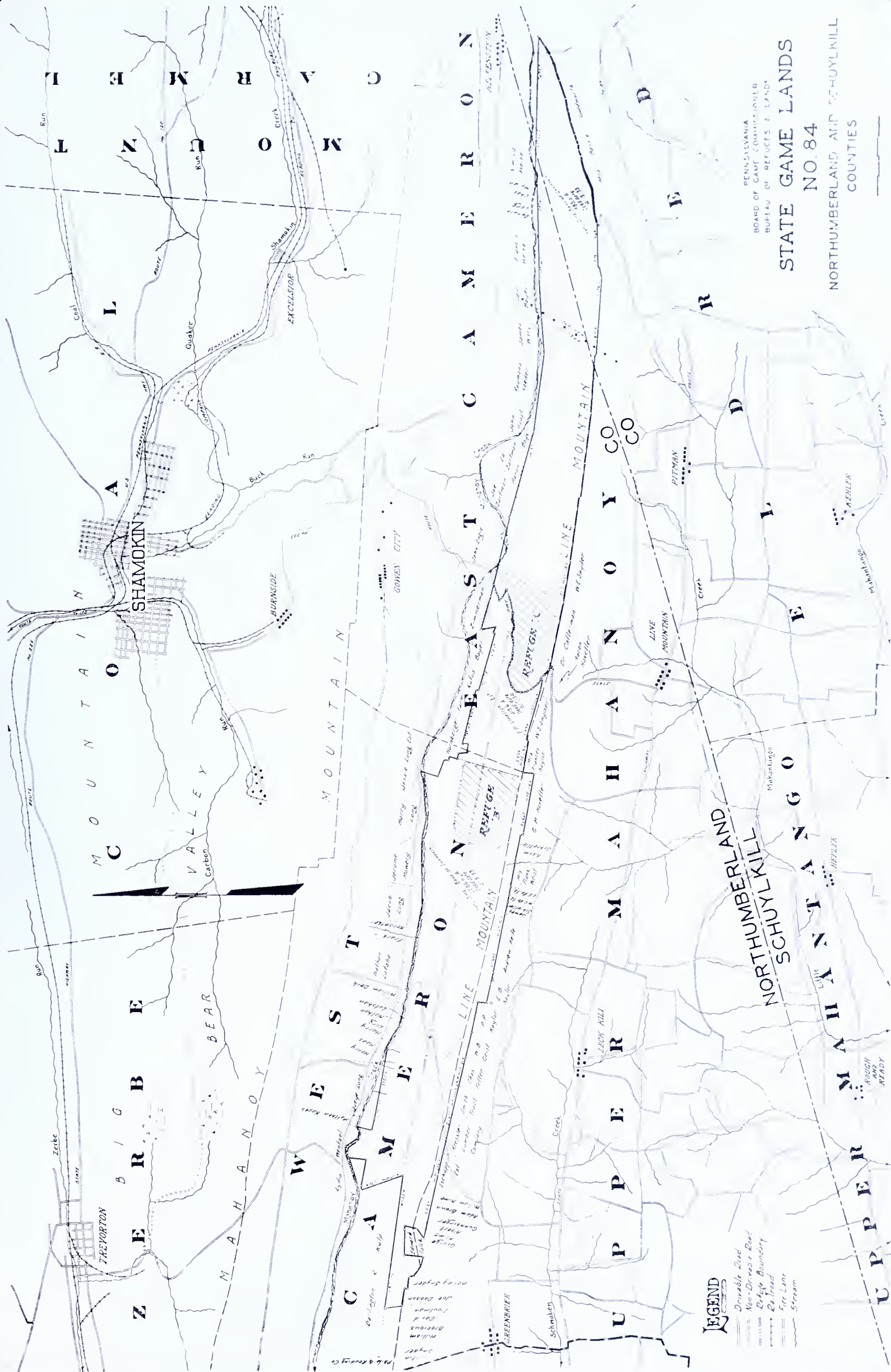
One of the collie dogs crossed the stream and held the dogs at bay while the deer escaped. During the melee the deer came to the bed of a stream and fell in the water, exhausted.

When the collie was satisfied the mongrels were driven far in the mountain it returned, found the deer in the stream and lay down beside it, the two animals remaining there for several hours.

When the doe was sufficiently rested she got up and fled to the timber again, and the dog returned home.—Game Protector Mark Motter.

Going into the woods to replenish food for wild turkeys, Game Protector Carpenter, Forest County, found the feeding station destroyed by a bear. The bear had consumed a half bushel of corn previously left at the station for the turkeys. Maybe the bear thought the food was placed there for him.





PENNSYLVANIA  
BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONER  
BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

**STATE GAME LANDS**  
**NO. 84**


**NORTHUMBERLAND AND SCHUYLKILL**  
**COUNTIES**

**LEGEND**

- Drivable Road
- - - Non-Drivable Road
- Refuge Boundary
- Lehigh
- Fire Lane
- Stream



# FEED THE BIRDS!



Now is the time to build Feeding Shelters. Do not wait until snow covers the ground. Your next season's game bag depends a lot upon the feeding you do in winter.

Now is the time to build Feeding Shelters. Do not wait until snow covers the ground. Your next season's game bag depends a lot upon the feeding you do in winter



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# GAME NEWS

FEBRUARY, 1936



# PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

(Published monthly by the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners)

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Notify the Editor immediately of any change of address. Such promptness on the part of the subscriber will greatly facilitate the handling of the NEWS.

Material for each issue should be submitted not later than the FIRST OF EACH PRECEDING MONTH.

Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given.

Entered as second class matter, June 24, 1935 at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## JUST TO REMIND YOU—

Of the North American Wildlife Conference, Washington, D. C., Feb. 3 to 7.

Of the Fifth Annual meeting of the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Harrisburg, Feb. 12.

To Send in Your Game Kill Reports

To Feed Game and to Get Others to Help

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*Watch the March issue for a detailed account of the regulations governing the beaver season.*



## PROGRESS

IT has been customary, at the end of each calendar year, for the Board of Game Commissioners, as the trustees of their contributions, to give the sportsmen of this Commonwealth a summarization of the progress of activities in the utilization of the Hunters' License Fund. As each of these are reviewed, I feel confident that you will agree that the fund has been commendably and justifiably administered.

To advance the game lands program in 1935, the Board acquired title to 37,964 acres of State Game Lands, open for public hunting, except small acreages set aside as refuges, thereby increasing the total area acquired since 1920 to 491,318 acres, widely distributed in 217 townships within 51 counties. A conservative estimated value of these half million acres, including the buildings thereon, was placed at \$2,302,207.00. In addition to the lands already owned, 46,736 acres were under contract for purchase at the end of the year.

Firmly convinced that the Game Refuge System is the basis of natural propagation and protection for game birds and game animals, the Board established 13 additional refuges, one which is a migratory game bird refuge within the Pymatuning Reservoir in Crawford County. This is the first migratory game refuge in this Commonwealth. A total of 192 refuges, aggregating 132,499 acres, are now maintained by the Board.

Fire insurance, in the form of a primary system of passable roads, with planting and cutting operations to increase food and cover, as well as the construction of the 40-acre dam on State Game Lands No. 56 in Bucks County, are practically completed. Large quantities of aquatic plants for migratory waterfowl were planted within the migratory game refuge at the Pymatuning Dam to insure an adequate food supply with prospective additional plantings this spring.

Educational work has been continued with a view of stimulating greater interest in providing more game food, including the distribution of a new and enlarged Bulletin, "More Food for Upland Game."

The interest in hunting is gratifying when it is considered that both the resident and non-resident hunting license sales of 1935 will generously exceed those of 1934. A heavy increase in special licenses has also resulted, which include Taxidermist's, Ferret Owner's and Breeders', Propagating, Collector's Licenses, Fur Dealer's, Fur Farming, and Field Trials.

Prosecutions for violations of the Game Laws continued on about the same level, with more than 2,000 prosecutions, producing revenues of approximately \$40,000.00.

Bounties in the amount of \$100,074 were paid on Wildcats, Gray Foxes, Weasels and Goshawks as follows: 131 Wildcats, \$1,965.00; 8,315 Gray Foxes, \$33,260.00; 62,599 Weasels, \$62,599.00; 450 Goshawks, \$2,250.00.

Artificial propagation, under the administration of the Commission, had one of the most favorable years in its history, with game releases in the following quantities: Ringnecked Pheasants 45,398; Bobwhite Quail 9,181; Wild Turkeys, 3,593; Hungarian Partridges 200; Ducks 612; Rabbits 108; and more than 10,000 day-old pheasant chicks shipped to sportsmen for rearing, as well as thousands of pheasant eggs distributed.

Game Purchases for distribution were materially increased with the purchase of 77,000 cottontail rabbits, also large quantities of raccoons, fox squirrels and male ringnecked pheasants, to supplement the birds released from the Game Farms.

Visualizing still further their expansion in 1936, the Board has approved many important plans, chief among them being a survey of game and proper restocking cover and the acquisition of abandoned farm lands for upland game near the larger centers of population. A cooperative plan with sportsmen's organizations, who agreed to retain young ringnecked pheasants until the proper age for liberation, as well as the Commission's plan of holding pheasants at the game farms for spring distribution to increase natural propagation, undoubtedly will react favorably upon the quantity of birds available for shooting next fall.

Finally a coordinated plan of office organization was adopted, also a plan for the re-organization and improvement of the field staff, including the further development of the Game Commission's Training School, was formally adopted and will soon be placed in operation.

The Commission aims to develop more effective game management practices and to increase the general efficiency of the work during the current year.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE,  
President.





Board of Game Commissioners—Left to right: William G. Fluke, Saxton; Samuel C. Castner, Williamsport; Robert Lamberton, Franklin; Nicholas Biddle, President, Jenkintown; J. Q. Creveling, Vice-President, Wilkes-Barre; Frank B. Foster, Phoenixville; Ross L. Leffler, McKeesport; A. W. Lee, Jr., Clearfield; Seth Gordon, Executive Secretary, Harrisburg.

## CURRENT TOPICS

### THE BOARD DECLARES OPEN BEAVER SEASON

The Board of Game Commissioners, at its meeting on January 15 and 16, declared a state-wide open season on the killing of beavers from March 16 to March 31, inclusive. This action was taken only after a thorough study was made of the entire beaver situation throughout the Commonwealth, although it had the previous endorsement of a great many sportsmen's associations, the Commission's field officers and many private industries which suffered as a result of the depredations of these animals.

Reports at a recent supervisor's meeting held in Harrisburg were very alarming in that they cited the destruction of thousands of acres of excellent woodcock and grouse territory and winter deer feeding grounds, leaving these areas nothing more than barren wastelands covered with black muck in which nothing grows. Furthermore, some of the finest fishing streams were said to have been completely ruined. The water in many unoccupied dams became stagnant and, in many cases, the acidity of the water increased to the extent that no game fish whatever could exist. Many objections also were received from mill owners who complained of the clogging of their raceways, to the extent that they had to cease operations until the animals were removed. Everything to relieve conditions in those centers of the greatest beaver population having failed, and the expense of trapping and removing the animals to other locations being almost prohibitive and accomplishing no large reduction of the species, the Board was forced to resort to more drastic means in order to relieve the situation before another year passed by.

A full report of the regulations under which the season will be operated will be

published and given to all newspapers and sportsmen's associations at the earliest possible date.

The trapping of beavers will be limited only to regularly licensed resident hunters of the State, although land-owners and members of their families may trap upon lands on which they reside without a license but not on adjacent lands, unless they secure a license. No one individual may set more than ten traps nor take more than four beavers. Any animals in excess of that number must be delivered to a salaried officer of the Game Commission within twenty-four hours.

All beaver hides must be examined and tagged by an official of the Commission before they may be sold or otherwise disposed of.

These are the high spots covering the season. The full regulations will appear in the March number.

The season on skunks was extended to include the entire month of March.

#### GAME IS STARVING

Help your local Game Protector to feed it. No seed stock will survive unless you act promptly. Do your share.

#### TAKES NEW POST

S. Weston Scott, Hershey, Game Food and Cover Investigator of the Game Commission, has been appointed head of the Safety Division in the Revenue Department and assumed his duties February 1. Mr. Scott is the author of a number of articles on highway safety and served on safety councils in New York, Delaware and Philadelphia. The best wishes of the whole department go with Mr. Scott.

### NATIONAL WILDLIFE CONFERENCE

SETH GORDON

The greatest assembly of conservationists in the United States will congregate in Washington, D. C., February 3 to 7 to take part in a North American Wildlife Conference called by President Roosevelt, and developed by a special committee selected by him.

The two major purposes of this great gathering are to secure from every conservation agency in the country the recognition and support of our wildlife resources, and to organize a general Federation of all Wildlife phases in North America.

Every state conservation department in the United States will be represented and thousands of invitations also are being sent to prominent sportsmen throughout the country, and it is my sincere hope that Pennsylvania will be well represented. Delegates from every sportsmen's association in the State should be present if at all possible.

One of the most constructive programs ever undertaken has been prepared by a committee comprising twenty-two distinguished citizens appointed by President Roosevelt, all of whom are actively engaged in some branch of wildlife conservation. This committee is headed by F. A. Silcox, Chief United States Forester.

In my former position as Secretary of the Wildlife Institute I naturally took a lot of interest in the formulation of these plans and have made repeated trips to Washington to assist in culminating them. The conference is going to be one of the greatest things of its kind ever undertaken and should have the full support of everyone in attendance. The policies adopted will provide a means for safe-guarding our national resources for all time to come.



## FEDERATION TO MEET FEBRUARY 12

The Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs will hold their fifth annual meeting in Harrisburg on Wednesday, February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday). The meeting will convene in the House Caucus Chambers at the Capitol. All Sportsmen are invited to attend. Every County should have their delegate present. The Federation is also trying to arrange for reduced rates on the railroad to Harrisburg and return that day. Contact your local railway agent for further advice.

The meeting will start promptly at 9:30 A. M., and all resolutions should be in the hands of the Secretary, Dr. C. A. Mortimer, at least five days before. The Directors will have a meeting the evening of February 11th, at the Penn-Harris Hotel, to go over plans for the conference. The delegates from the various counties should have credentials from the President or Secretary of their county or division so that two or more delegates will not claim the right to vote for one county.

## HOW TRAPPERS CAN SAVE MONEY

Sportsmen of Pennsylvania can save the trappers and others who probate weasels considerable money and at the same time eliminate a big item of expense to the Game Commission. Hundreds of men and boys send in bounty claims every time they catch a weasel, for which \$1.00 is paid, and for which a single affidavit unless taken before a game official, costs 25c. If they retained the pelts until they had accumulated, say six to ten, one affidavit would suffice for the entire lot. Bounty forms contain places for ten weasels and the affidavit for that many can be executed for 50c.

You can see, therefore, that the probating of a single weasel, particularly by those who make frequent catches, is rather costly both to the trapper and to the Commission. Instead of sending in a single weasel, game officials suggest that the hides be dried and hung in a cool place until several are accumulated. Keep the hides away from cats and mice, use the weasel carcass for bait and the number will soon increase to ten.

V. T. Warfel, superintendent of the Jordan State Game Farm writes that in a two and half acre rearing field containing three hundred and eighty ringnecked pheasants, two nests of rabbits, in plain view, were undisturbed by these birds.

## GAME PROTECTORS TO AID IN FEEDING PROGRAM

The Game Commission through the courtesy of the Department of Forests and Waters has been given an opportunity to cooperate in the construction of a reasonable number of small game feeding stations near CCC camps and District Game Protectors and Refuge Keepers in the vicinity of these areas are going to wholeheartedly assist in this most essential program.

As soon as the shelters are constructed the personnel of the camps will see to it that food is distributed from time to time.

## NOTES FROM THE FIELD

"We have observed more Cooper's, Sharpshinned and Goshawks than ever before and they have been playing havoc with game hereabouts."—Leroy Jones, Schuylkill County.

"The stocking of wild turkeys in this county was a big success and they soon learned how to keep away from the hunters during the open season."—W. W. Britton, Franklin County.

"Sportsmen report several coveys of Hungarian Partridges. The season for large and small game was very good, except that rabbits were scarce."—Edward L. Shields, Armstrong County.

"The hunters' licenses issued in this county for 1935 exceeded any former year."—Walter Pattison, Erie County.

"Many Goshawks have invaded this county and this will be tough on the ruffed grouse. Natural food for game is scarce too."—Robert E. Latimer, Schuylkill County.

"We have observed many coveys of Hungarian Partridges in the county, although rabbits are scarce."—Bruce P. Yeager, Northumberland County.

"The opening of the game season is legal ground for excusing a juror," declared a Florida judge. "To prevent a man from

### Game Food Bulletin

Sportsmen and lovers of wildlife will be interested in knowing that Bulletin No. 11, "More Food for Upland Game," has been revised and enlarged and is now available for distribution. This popular booklet is now in its fourth edition. It includes suggestions for planting various kinds of trees, shrubs and vines to provide food and cover for wildlife, winter feeding, and other valuable information.

going hunting or fishing is a cruel and unusual procedure which is prohibited under the constitution and, in my opinion, is legal grounds for excusing a juror."

"Squirrels, chipmunks and other small rodents," says J. I. Mielke, U. S. Forest Service, "appear to be unwitting allies of man in his fight against the white pine's most destructive disease, blister rust." Mr. Mielke, declares that he has observed these little animals eating the fungus-caused blisters on the twigs of the afflicted twigs.

A privately owned tract of 1500 acres in Brown County, Indiana, has been set aside for archers.

A rabbit stole an apple from the lumber-jacket that H. R. Foose, Ellittsburg, Pa., had laid on the ground while he was cutting wood recently. When Elliott, a rural letter carrier, searched the pockets of the jacket for the apple he was surprised to find it missing. Upon looking around he spied the culprit munching the fruit.

"Three-fourths of the male deer killed in Perry County last season had fine racks—seven and eight points. Few Y's were killed."—W. S. Briner, Ellittsburg.

The New Bloomfield Hunting Club always secured its legal limit of bucks, but during the past season, it failed to get a single deer. On one drive they reported

## A FINE BULLETIN

The Board of Game Commissioners is in receipt of a fine bulletin—a silver anniversary booklet of the West Chester Bird Club of which Mr. Isaac G. Roberts is president. The bulletin is nicely illustrated, contains the names of the officers and gives an account of the Silver Anniversary exercises that took place in June.

It was in 1890 that the West Chester Bird Club was organized by Clyde E. Ehlinger, M.D., when Dr. and Mrs. Ehlinger became a part of the faculty of the West Chester Teachers College. Early morning walks by members of the club have continued ever since and reports of this club's activities have contributed much to the ornithological records of the State.

## STOLEN GUN RETRIEVED

Recently the GAME NEWS carried an announcement of a rifle stolen from the Department store of Sears & Roebuck, Harrisburg. We have been advised that a druggist in Allentown, who is a reader of the GAME NEWS, recently purchased several firearms from a young man and, becoming suspicious, checked the numbers and found the gun in question. The boy and an elder companion who was on parole from the penitentiary were apprehended.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*Michigan Waterfowl Management* by Miles David Pirnie in charge of the W. K. Kellogg Bird Sanctuary for Michigan State College. Contains over 200 illustrations, chiefly by the author with cover design by Dr. George M. Sutton. Published by the Department of Conservation, Game Division, Lansing, Michigan. This book is of tremendous interest for all those interested in waterfowl management.

*Wild Fowl Decoys* by Joel Barber. This unusual book is of deep interest to all duck shooters and wildfowlers. It contains 120 remarkable illustrations and is an ideal text book. Published by Windward House, New York.

*Hawks of North America* by John Richard May and illustrated by Allan Brooks and Roger Tory Peterson, is the last word in presenting field identification and feeding habits of our winged predators. It is published by the National Association of Audubon Societies, 1775 Broadway, New York.

seeing thirty deer, most of which were does and a few spike bucks.

Curt Taylor, of Dimock, had killed his first buck and had it hanging up in front of Camp Restmore near State Game Lands No. 35. I am always seeking information concerning these kills so I started the usual line of questions. First at what distance the deer was shot, which proved to be about forty yards. Next, how he came to see the deer, to which he replied he had walked past the animal and turning around spotted it. I then asked what the deer was doing. He replied, "You would ask that, but since you have asked for it, here it is. He was sitting in his nest when I shot him."—R. C. Anderson, Montrose.



# Half-Million Acres of State Game Lands

By W. GARD. CONKLIN



Members of Ott's Fork Club, Lycoming County, with camp quota of large big-racked deer and one bear. Game refuges will perpetuate the sport of large game hunting for all time to come.

in the January, 1936, issue of the GAME NEWS, title for the following tracts of land has been secured:

## Lycoming County:

J. H. Cochran and McCormick Estates 2,160.6 acres. This tract is situate on Larrys Creek in Mifflin and Coganhouse Townships, and has been designated State Game Lands No. 114.

## Columbia County:

Dr. R. W. Miller, 282.3 acres. This tract became part of State Game Lands No. 58, now comprising 9,165.6 acres.

## Northumberland and Montour Counties:

Whitmer-Steele Co. ....	1,071.3 acres
Shuman-Raker Lumber Co. ....	62.5 acres

1,133.8 acres

These two tracts connect and are situate on Montour Mountain, between Danville and Northumberland, and have been designated State Game Lands No. 115.

## Pike County:

Elizabeth Roche, 1,678.3 acres. This tract is located in Lackawaxon and Shohola Townships, between the towns of Greeley and Shohola, and has been designated State Game Lands No. 116. It is the first tract acquired in Pike County.

## Huntingdon County:

R. D. Whitsel, 564.7 acres. This tract connects with one originally purchased from Edward M. Greene in 1934, and is now considered part of State Game Lands No. 99, comprising 1,888.1 acres.

## Somerset County:

Samuel H. McKee .....	1,256.5 acres
County Commissioners ...	190.1 acres
Harrison R. Moon .....	188.0 acres

1,634.6 acres

These three tracts, situate in Turkeyfoot Township, connect with lands recently acquired and designated State Game Lands No. 111, now comprising 2,925.5 acres.

## Berks and Schuylkill Counties:

Reading Trust Company, Trustee for the heirs of William and Benjamin Taylor, 884 acres. This tract became part of State Game Lands No. 110 on the Blue Mountain, west of the Schuylkill River, now containing 5,923.9 acres.

BY JANUARY 1, 1936, the aggregate area of State Game Lands purchased from the Game Fund, and for which the Commonwealth had definitely and finally taken title, amounted to almost a half-million acres. The area called for in the innumerable deeds of conveyance to the Commonwealth obtained since the land purchase program got under way in 1920 totalled 491,318 acres. This acreage is distributed in 51 of the 67 counties of the State and 217 townships. The total consideration paid was \$1,769,818, not including cost of surveying the boundary lines and searching of the titles. In addition, at that time a total of 46,736 acres were under contract for purchase. Of this, surveys were completed for 25,558 acres, and examination of titles was practically completed for 19,781 acres.

The prediction was made a little more than five years ago that in 1935 the half-million acre mark would be reached. That goal was not quite fulfilled insofar as actual acreage conveyed was concerned. But, as the 46,736 acres under contract for purchase had previously received Board approval, funds were available to pay for them, and actual conveyance depended only on completion of boundary surveys and assurance that good merchantable titles were obtainable, most of the contracted acreage could be considered, for all intents and purposes, as having been purchased. Therefore, it is but logical to assume that the prediction made more than five years ago was, in reality, realized.

The question is frequently asked, what acreage of game lands the Commission ultimately expects to acquire. It is a pertinent question but no definite answer can be given as there are too many unknown factors in-

involved. A larger proportion of funds accruing from the 75c from each resident hunting license, earmarked by law for the purchase of lands and the maintenance of the system of game refuges and public hunting grounds, than heretofore will now be used for developing present holdings. Maintenance costs must, of necessity, increase as acreage increases. Then, too, no one can even guess at this time what changes may be made in existing provisions of law in this connection or what new policies the Board may find it necessary or advisable to adopt from year to year to provide better hunting.

During the period from 1920, when the first lands were acquired, until 1927, when additional funds were provided for the acquisition of lands, title for 92,640 acres passed into the Commonwealth for use of the Game Commission and the sportsmen of the State. During the next ten-year period title for 398,678 acres was obtained, or an average of 39,868 acres per year. The acreage conveyed during the first three years after the 75c increase went into effect in 1927 was low as considerable time was required to secure purchase options on desirable territory and in getting survey and title work in smoother running order. In contrast to this, during the five-year period just ended, the average conveyed by years was 59,376 acres.

However, such an average cannot be maintained during the next five-year period unless unlooked-for and unexpected additional funds should, in some way, be made available, and this the writer has not thought of even suggesting.

Since writing the article entitled "The Land Purchase Program," which appeared



# Special Licenses

By NELSON E. SLAYBAUGH

**T**HUS far very little has been written in the *GAME NEWS* with respect to the issuance of special licenses by the Board of Game Commissioners, as authorized by Acts of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. In view of the widespread interest regarding the kinds of licenses issued, when required, the fees, etc., it has been deemed advisable to make information on this subject available to the readers of the *GAME NEWS* and their friends, in brief but authentic form.

On May thirty-first of each year all special licenses expire regardless of the date issued. At the expiration of any special license, the holder thereof is required to file a sworn statement, on blanks supplied by the Board, covering all of his transactions thereunder, before a renewal license may be granted. The holder of each license shall keep a record of all transactions under his license, and such record, together with all premises, must be open to inspection upon demand of any member or officer of the Board.

Proper blanks to make application for any special license may be secured, upon request, from the Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg.

Licenses cannot be issued immediately upon receipt of application and remittance, as all applications are subject to necessary approvals, which not only protect holders of special licenses, but all sportsmen who have occasion to deal with such licensees. Persons desiring special licenses should, therefore, keep this in mind and file their applications several weeks in advance of the time the licenses are desired.

Information concerning the kinds of licenses issued and the fees (when required) are as follows:

**Taxidermy License:** A person in possession of this license is authorized, by law, to receive from any person any bird or animal that has been legally or accidentally killed, and to keep such specimen, or any part thereof, in possession indefinitely, and to tan or cure or mount the same, either himself or through any legitimate employee; and to sell or dispose of any unclaimed specimen within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the mounting charge only. It is unlawful for any person within Pennsylvania to practice taxidermy for profit without a license issued by the Board. The fee for this license is \$25.00 and may be issued only to persons who have served a regular apprenticeship for three years in a museum of recognized standing or in the establishment of a qualified and licensed taxidermist. A correspondence course in taxidermy cannot be considered the equivalent of the apprenticeship required by law. A license is not required to mount specimens for your own private collection.

**Game Propagating License:** This license may be issued to any person residing within the Commonwealth and of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards. It authorizes the holder thereof to breed or raise game of any kind, and to sell the same, dead or alive, or the eggs of game

birds, at any time, under certain regulations provided by law. The fee for this license is \$1.00. This license is not required when game is bred or raised and released for stocking purposes in a wild state or sold to the Board, or raised only for home consumption. All breeding stock, however, must be secured in a legal manner; namely, purchased from a licensed dealer. (See information elsewhere in this article concerning inspection of game imported for propagating purposes.)

**Fur Farming License:** This license authorizes the holder thereof, who must reside within this Commonwealth and be of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, to raise animals classed as fur-bearing animals, which includes the mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, skunk (commonly called polecat) and the beaver, for commercial purposes. The license fee is \$1.00. The breeding stock must be secured in a legal manner; namely, purchased from licensed



dealers, or taken alive during the open season for taking such animals. Two kinds of licenses are issued: One to raise fur-bearing animals in enclosures or pens, which authorizes the holder to give away or sell the animals at any time under regulations prescribed by the Game Law; the other authorizes the holder to operate a fur farm, without fencing, on marshes or other areas naturally inhabited or stocked with muskrats. Fur-bearing animals raised under a license, on a marsh or other area not fenced cannot be killed or pelted, except during the open season for the taking of fur-bearing animals.

**Fur Dealer's Licenses:** There are three kinds of licenses issued: A \$5.00 license, which authorizes the holder thereof to purchase raw furs and to sell the same within this State to residents of this Commonwealth in possession of a \$10.00 Fur Dealer's License; a \$10.00 license, which authorizes the holder thereof to purchase or receive raw furs for commercial purposes; and a \$50.00 license, known as a Non-Resident Fur Dealer's License, which authorizes the

holder thereof to come into this Commonwealth for the purpose of purchasing or receiving raw furs from trappers or residents of Pennsylvania in possession of \$10.00 Fur Dealer's Licenses.

**Collecting License:** This license authorizes the holder to collect birds, their nests with eggs found therein, and animals protected by the Game Law, for exhibition in public museums or for scientific study or school instruction. The Game Commission, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau Biological Survey, has established a policy to restrict the number of such licenses. The fee for this license is \$1.00.

**Ferret, Fitch and Weasel Owner's License:** In justifiable cases where persons engaged in commercial fruit growing, selling of grains and feeds, merchandising, farming, etc., can prove that excessive damage is being done by rats, the Game Commission will after all other control measures have failed, consider applications for such licenses. The fee is \$1.00 for each ferret, fitch or weasel in possession. Under no circumstances shall a ferret, fitch or weasel be ordered or purchased until the person desiring to keep same is in possession of the license issued by the Board. The Game Law prohibits the use of ferrets, fitches or weasels for hunting hares or rabbits, and makes unlawful their possession alive in the field or forests, or in any vehicle upon the highways or railways.

**Ferret, Fitch and Weasel Breeder's License:** It is unlawful for any person to breed or to sell ferrets, fitches or weasels without first obtaining a proper license, the fee for which is \$25.00. It is unlawful for any breeder or dealer in ferrets, fitches or weasels, or any common carrier, or the agent of any common carrier, to deliver any ferret, fitch or weasel to any person within this Commonwealth, unless the person to whom such animal is to be sold or delivered shall possess a proper license to have such animal in possession.

**Field Trial Permit:** Under the Game Law, as amended by the 1935 General Assembly, the fee for this permit was reduced from \$20.00 to \$5.00. During the month of March, these permits may be issued to hold field meets or trials for all dogs. From April 1st to August 19th, inclusive, permits may be issued to hold field meets or trials for dogs used only with led game animals. During the training season, which extends from the twentieth day of August to the last day of February, next following, a permit is not necessary to hold field meets or trials. Field trial permits are not valid for the license year, but only for the trial or meet, which shall be indicated in the application.

**Inspection of Living Game:** It is unlawful to bring into or sell within this Commonwealth living game of any kind, either birds or animals, that have been imported from any other State or Nation, or to release within this Commonwealth for propagating purposes, imported game of any kind, ex-

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By  
R.A. McCACHRAN

**V**ISUALIZE, if possible, a path wide enough for a pedestrian, cut through a dense woods, and extending from the Atlantic seaboard at New York, westwardly, to a point one hundred and fifty miles beyond the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming; or one extending in a North and South direction, and stretching from Harrisburg to a point near Miami, Florida, and back to its starting point. Either one of these paths would represent the total length of line traversed by the surveyors for the Game Commission during the five year period preceding June 1, 1935. The reason this particular length of time is chosen is because it represents those years during which the writer was intimately associated with the Game Land surveys, and for which more detailed records have been kept. If the miles of line traversed by surveys made prior to the time mentioned above, and extending back to the inception of land purchase surveys for the Game Commission, were taken into consideration, an additional 65 per cent should be added to the distances given above. This would make a total, which has been covered by surveying crews, of almost fourteen times the length of the Mason-Dixon line.

During the five years previously mentioned, the actual length of line which was surveyed by engineers for the Game Commission was 2,032.5 miles. This distance represents the boundaries of 370 tracts of land, contained in as many separate land purchase contracts entered into and located in forty-eight counties of the State, and comprise a total area of 297,173.0 acres—an area slightly greater than that included in Sullivan County, or about the same area as that in Montgomery County. This latter area, together with that acquired prior to 1930, totals an acreage equal to that comprising Schuylkill County.

Thus it is seen that an extensive program of surveys has been carried on in connection with land acquisition, and of which very little is known by any one, except those

who are in immediate contact with it. At first glance, it seems rather incongruous to associate in any way land surveys with any program connected with wildlife activities, and, undoubtedly, for this reason, when a surveying crew is running out lines for the Game Commission, they are almost invariably taken as representing a branch of the forestry service, and the surveyor must go to some length to explain just whom they represent. The reason, of course, is that certain tracts of land, varying in size from a few acres to several thousand, had been contracted for purchase by the Board of Game Commissioners through the Bureau of Refuges and Lands. As a good title must be obtained for each of these tracts, dating from the immediate grantor back to the Commonwealth of Proprietaries from which the tract originated, the surveys are made for a threefold purpose; first, to locate the boundaries of the tract; second, to obtain information for determining the accurate acreage; and, third, to assist the abstractor in the title search. The surveys and title searches are so closely related, that it is next to impossible to complete the one without the other, and to be sure the conveyance of the tract to the Board in the name of the Commonwealth is free and clear of all clouds and encumbrances which may have appeared in the title.

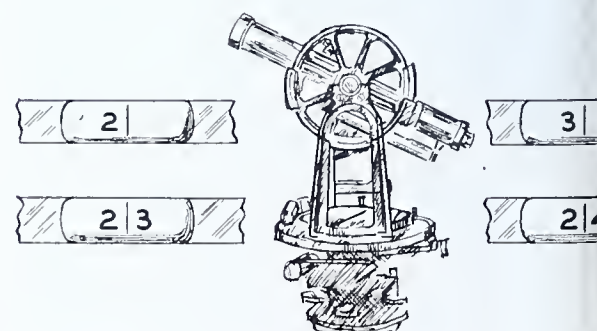
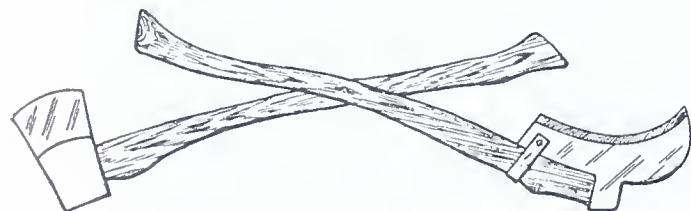
It may seem, as the basis for drawing comparisons of work performed, that the length of boundary line surveyed has been stressed rather than making the acreage involved the outstanding feature. The reason for this is, that the boundary lines are essentials with which the surveyor deals and with which he has the greatest number of problems. The acreage may be considered as one of the major factors by which the financial consideration is calculated, when the contract for sale is made, and finally when the deed of conveyance to the Commonwealth is prepared, but it is the least of the surveyor's worries, when performing the actual field work.

Great difficulties are encountered when running out the boundary lines, since the areas surveyed are mostly in remote sections, difficult to reach, and which generally require a great deal of walking before the real work is started for the day. The physical side of this work is made up of a continuous brushing out and removal of

scrub trees, grape vines and briars. The lines traverse steep hills and high mountains, follow along precipitous and stony cliffs, and cross swamps and streams of varying widths. None of these seeming barriers can be side-stepped to make the work easier or to accelerate its progress, since one of the fundamental principles of surveying is to relocate the boundaries along the lines where they were originally established. This one outstanding rule and law is what places land surveying on an entirely different basis from that on which it is generally considered. To the uninitiated, it is thought to be one of the more elementary branches of surveying, but, on the contrary, it is both technical and difficult. In wholesale operations of this character, a great deal of preliminary office work must be done before the field work is undertaken. The surveyor must then make a careful examination of the tract on which he is working, endeavoring to find the original location of the corners along its boundary, and to definitely identify them as such. Almost invariably, the original living monuments marking these corners have been destroyed, particularly, in the case of tracts for which warrants were issued prior to the middle of the last century. This is because, in a large majority of cases, the monuments were either trees or posts, which have long since been cut down, rotted away or destroyed by fire, and replaced at the time of later surveys.

Of all the many thousand corners, which have been found by the surveyors when traversing the aforementioned boundaries, to the writer's knowledge, there are not over a dozen living monuments which have been definitely identified as such. There are a few old trees bearing the original marks blazed on them by the surveyor of over a

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# Food Planting

By CLARENCE F. WALKER

**W**HATEVER positions of importance the various plans of conservation hold none, I believe, merit more attention than that of food. This subject is more likely to receive the more serious thoughts and consideration at the end of a two or three mile hike under an increasingly heavy load of corn upon ones back. Particularly, I should add, after the second or third trip.

Seriously, a real appreciation of the food problem cannot be gained unless one has associated himself with a winter's feeding program. Whatever pleasure and satisfaction one derives from participation in such program can hardly deter him from developing some very concrete thoughts concerning the matter of NATURAL food supplies.

## Artificial Feeding

There is little doubt but that artificial feeding is of primary importance; the practice is to be encouraged and commended. No one will question the results where it is assiduously followed. The chief disadvantage is host to the fact that the practice lacks thoroughness—unless enormously increased personnel and funds are made available for this purpose. Remote sections where portage is both difficult and expensive usually suffer neglect when, indeed, it is here food is most desperately needed. Another deterring feature will have rise in the thought that this method is but a temporary expedient, void of repetition, except through the human element which is neither thorough nor infallible.

If, then, we agree that artificial feeding can in no sense be a substitute for, or replacement of, natural foods what is the answer? Simply, the replacement of natural foods. How?

It is obvious that the entire plan of conservation, in all its ramifications, is a co-operative one. The famed Pennsylvania System is founded upon this factor. It will rise or fall upon the acceptance or rejection of its sportsmen to cooperate in its many fields.

## Others Must Help

No less, then, must we depend upon the loyal sportsmen of our State to assist, in a most thorough manner, in the rehabilitation of food producing trees and shrubs. And there is little doubt that when the problem is understood and appreciated little else need be added to create a genuine incentive to launch the program.

The many organized associations throughout the State might profitably add to existing committees one of "Food and Cover." Experience has proven that such committee can arrange and execute extremely interesting and far reaching activities. School boys and girls, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, in addition to many other local organizations, are usually glad and willing to cooperate in these programs. Aside from the benefits derived from actual planting there remains, always, the deep and lasting impression, particularly in boys, of the necessity of caring for creatures in the wild. Here is

*Mr. Walker, who is Asst. District Game Protector of Snyder County, has spent much time on the study of tree grafting and planting and has successfully conducted many worthwhile experiments.*

developed the desire to save rather than destroy.

Obviously, any planting program should have serious consideration by someone thoroughly familiar with general soil conditions in the community where these programs occur. An elementary knowledge of plant requirements, aside from transplanting, would be of special value particularly if plants are to be grown from seed. In this connection the various Farm Bureaus, County Farm Agents and Garden Clubs may be consulted.

## What to Plant

Materials may be secured from several sources including seed, seedlings and various cuttings. Groups, or associations equipped to plant seed and grow their own seedlings may do so very profitably. Others may buy seedlings, preferably of the lining-out sizes.



These are available at any of the reliable nurseries at exceptionally low cost. Whatever method is followed the important thing is to *plant something*. Make a start!

An imposing number of shrubs and vines are productive of popular fruits for game. Among these the bittersweet, wahoo, grapes and sumac readily lend themselves to propagation by means of cuttings which are easily made and quickly planted. The number of these made in "wild" plantings may be determined only by the enthusiasm and desires of the participants since the only efforts needed to propagate them are manual ones. No general, cultural directions are here suggested since such discussion demands more detail than this topic can cover. However, every community will have at its disposal sufficient knowledge on the subject of plant propagation.

It is, usually, a safe plan to include in natural plantings trees, shrubs and vines indigenous to the district where such projects occur. However, the following list is given as a suggestion if the hardiness of any species is a factor involved.

## Summer Food

As a summer food the following are popular: Shad-bush, chokecherry, Virginia Creeper, mulberry, cherry and plum (various varieties) elder, blackberry, blueberry, dog-wood, grapes and apples, in various varieties. Mulberries may be profitably planted near small fruit orchards to attract birds away from the cultivated fruits.

As a winter food; Bittersweet, thorn (in variety) wahoo, holly, winterberry, red cedar, honeysuckle, bay-berry, buckthorn, sumac, mountain ash (in variety) snow-berry, Indian currant, viburnum, persimmons, chestnut (mollissima) hazelnut, beech, witch-hazel, oak (in variety) walnut, hickory, grapes (in variety).

It is interesting to note, also, that many of the plants suggested above are highly valued for ornamental purposes and may be, quite properly, incorporated in home plantings. A liberal planting of fruit bearing materials will not only add a touch of beauty to an otherwise dreary scene but, in addition, nothing will so much attract and hold the friendship of the winter birds.

## FIREPROOF PLANTS

The Los Angeles, California, County Board of Supervisors, in cooperation with the Federal Forestry Service and C. J. Kraebel, head of the California Forest Experiment Station, attended a recent demonstration of fireproof succulent plants at the Houghton Botanical Gardens in Los Angeles in search of methods to prevent a repetition of the recent Malibu-Altadena forest fires.

Gasoline saturated sacks are ignited among the plants without any resultant combustion.

The new plants developed at the gardens, combine low inflammability, high frost resistance, drought endurance and ruggedness, grow close to the ground, reproduce naturally, are unpalatable to rodents and wildlife and are non-poisonous to humans. The supervisors are considering a plan to plant them on all fire breaks and burned-over areas.

This seems to be an idea that may help to solve some of our own Pennsylvania troubles.—*Lex Winans, Wilkinsburg, Pa.*

Members of the Pennsylvania Game and Fish Propagation Association killed three hundred and eleven cats within a ten-mile radius of Punxsutawney last year, and raised and released about four hundred ringnecks.

A new idea has been adopted in Luzerne County to keep predators in control and at the same time encourage landowners to permit sportsmen to gun on their property. Messrs. Seth Brown, Hazleton, and J. R. Fox, White Haven, have been furnishing the names of farmer boys who will accept, as gifts, traps for taking fur-bearers. The sportsmen are buying the traps for the boys.



# SUCCESS NIM

Top, left to right: Mr. Gossett, Mr. Fager, her father with trophies in Pike County. (Photo by Telegraph).

Center: Members of the Hunting Club with five fine deer taken near West Shore Game Preserve. (Photo by Dr. ...)

Bottom: C. M. ... dale, with 350 ... near Potter-Cape ... Weaver of H ... killed in Tioga ... Fogel, Aquashic ... deer taken near ... County. (Photo ... Rod & Gun Club)

Top: Hunters from Waupach Valley ... bers of North ... Club looking over ... tesy Evening Post

Center: Two ... and fox; female ... with trophy bag ... County on first ... and Mrs. bring

Bottom: James ... berland with ... South Mountain ... Twin Springs Game ... the early snow ... Pike County.





# **USFUL** **ODS**

Mrs. Wm. Gossett,  
 and, and J. A.  
 of Harrisburg,  
 in Lycoming  
 tesy Harrisburg

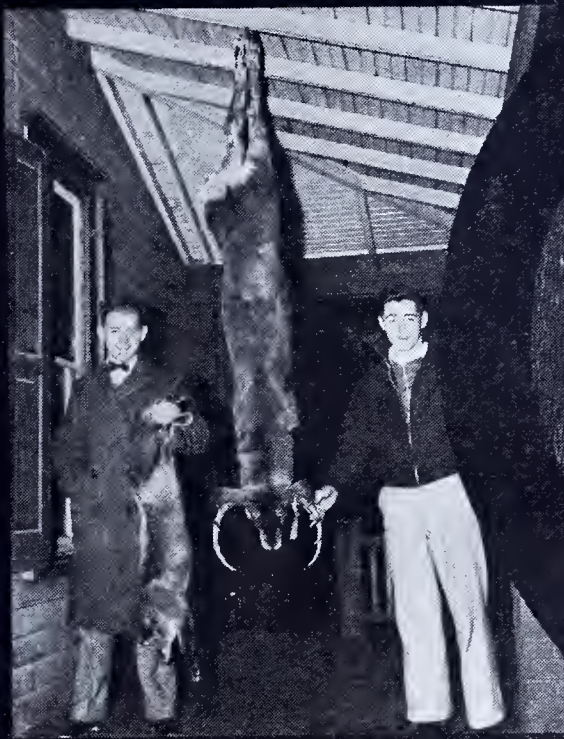
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# HERE and

Mrs. Clyde F. Barner, Jr., of Williamsport, with doe she bagged during recent antlerless deer season. (Photo, Williamsport Grit).



Venison shot by Amos and Andy, national radio comedians, was served at the annual banquet of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Izaak Walton League recently. Governor George H. Earle, Nicholas Biddle, President of the Board of Game Commissioners, Grover C. Ladner, Deputy Attorney General and Mayor McNair were among the guest speakers. The affair, largely attended was held at the Hotel Schenley.

Many sportsmen's clubs in Pennsylvania are purchasing game from their own funds and liberating it in their respective counties.

The State-Centre Game, Fish and Forestry Association distributed two hundred bushels of scratch feed and nine bushels of corn the first week in January in the region of Philipsburg.

Washington County Sportsmen distributed a ton of feed for game and protected birds the past three weeks.

The Adams County Fish and Game Association recently adopted a unique plan to replenish game in that county. As the members voted, the club decided to buy rabbits and pheasants. Fifty-seven voted for rabbits and twenty-four for ringneck pheasants. The club will also establish a number of dams on the various county streams, co-operating with the Department of Forests and Waters and the C. C. C. Camps.

Richard Staub of Titusville, was recently appointed Supervisor of the American Trappers Association.

## WAS AN ACTIVE SPORTSMAN

E. D. Witwer, who was accidentally killed in Potter County during the 1935 bear season, was an active sportsman, and an organizer of the Cocalico Sportsmen's Club, Denver. He served as its first president and until his death was treasurer of the club. Game officials and state police have been investigating in what manner Witwer was killed. He was killed either by a stray bullet or shot in mistake for a bear while on a stand.

## NEW CLUBS

The Bedford Valley Sportsmen's Association, W. C. Nave, President, Ray Whipp, Secretary.

The Rays Cove Sportsmen's Association. Owen J. Ritchey, President; Chester P. Price, Secretary.

The Truxall Sportsmen's Association, Apollo, Pa. William H. James, Secretary.

## With the Clubs

Officials of the Danville State Hospital are quite proud of the 670 acres of land which have been turned into a game sanctuary and many species of small game are being observed.

A missing "Corpus delicti" left Capt. R. H. Brown, Co. L. 112th Infantry without proof that he bagged a fine doe. Brown parked his car in front of his home to run in and tell his wife of his good luck and when he returned the deer had been taken.

Members of the Community Rod and Gun Club recently adopted a very unique plan. They located some fields of corn that were not husked, bargained with the farmers to husk it, one bushel for every ten. When finished they had 28 bushels on the cob and 800 pounds of scratch feed which they used for winter feeding.

Employees on the Hershey Estate Farms, near Hershey, Pa., distributed hundreds of bushels of corn and scratch feed during the recent sleet and snow storms. The Hershey farms comprise about 10,000 acres.

Around Chatham Run and other sections in Clinton County reports have been circulated that an odd animal, larger than a fox, has been observed by local residents. Some say it is a mountain lion. Likely, it is a bob cat or a half-wild shepherd dog.

The Sturges Rod and Gun Club of Eynon, Lackawanna County, comprising only fourteen members, participated in a vermin drive during 1935 that accomplished real results.

They killed 437 different predators including 198 stray house cats, 5 destructive hawks, 76 water snakes, 5 weasels, 40 blue jays, and 35 woodchucks.

The following are some female devotees of the hunt who killed antlerless deer: Mrs. Henry Bescoter, Mrs. John Geiser and Mrs. Harold Geiser, Nescopeck; Mrs. Clyde F. Barner, Jr., Williamsport; and Mrs. J. W. Gossett, Jr., Harrisburg; Miss Helen Forsha and Miss Beulah Pierce, Indiana; Mrs. Harry Campbell, Marietta; and Mrs. David Buterbaugh, Marian Centre.

Mrs. Carl Coates, Corry, Pa., bagged a fine trophy—an albino six point. The animal was killed near Porkey, Pa.

The Tamaqua Rod and Gun Club, Tamaqua, has taken over the grounds and lodge situated in Owl Creek Valley, where they expect to put on some very interesting sporting events this year. William Yost is president and C. Packer Lebo, secretary. Mr. Ulrsh, former secretary, and a very active member of the association, is now busily engaged in making feeding hoppers, which will be distributed in suitable places throughout the county and filled with grain and grit for game birds this winter.



# HERE WITH THE SPORTSMEN

## COMMISSIONER FLUKE AT HUNTINGDON

Hon. William G. Fluke, member of the board from Saxton, attended and spoke at a recent meeting of the Huntingdon County Game, Fish and Forestry Association at which over one hundred enthusiastic members were present. His very interesting address made those in attendance realize that he is a true sportsman at heart. Coming from Pennsylvania's wild turkey belt as he does, Mr. Fluke's store-house of knowledge of these popular game birds makes his services invaluable to the sportsmen.

The gathering was considered one of the finest in the history of the Association. A resolution was passed heartily approving the appointment of Seth Gordon as Executive Secretary of the Board.

## BEAVER CLUB MEETS

The Beaver Club, a very select and ancient order, held its annual meeting at the hunting lodge of J. August Beek at Williamsport recently with 32 members present. This organization comprises a group of individuals who have for years been interested in conservation of wildlife and all have contributed one way or another to this great work.

Those attending the recent meeting included: Jene Pearce, Norm Watson, E. E. Maley, Phil Shay, Fred A. Heim, Richard Gerstell, Chas. Tallman, Samuel C. Castner, Homer J. DeWitt, Clyde Maley, W. C. Shaffer, Leo C. Williamson, Clyde Harer, S. B. Harman, Chas. C. Wright, James J. Gleason, H. E. Smith, T. B. Emick, R. G. Swigart, James N. Morton, Leo A. Luttringer, Jr., John Lewis, John Beck, Charles Pfeiffer, John Koch, George W. Kohler, Oscar L. Harer, Earl S. Greenwood, Herb Poff, J. August Beck, Frank F. Crosby.

Those unable to attend were: Dr. C. S. Apgar, Chas. W. Wessell, Leroy Gleason, Ralph Eckenstine and Robert Latimer.

Members of the Conococheague Hunting Club, Amber-son Valley, Franklin County and their 1935 kill. They reported seeing a large flock of wild turkeys the last day of deer season.



## COMMISSIONER LAMBERTON AT GREENVILLE MEETING

Honorable Robert Lamberton, Member of the Board from Franklin, recently addressed one of the biggest gatherings of the Greenville Camp, Mercer County Sportsmen. This Association, which has been extremely active ever since it was organized, adopted a large program for 1936 including the organization of a Junior Sportsmen's Club, expansion of social activities, improvement of sportsman-farmer relations, game and fish restocking, winter feeding and vermin control.

Other speakers on the program included: J. C. Gilford, Division Game Supervisor of Division F, District Game Protector A. D. Ramsey and Refuge Keeper Bert Odette. The membership of the Club now numbers over four hundred.

## DR. SHANTZ TO HEAD WILDLIFE ACTIVITIES

Dr. Homer L. Shantz, president of the University of Arizona, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Wildlife Management of the U. S. Forest Service. Dr. Shantz was named to this very important position by Mr. F. A. Silcox, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service.

"The naming of Dr. Shantz to this newly-created post," Mr. Silcox said, "brings into the Forest Service a man of excellent qualifications, training, understanding and long experience in this field of work. He represents a scientific and practical viewpoint on a subject of increasing national interest."

It is quite likely that Dr. Shantz will come to Pennsylvania to inspect the Allegheny National Forest from the standpoint of game restoration.

The Mohnton Game and Fish Protective Association of Mohnton, Berks County, sponsored a small refuge on a farm near that town more than a year ago. The farmer turned over 18 acres to this club as a protected area in which no gunning has been permitted. This refuge contains ideal food and cover for quail ringneck pheasants and rabbits. The result of this experiment has been the increase of small game in that section and the Editor was told recently that it would be advisable to trap some of the rabbits from this refuge and remove them to suitable hunting areas in the same township. The Club will pay the farmer twenty cents apiece for each rabbit trapped and removed from this refuge.

The Mohnton sportsmen are to be congratulated on their achievement and their good sportsmanship in paying the farmer for the removal of these rabbits. This will give him some small return from the refuge privileges he has granted them, besides the open hunting privileges extended the sportsmen on the remainder of his land. If other farmers can be induced to enter into such a cooperative agreement it will go a long way toward increasing the game supply and insuring more open hunting territory.



Eight point buck killed by A. G. Shade (in photo) of Harrisburg. Weight, 164 lbs. Taken in Sullivan County.

## ARCHERY PRESERVE

The idea of having an Archery refuge to hunt game with bow and arrow only suggested itself to Norman W. Gibson, Erie, Pa., several years ago and the realization came true when this young man and three of his friends, Floyd C. Watson, Kellettsville, Gordon M. Guinson, Girard and Fred A. Curtze, also of Erie, agreed to purchase fifty acres of land, to which the same number of acres were added by Mr. E. Collins, to be returned when the preserve ceases to function.

The refuge is known as the "Gibson Archery Preserve" and is located in Kinsley Township, Forest County.

Firearms may be carried only to the boundary line and anyone interested in archery may have the privilege of hunting on the area. Mr. Gibson and his friends have already killed deer, rabbits and squirrels with the bow and arrow.

## FIELD TRIALS

The Leeceburg Field Trial Club will hold its Spring Field Trial consisting of Puppy, Derby and All Age stakes for bird dogs on March 21; also a Beagle Trial on March 27 and 28.

The Capitol City Field Trial Association will hold its spring meeting on the club grounds at Indiantown Gap, March 25 and 26 and a record entry is expected. Various stakes have been proposed, an announcement of which will appear in the March number. At a recent meeting, E. K. Tingley was reelected President; H. G. Garman, First Vice-President, Paul Howry, Second Vice-President and R. L. Reagan, Secretary.

The Berks County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League will hold its bird dog trials in Reading on March 14.





Freak deer with three antlers on one side. This unusual specimen was photographed by W. M. Dippold of Kittanning.



### AMONG THE TRAP SHOOTERS

In a blinding snow storm, the opening of the three days white flyer tournament was held over the Twin-Pike traps, Ambler, the second week in January. "Joe" Heistand, the Hillsboro ace, missed but three in 45 tries, Herman Peterson, Montana, was runner up, 41; and L. H. House, Toledo, O., was third. Edward Lamberson, N. J., former Eastern zone champion, did some excellent shooting. Alexander Schwartz, Philadelphia, turned in a score of 12.

The last three days of the week ending January 11 the marksmen competed for the live bird state championship over the South End Gun Club's grounds, Reading. Some of the best wing shots in the country participated.

The Philadelphia Trap League, which comprises Meadow Springs, Safety Rod and Gun Club, Philadelphia, and Camden, N. J., held its second 50 clay target match in December, the Meadow Springs being the hosts. Camden won the match; first team, total score, 310; second team, 264. Meadow Springs, first team, 297; second team, 263. The Safety Rod and Gun Club turned out but five shooters, and while they participated, the scores failed to count. Camden, N. J., is now leading the League.

Some of the registered clay target shoots scheduled for Pennsylvania include:—  
May 30—Daddy's Play Ground, Maytown  
Sept. 7—Daddy's Play Ground, Maytown  
February 20-22—Grand American Handicap, (live birds), Reading, Pa.  
February 22-23—Shamokin, Pennsylvania, State Shoot and National Championship, Valley Gun and Country Club.

Registered shoots attract many Pennsylvania shooters though of late years trap shooting clubs have not been having these matches. Now is a good time to register a shoot so that dates will not conflict with others arranged.

The date of the Great Eastern handicap over the South End Gun Club's traps, Reading, has been changed. The preliminary

meeting will take place February 14 and the big classic will follow the next day.

Raymond S. Brubaker, former Pennsylvania flyer champion, won the trophy at the South End Gun Club, January 11 with 49x50. Fred S. Hess, Philadelphia, and H. A. Trout, Boyertown, were runners up. Dave Sweigart, Quaker City, Morris Leitzel, Reading and George Neubling, each had 45 in the shoot-off, the former going straight to win the class trophy.

Roxboro Gun Club, near Philadelphia, continues to keep up its trap shooting activities. At a recent shoot J. W. Eshleman, Jr., Lancaster, was high over all; James Wertz, Roxboro, was runner-up. Shoots were also held on Christmas and New Year's and a good field of marksmen turned out for both events.

### IN MEMORIAM

The year 1935 took a number of comrades and associates at the traps, among them being "Jack" Andrews, Kinser; E. Reed Shaner, Pittsburgh; Stevenson Crothers, Sr., and Walter Serbing, Philadelphia.

### GOSHAWK vs. RABBIT AND DOG

Allen Russell, Emporium, was hunting snowshoe rabbits. His dog Jack hit a trail, started tongueing, but soon stopped. Russell thought the hound had caught a rabbit, so he started in pursuit but soon met the dog coming back. The animal looked chagrined and Russell wondered why he came back so quickly. He soon found out. There were spots of blood on the small of the dog's back and slight gashes. As Russell was examining the hound a Goshawk suddenly flew from the ground to a tree. A quick shot and a dead hawk was the result.

What had happened was that the rabbit had come through there, the hawk had been on the watch for his breakfast, and caught him. When Jack came along the hawk attacked him, sinking his talons into the small of the canine's back. Marks of the predator's wings were much in evidence in the snow.

### KILLS BEAR

Dr. H. W. Bagenstoss, West Reading, Pennsylvania, was the fortunate and skilled marksman who killed a 342 lb. bear during the past season.

The following observations on the effect of the two shots from a .300 caliber rifle using a soft nose copper jacket 150 grain bullets are of interest. The first shot at a range of 80 yards struck the bear back of the front shoulder. It was running very fast when the shot was fired and rolled several times when hit. It tried to get up, thrashing about with its front feet considerably, but could not. The second shot struck the animal in the top of the neck as it lay on the ground, not killing it instantly and leaving a considerable pool.

The first bullet destroyed hair and skin on an area the size of a man's hand. The bullet was found in three pieces just under the skin within two inches of the wound and had not gone as deep as the ribs. The second bullet went straight into the top of the neck, tore a hole as large as a baseball in the muscles of the neck and was found in fragments at the bone of the neck. This bullet had not broken a bone—not even the dorsal process of the neck vertebrae. This shot was fired at close range—40 yards. A prize specimen killed without breaking any bones.



### W. H. BARTO

Mr. Barto was recently re-elected for the twelfth consecutive year as secretary of the Carbon County Sportsmen Association. He is widely known to sportsmen throughout the State and has always cooperated with the Fish, Game and Forestry Departments in promoting policies for the betterment of wildlife. He is also secretary of the North East Division, comprising nine counties of the Pa. Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs and has been instrumental in promoting the organization of many county units within this State.

His profession is a public school teacher, at present employed as one of the elementary school principal's in the Hazleton City Schools.

Mr. Barto is also serving as secretary of the Tri-Valley Out Door Club, Weatherly, a position which he has filled for the past 16 years.





### BERNARD D. HETRICK

Mr. Hetrick was born in Johnsonburg, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1892, and became interested in wildlife conservation at an early age, inheriting this fine quality from a splendid pre-revolutionary stock of ancestors. He founded and is secretary of the Butler County Sportmen's Association and for years has been vitally interested in Boy Scout activities, at present being Scoutmaster of Troop Seven, Butler. He is also an author and amateur photographer.

His paternal grandparents settled on a farm of cutover stump land near DuBois—Grandfather took only gun and left on horseback for County Seat. Told grandmother if wolf got in trap to call neighbors. Found trapped wolf. Rather than walk several miles to and from neighbors, she lashed butcher knife to bean pole with garter and speared wolf to death.

### PHILADELPHIA GOSHAWK

A goshawk flew through the living room window of the residence of Mrs. Josephine Carr, Forresdale Avenue, Philadelphia, on November 2d, receiving minor injuries. Later it was killed in the presence of Game Protector Stucke who reported the incident.

There was an unusually heavy migration of these birds last year and certain individuals apparently wandered from their natural course. This is undoubtedly true of the bird in question.

Since the close of the 1935 small game season the Midland Sportsmen's Club, Midland, Beaver County, has purchased and stocked 210 cottontail rabbits and promoted an extensive winter feeding campaign. These two programs were financed from club funds.

### TOO MANY CATS

"On my trip to Cameron County during the deer season I traveled by night, and while on the Buck Tail trail between Lock Haven and Renova I counted four rabbits, one coon and fourteen stray house cats. All of these cats were about several miles from the nearest house. I stopped a few times and tried to get a shot at them but was not fast enough. I think sportsmen in that section should do something about them."—Michael Thaler, State Fire Warden, Hazleton, Pa.

## GROUSE A DELICACY STUFFED OR NOT

A Barred Owl was caught in a trap, held in captivity until an injury healed, and then liberated in the show room of Adam Kaminski, a Blossburg taxidermist. The room contained all kinds of mounted game and birds of prey. The owl took a look at all the mounted specimens, blinked his eyes as though the whole set up was real, and then pounced upon a mounted ruffed grouse, sinking its talons deep in its neck—so deep in fact that they could hardly be pried loose. The specimen was ruined.

### TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR HUNTERS

By Hon. Ross L. Leffler

**PROVIDE** for the conservation of "Game" by planting food and cover, for without it wild-life cannot exist. **OBEY** the law and assist your game

protector in order to assure good hunting for all.

**BE** careful of fire in the woods, for every one loses when timber burns.

**NEVER** kill wantonly and brutally—make clean kills. If you wound an animal do not permit it to die a lingering death.

**DON'T** be a game-hog whose only desire is to get "the limit." Sport and health are the greater rewards. **SAFEGUARD** human life by the careful handling of firearms—always see your game before you shoot.

**RESPECT** the rights of the farmer, protect his property and assist in bringing to justice those who destroy, for you are his guest when you hunt upon his land.

**STUDY** the great outdoors and observe the life and habits of the dwellers of the forests and fields, so that you may not disturb the balance of nature, for all wild life serves a useful purpose.

**CREATE** and foster clean sportsmanship and healthful recreation in the fields and forests thereby assuring for posterity the same rights and privileges you have enjoyed.

**KEEP** in touch with your Game Commission and its work, and never permit politics to interfere with its activities.

## GROUSE OBSERVATIONS

Sam Light, President of the Pennsylvania Game and Fish Propagation Association writes very interestingly on grouse observations as follows:

"I was out with one or two of my bird dogs almost every day last season. I have five of them, and I wanted them to have all the work I could give them on grouse. I found that we had more grouse closer to the towns and farms than we've had for the past ten years. At my bird shooting camp in the Clearfield mountains near the State nursery, birds were scarcer than they have been in years, and the few birds my guests and I killed were about three-fifths the size of the grouse near the farms and towns. I noticed practically all the birds we flushed were on the flats of the mountains, in jerusalem oak, undoubtedly in this high cover on account of the heavy rains we had early in the month. Naturally they were in the hemlocks in bad weather. Another thing I noticed was the scarcity of feed. There wasn't near the amount I observed in previous years.

"I believe the deer are eating all the feed. The tips of the jerusalem oak are nipped off in areas covering several miles. One thing which may account for the scarcity of grouse around the Clearfield section was that there were no mountain ash berries this year in places where I always saw them (except in 1933) before. I do not attribute the scarcity of grouse this year wholly to the lack of mountain ash berry in this particular vicinity, but I do know that these berries are indeed a favorite food of grouse in that region. Neither do I wish to imply that there is a general scarcity of grouse this year, for on a couple of occasions when I was just working the dogs, and not hunting, I ran into coveys of eight or nine."

Right: Unusual photo of Black-snake climbing down tree. Submitted by Thomas Beldowicz, Nanticoke, Pa.

## DEAD OR ALIVE?

Mr. Paul Nuss, of Ringtown, home on a furlough from the United States Army, was sitting in the kitchen of his home one day when his sister saw a buck crossing one of their fields. She called to her brother who got his shot gun and started after it. He missed it the first shot but knocked it down the second. Upon reaching the animal he stooped to pick it up. However, it had only been stunned and suddenly jumped up and charged him so viciously that he could not retreat fast enough to escape injury. He had practically all his clothes ripped off, was badly bruised, and the ground about 100 feet around was considerably torn up. He finally succeeded in clubbing it to death with his gun although he broke the stock and ruined the barrels doing so. The buck was a 4-point. The incident was reported by Fish Warden Anthony Lech, of Shenandoah.

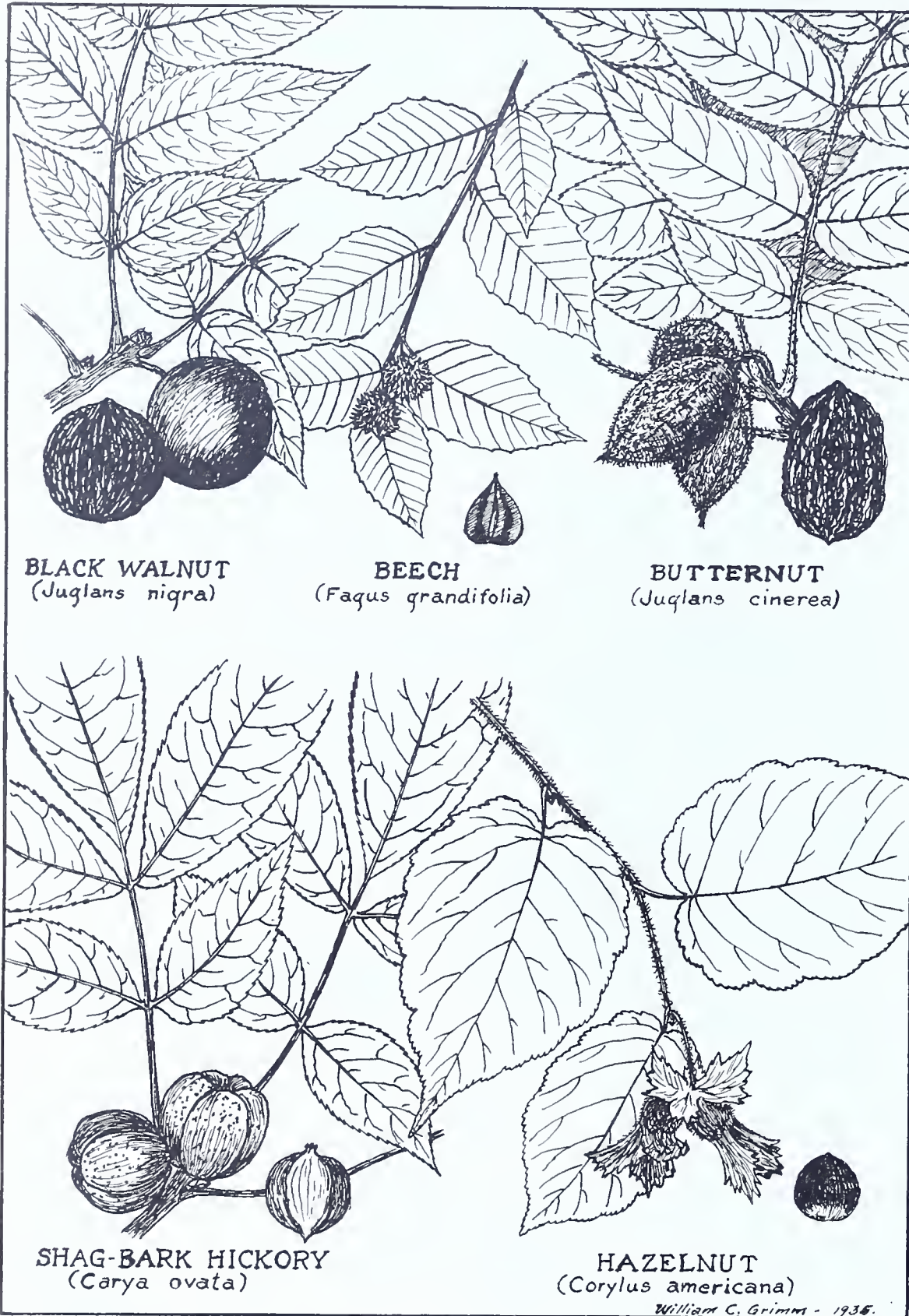
Below: Edward Pollock, Central City, with wild cat killed a half mile from town. Weight 22 lbs.; Length 55 inches.





# Planting Food for Wildlife

By WILLIAM C. GRIMM



*Editor's note: We are indeed grateful to Mr. Grimm for the series of drawings of trees and shrubs and the descriptions thereof which will appear in this and future issues of the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS.*

**Black Walnut:** Large trees, attaining height of 80 or more feet. Leaves alternate, compound, with from 13-23 leaflets. Fruit round, the nut enclosed by a fleshy hull which does not split. Difficult to transplant, due to large tap root. Nuts should be planted where trees are desired. Plant in fall as soon as ripe and cover with about two inches of soil. It is not necessary to remove the hulls before planting. If it is desired to keep the nuts for spring planting they may be layered in a box of moist sand and buried until spring. Nuts will not sprout if they become dry. The best situations for planting are open ones with fairly rich and moist soil.

**Beech:** A large tree with smooth gray bark, and alternate, simple, sharply-toothed leaves. Shiny brown, triangular nuts are enclosed in a stalked, prickly bur. The nuts may be planted as soon as ripe in the fall or buried overwinter in a box of moist sand. Plant ½ inch deep in rich, fairly moist soil. Does well in birch-maple woodlands. Produces food for many game birds and animals. It is a desirable ornamental and shade tree.

**Butternut:** Rather large tree, resembling somewhat the Black Walnut. Distinguished by its sticky, hairy young twigs, leafstalks, and elongated, egg-shaped fruits, and by the flat, gray ridges of its bark. Propagated same as Black Walnut. Nuts provide food for squirrels.

**Shag-bark Hickory:** Large tree, attaining a height of 60 or more feet. Bark gray, becoming shaggy on old trunks. Leaves alternate, compound, with usually 5, sometimes 7, leaflets. Husk splits away from nuts at maturity. Propagated same as Black Walnut. Nuts much sought by squirrels. Produces valuable wood and makes a good ornamental or shade tree. Other species of hickory recommended are: Big Shag Bark (*Carya laciniosa*), Mockernut (*Carya laciniosa*), and Pignut (*Carya glabra*).

**Hazelnut:** Rather tall shrub, often forming dense thickets. Twigs bristly-hairy. Leaves alternate, broadly oval with wavy and finely-toothed margin. The nuts are enclosed in the bases of leafy bracts. Propagated same as Beech. Furnishes food for game and is good for ornamental planting.

## GAME LAND SURVEYS

(Continued from page 6)

century ago, but the remaining markers or replacements are generally stones, stone heaps or posts and stones which stand alone as mute witnesses of their accurate location. This makes the work of the surveyor all the more outstanding, since the location of all these corners must be checked and proven correct, before his work is satisfactorily completed. To do this, he must apply his knowledge of engineering, land laws, abstracting and forestry which is ac-

quired only after years of experience. Most of the tracts are unseated land, and there are numerous things to mislead the surveyor; misplaced monuments, errors in deeds of the courses or length of lines, intermediate markers, blazes on trees made by lumbermen, junior warrants and many other problems which appear frequently to complicate accuracy. So it is with the greatest care and good judgment that the final boundaries are determined.

Very frequently, interesting features open up in the course of this work which are

surprising and at the same time add to its pleasure. One of these is the historical background unearthed in the records of Pennsylvania and her numerous subdivisions, and for a student of history a wonderful fund of information is available. Genealogical and other interesting data supplying local color also are found in these records, from which a gifted writer would be able to obtain material for the foundation of many an interesting tale, and who could use the territory covered by that particular game land for its initial setting.





Type of gate used on roads constructed on State Game Lands.

## NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

By NORMAN M. WOOD

One of the largest crow roosts in South-eastern Pennsylvania is located South of the Lincoln Highway, a mile East of Gap, on the Lincoln Highway. Thousands gather there each evening. Sportsmen of Lancaster and Chester Counties could secure some good shooting and at the same time do some effective crow control work in this section.

Following what he believed to be the tracks of a snowshoe rabbit, and arriving at the end of the trail, Lewis Lauver, mine host of the Ickesburg Hotel, Perry County, peered into the crevices of some rocks and was actually scratched in the face by a wild cat. The bobcat, crouching in between the rocks, escaped because Lauver had laid his gun down before he began to investigate.

When a ruffed grouse flies into your face in closed season and you are KO'd it is a warning never to try and take game out of season. The story is told about two hunters in Lycoming County during the deer season. A grouse was seen crawling under an old log by a deer hunter that was up a tree and he told a fellow hunter on the ground to catch it. As both men attempted to catch the bird, the grouse, in its characteristic manner, flew directly in the face of one of the nimrods. Both man and bird were dazed for a time. In the meantime the grouse made its escape.

Deputy game protector E. S. Shields, Armstrong County, reports the killing of a rabbit in that county in November which held three young. This is another proof that these animals breed several times a year.

Tenn. authorities put a blood hound on the trail of Nehemiah Butler, negro, for the larceny of an automobile and when the officers apprehended Butler he was using the hound as a rabbit dog. The dog's name was Sherlock Holmes, Jr.

Oscar C. Lawrence, Erie, still goes hunting and it is said that he can clip the whiskers off a woodchuck at two hundred yards. He is 90 years old.

The Jack Miner Migratory Bird Foundation is a non-profit organization and deserves the support of every interested conservationist in the United States and Canada. Mr. Miner's bird sanctuary has been the means of protecting and increasing many species of waterfowl, especially our wild geese, and encouraged the establishment of

many other refuges throughout North America. This wonderful project deserves the support of Public spirited conservationists everywhere.

## SPECIAL LICENSES

(Continued from page 5)

cepting under a certificate to be issued from the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, after inspection by a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry of that Department, and quarantine when necessary. In lieu of this inspection, the Department of Agriculture will accept a health certificate issued by a competent veterinarian at point of origin and approved by the Live Stock Regulatory Board at point of origin. These certificates shall be issued in duplicate, the original to be mailed to the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, and the duplicate shall accompany the birds or animals in transit, thus making it possible for any enforcement officer to readily satisfy himself that the birds or animals imported had been inspected, as required by law.

A copy of the Game Law, which not only substantiates the information in this article, but gives the full and complete law on these licenses, will be sent to any person requesting a copy.

# The Brown Creeper; Our Tiniest Winter Woodsman

By Dr. GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON

The brown creeper has the head and facial expression of a wren, and the body and movement of a woodpecker. His long, curved bill assists him in his capture of dormant insects which he finds in the bark, and his sharp clawed feet and stiff prop-like tail feathers help him to climb the tree trunks easily. Like the tree sparrow, golden-crowned kinglet and slate-colored junco, the brown creeper occurs only during the winter months in most parts of Pennsylvania. He comes to us in October and leaves in April or very early May. During his winter sojourn with us he is rather silent for the most part and gives forth only a faint bead-like call-note which resembles the lisping of a cedar waxwing. It might be written "dee-e-e." It is so faint a note that it is not often detected by anyone but the bird student who is listening for it. Many times I have been in the woods with people who have wished to know the birds better and found that it was a rather exceptional person who was able to detect the cry of the brown creeper when it was first listened for.

The plumage of our little visitor is brownish in general tones, but there are interesting patterns of black, buffy and gray all over the head, back and wings, and the coloration on the whole is protective so that when the bird stops for a moment on the bark it is almost impossible to see him.

Once when I was hunting I saw three brown creepers on a tree close to each other. Upon shooting the shotgun the three birds instantly stopped and remained motionless for over five minutes, refusing to leave even though I approached them within four or five feet. When I reach my hand out to them they flew away and in characteristic fashion alighted at the base of a nearby trunk and hitched spirally upward until they were lost to view among the topmost branches.

The spring song of the brown creeper, which is rarely heard in Pennsylvania, is a beautiful though faint performance. One ornithologist has described it as resembling the weird sighing of wind in hemlock trees. To me it suggests somewhat a faintly given warbler song of some kind. In Pennsylvania I have heard brown creepers singing only in Pymatuning swamp in Crawford county, where the birds may nest. The normal nesting range of the brown creeper is in Canada, however.

The nest is usually built under a piece of loose hanging bark. The eggs, which are five to seven in number, are white with faint brown spots, and resemble those of chickadee's or wren's somewhat. Altogether the brown creeper is one of our most interesting and valuable winter birds and is worthy of the greatest protection we can give it.



The Brown Creeper is one of our most valuable winter birds.





MEMBERS OF THE FOSTER HOLLOW HUNTING CLUB OF LYCOMING COUNTY WITH GAME PROTECTOR  
LEROY GLEASON

An interesting feature of this picture is that one night the bear shown on the right came to the camp and attempted to drag off the deer on the extreme left accounting for its cut-up condition. Having eaten part of this deer, the bear desired to take away some meat, so he tore down the deer on the extreme right and carried it about a quarter of a mile into the adjoining forest. The next morning his tracks were found and the hunters went out and recovered the deer which he had buried under the forest debris. After taking the deer back to camp they organized a drive, routed the bear and killed it.







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# PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS

(Published monthly by the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners)

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Permission to reprint will be granted providing proper credit is given.

Entered as second class matter, June 24, 1935 at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## JUST TO REMIND YOU—

Of the big Sportsmen and Motorboat Show, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, March 9-14. The Game and Fish Commissions are jointly displaying a splendid exhibit there

That NOW is the time to put up bird boxes and to give the old ones a spring house cleaning

To plant food for game this spring and summer

To prevent forest fires

To get landowners to refrain from burning grass fields and brush patches

To Feed Game and to Get Others to Help



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*Watch the April Issue for a complete account of the Game Commission's Permanent Training School for field officers.*



# EDITORIAL

VOLUME VI

MARCH, 1936

NUMBER 12

**G**AME has suffered one of the most severe winters in many years, and soon will be faced with another hazard—spring fires. There is probably no other agency that takes a greater toll of wildlife than forest, field and brush fires, for not only are many birds and animals burned to death but their food and cover also are destroyed.

The seed stock of small game in a great many parts of the State has been sadly depleted, and if we are to benefit by its propagation this spring and summer we shall have to make a united effort to prevent fires of any kind.

It behooves every good sportsman to contact the land-owners in his vicinity and urge them not to practice burning, or, at least, to confine their activities to as limited an area as is feasible in order to save the homes of our wild creatures.

The burning of brush patches by farmers may seem harmless, but it destroys wildlife habitat, and if a conflagration is permitted to spread it will devastate large natural nesting and breeding areas for our furred and feathered friends, and may even threaten or destroy fences or farm buildings.

Brush burning for the most part is done merely to improve the esthetic value of the farm. The modern land-owner thinks mostly in terms of artistic farm improvement, laying all his fence rows bare, burning brush-covered ravines, and otherwise denuding his property of the very things which are so essential to wildlife. These farms may go on producing good crops for some time, but when the valuable game and song birds are driven out because of lack of nesting and breeding areas, noxious insects and weed seeds will increase tremendously and destroy many crops.

Examples of this type of farm management have been brought to the attention of the Game Commission on numerous occasions, and the problem was solved only after fence rows were permitted to become upgrown and weed patches left here and there among the ravines.

Those who go astream for trout are also urged to use the utmost caution while in dry forested areas. Be sure your match, cigarette, or pipe ashes are out before you discard them, and throw dirt or water on your camp fire before you leave it.

**H**AS Pennsylvania's system of predatory animal control outlived its usefulness, according to modern day methods of game management, or has it not?

Is the payment of approximately \$125,000 annually for bounties on certain species wholly responsible for their effective control, or would these same species, or most of them, be just as diligently sought without the inducement of any monetary reward?

If the payment of bounties is essential, might it not be wise to delegate to the Game Commission the responsibility for fixing the rate as changing conditions warrant?

These are very important questions which have arisen during the past few years and they demand the careful consideration of every wildlife conservation organization in the state.

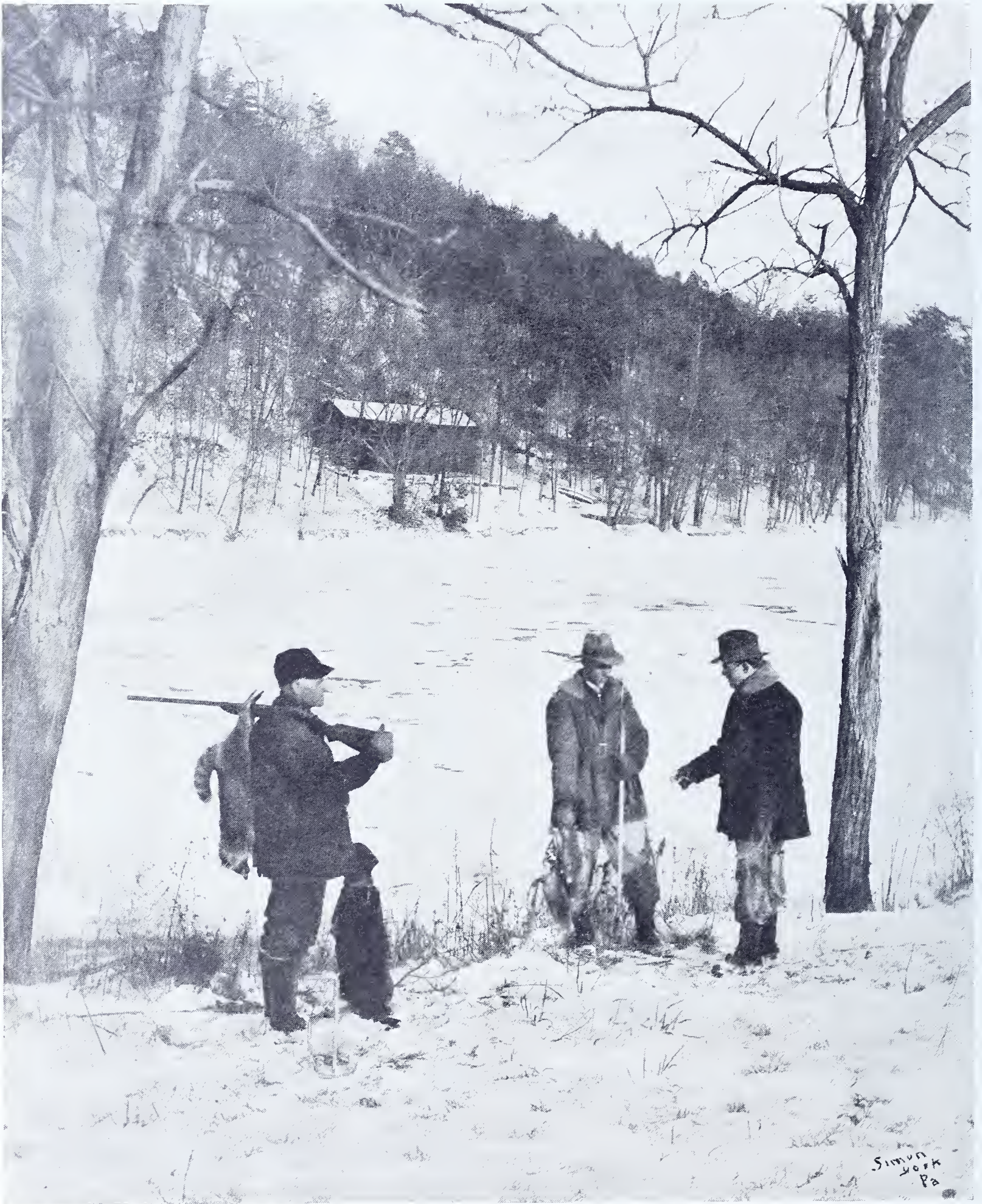
It has been said by some who have given the problem serious thought that most predators are killed incidental to other activities; that they would be killed anyhow because of their destructiveness; and that the money now spent to control them could be used to better advantage in promoting other effective methods to increase the game supply.

On the other hand there are some who are bound by tradition—a tradition that had for its beginning the payment of bounties as far back as 1683 when ten shillings for dog wolves and fifteen shillings for male wolves were paid Pennsylvania residents for claims which first had to be approved by his Majesty, the King of England. From that year on, with few exceptions, Pennsylvania has always had a bounty of some sort on one species or another—and the practice is still in vogue.

That it was one of the fundamental programs in bringing back the game supply during the early history of game conservation is not to be denied, but whether it continues to play as equally an important part now, or will in the future, is another matter entirely.

Considering the present system it must be admitted that it is not wholly applicable to present day needs. Bounties are set by legislative action, and remain constant from year to year whether the species involved warrant payment of bounties or not. The general assembly has cooperated whole-heartedly with the Game Commission in maintaining wise laws for the benefit of wildlife, nevertheless, it limits the power of the Game Commission so far as the administration of this problem is concerned. If the Board of Game Commissioners had discretionary power to regulate bounties as changing conditions warrant there would be no possible danger of any species being reduced beyond the needs to conserve game, or of money being foolishly spent to effect the control of any species which does not need the incentive of a bounty to accomplish it.





Simon  
York  
Pa

Hunter, Trapper and Trader



# Wildlife Management by State Agencies

By Nicholas Biddle

President, Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners

*Address before the  
North American Wildlife Conference, Wash-  
ington, D. C., February 6, 1936*

**I**N order that my views on this important subject may be more fully understood, permit me to review briefly the methods we have pursued in Pennsylvania and some of the problems which now confront us.

Our Game Commission began its work in 1896. We have always adhered to a consistent policy, notwithstanding numerous changes in the personnel of the Board. Slight variations were made from time to time to meet altered conditions, but the basic policies laid down forty years ago still stand.

These four decades readily divide themselves into two major periods. The first twenty years, with meagre funds appropriated by the Legislature, were devoted to laying the groundwork, to planning the program. The second twenty years were devoted to the development and execution of the plan.

Up to the end of the first period, the maximum sum available in any year was \$49,000. Then we began to expend the increased funds, made available through the Hunter's License Law, and our program was expanded and developed accordingly. While in 1915 we began working on a basis of approximately \$250,000 today we are spending over \$1,250,000 annually in an effort to supply game for an army of nearly 600,000 resident hunters and 5000 to 6000 of our neighbors who come to enjoy the sport with us. From this, you will note that Pennsylvania has about one-tenth of the licensed hunters in the United States.

I might add that our Fish Commission also is expanding in the neighborhood of \$450,000 annually to supply the wants of the anglers, or together we are spending almost \$1,750,000 every year in an effort to maintain good hunting and fishing in Pennsylvania.

Now, as to present problems, and how we are tackling them, approximately half of our 45,000 square miles are covered with second growth forests, the balance being devoted to farms and small woodlands. We early developed a very rigid set of game laws, with short seasons and small bags. Next we launched an extensive program of forest-game management through the development of a series of game refuges. Later we started to buy lands solely for game purposes.

Today, on our more than 1,500,000 acres of State Forests, 500,000 acres of State Game Lands, and almost 750,000 acres of National Forests, we are maintaining 192 game refuges, varying in size from 100 acres up to 3000 acres, containing an aggregate area of 132,804 acres. All of the balance of this large area is open to public hunting.

We have developed four game farms, upon which we raise ringneck pheasants, bobwhite quail, wild turkeys and other game in large quantities for stocking purposes. We also have imported and liberated many thousands of rabbits, bobwhite quail, Hungarian partridges, pheasants and several thousand deer. Extensive winter game feed-

ing programs also are an important feature of our work, and during the past twenty years we have expended over \$2,000,000 in the control of predators.

Due to very favorable conditions at the beginning of our expansion program, with most of our forest lands then recently cut over, which furnished ideal feeding and breeding grounds, we made unusual progress, especially with our forest game.

But conditions have changed very radically during the past twenty years. An efficient forest fire protection system has been



**Fred Fisher of Paradise, Lancaster County, with female pheasants released on two acre farm game refuge. This winter he fed many ringnecks, quail and rabbits on this small sanctuary.**

in effect for many years. As a result of this protection, we now have many areas where the second growth timber is becoming large, thereby shading out the undergrowth so essential as browse for deer and as cover and food for the small game which inhabits our forests. We failed to keep our deer herds under reasonable control and now it is feared we have reached the "upper ceiling" in deer abundance until such time as extensive lumbering operations again become the vogue. This also has adversely affected our grouse, snowshoe rabbits and other terrestrial forest species, which thrive best on newly cut-over forest and brush lands.

We sought to alleviate the present situation by buying thousands of acres primarily for game lands, upon which we might manage cover conditions solely in the interest of the game crop, and which would also assure ample public hunting grounds.

The problem on our forest lands now is to set up and execute a comprehensive plan of treatment or management in order to restore suitable food and cover conditions. To date it has not been possible to conduct wholesale thinning and patch-butting operations necessary to open up the crown canopies of the trees on these areas so as to encourage sprout growth to furnish browse for deer, and berry and nutbearing shrubs to supply food for small game species. Consequently, we now plan to cut heavily, both on our 500,000 acres of State Game Lands and elsewhere, if satisfactory arrangements can be made, so as to have one-acre patches distributed fairly evenly throughout the forest where underbrush and other open-cover growth has been shaded out.

Just what percentage of any given area should be so treated to provide the most favorable game habitat we do not know and apparently no one else has determined it. As a start, we contemplate cutting about five acres out of every hundred, evenly distributed over a given unit, then continue these cuttings from year to year on a definite rotation basis.

Old roads and numerous trails, not automobile highways, are also being cut through our State Game Lands to provide fire protection. These openings will result in an increased supply of game food. The present CCC program, while condemned in many quarters, has been helpful to our game in many of Pennsylvania's forests. Its only doubtful feature has been the construction of improved roads into our few remaining wilderness areas which will make them, in our opinion, too readily accessible.

Planting food and cover patches on abandoned farm lands has been conducted on an experimental basis, with reasonable satisfactory results. However, efforts to raise food-bearing and cover shrubs and trees in heavily populated deer territory, have, in many instances, been almost a total failure. Deer have frequently eaten such plantings, including young forest tree seedlings, almost as rapidly as they were set out.

I am convinced, nevertheless, that our present forest game problems can be solved by state agencies, especially if we control our deer herds to avoid overstocking, and that a proper balance between the game supply and available food and cover can be restored by management.

And now for our more serious problem, which is:—What can the State do to help improve the wildlife habitat on privately-owned farm lands in regions far remote from our extensive forest holdings?

*(Continued on page 20)*



# Breeding Experiments with the Whitetail Deer

By Richard Gerstell



Group of deer at Experimental Park.

AS EARLY as 1925, the sex ratio of the Pennsylvania deer herd had become grossly out of balance. Such was due to the fact that from 1907 the hunters of the Commonwealth had been legally allowed to shoot only male deer. When the "deer problem" in its various phases became glaringly apparent, the sex ratio of the herd became a point of bitter discussion.

Little was known about the breeding habits of deer and, accordingly, the Game Commission in 1930 began a five-year experiment designed to throw some light on the subject.

At the outset of the work, it was realized that experimental conditions which would exactly duplicate those found in the wild could not be set up. Thus, it was known that the results obtained from the experiment could not be generally applied to deer in the natural state, but, at the same time, it was felt that they might bring out some practical points.

The experiment was completed in the summer of 1935 and a description of the methods of experimentation and the results obtained therefrom will be found in the following paragraphs.

The experimental area consisted of twenty-three acres of land in the vicinity of Pine Grove Furnace, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, a region naturally inhabited by deer. The entire acreage was enclosed by a "deer-proof" fence, eight feet in height. Approximately twelve acres of the land contained a good stand of brush growth, chiefly scrub-oak and aspens; some five acres had grown to sod; three acres were in swamp grass; while the remaining three acres were at the start of the experiment planted to clover, soy-beans, vetch and rape. A stream of good water flowed through the area which also contained a small grove of second-growth trees of appreciable size. A combination shelter and feed house was erected within the enclosure.

The general method of experimentation was as follows: In the fall of 1930 an eighteen month old buck of somewhat less

than average size and weight was placed in the enclosure with three does of breeding age. The following year the male fawns produced were removed from the area, while the adult does and the young females were left in the pen with the original buck, and other does were added from time to time. This procedure was followed in each successive year so that the buck annually mated with an increasing number of doe, many of which were his own daughters.

The experimental animals subsisted chiefly on the grazing and browse naturally afforded by the area, but limited amounts of concentrated foods, including corn, oats and a standard brand of cow feed, were at all times made available. Such food kept the deer in excellent condition throughout the experimental period.

Before stating the results obtained from the experiment, it is only fair to say that, due to the nature of the experimental area, it was impossible accurately to count each year the total number of fawns born in the pen. Accordingly, wherever figures relative to the number of fawns produced are given, they represent the animals actually observed and definitely counted, but not necessarily the total number produced. Also, and again due to the type area employed,

it was impossible to note many points of interest and significance which might have been determined had the experiment been conducted on an area of different type. Such an enclosure would, however, not have offered the similarities to wild conditions which were afforded by the pen employed.

As already pointed out, the experimental area contained in the fall of 1930 one buck and three does. All three does gave birth to fawns in the late spring of the following year.

In the fall of 1931, the buck was enclosed with seven does of breeding age. One doe was killed by dogs during the winter, but it appears that all seven had been bred and six are known to have fawned in 1932.

In November, 1932, nine adult does were confined with the buck. Again all does were successfully bred and produced fawns.

The fall of 1933 saw the buck confined with twelve does. These females were all successfully bred and produced fifteen or more fawns. It is thus apparent that at least three of the does produced twins.

The experimental area contained in October, 1934, the buck and twenty does of breeding age. In November two of the does were shipped to a zoo, while a third, blind in one eye, was severely injured during the early winter. The remaining seventeen does were bred by the buck and produced twenty-one or more fawns, showing that at least four females produced twin offspring. Also, the fact must not be overlooked that the two does removed in November had possibly been bred by the buck and that the blind doe may have been bred, but aborted because of injury. In other words, it is definitely known that the one buck successfully bred seventeen does and may possibly have bred twenty does.

(Continued on page 20)





# Wildlife Conference Launches Federation Plan

By Leo A. Luttringer, Jr.

**T**HE North American Wildlife Conference, held at the Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C., February 3 to 7, successor to the American Game Conference held in New York for 21 years, was justly and unanimously acclaimed the most progressive movement yet undertaken to arouse greater interest in a nation wide program of wildlife conservation, and to set in motion the machinery for effectively carrying it out.

Over 2000 delegates from Canada, Mexico and the United States attended the Conference, many of them taking active part in the discussions.

President Roosevelt, in a message presented by Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, expressed the sentiments of the entire gathering when he said:

"It has long been my feeling that there has been lack of a full and complete public realization of our wildlife plight, of the urgency of it, and of the many social and economic values that wildlife has to our people. This, and the firm belief in the ability of the American people to face facts, to analyze problems, and to work out a program which might remedy the situation, is what impelled me to call the North American Wildlife Conference.

"Our present wildlife situation is more than a local one. It is national and international. I sincerely hope that with the help of good neighbors to the north and south of us, your Conference will unite upon a common purpose and a common program."

F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service, and by appointment Chairman of the Conference, forcefully outlined its purpose and called upon all present to support it in policy and principle. He received a splendid ovation, as did "Ding" Darling, former chief of the U. S. Biological Survey; Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Special Senate Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources; Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Ex-Senator Harry B. Hawes of Missouri; Hon. A. Willis Robertson Chairman of the Special House Committee on Wildlife Conservation, and Ira N. Gabrielson, present Chief of the Biological Survey.

"Ding" Darling in his stirring address on the wildlife crisis sounded the keynote of the whole Conference when he said: "Will the constituents of these governments accept the opportunity which is here offered to organize for coordinated and constructive action? Or will the interests of wildlife conservation continue, as in the past, to remain a spiritual presence without material force?"

Senator Pittman and Major Robertson both hit the nail on the head when they said that the special wildlife committees of the House and Senate were doing a good work

but that they could only recommend certain proposals to the several House and Senate committees who have the power to report out bills, and that unless there is a strong public opinion behind such proposals they will get nowhere.

They both recommended that these special committees be made standing committees with full power to report out bills of major importance to the Nation's program for wildlife restoration.

It is regrettable that space does not permit the presentation of the many enthusiastic addresses and scientific and educational papers. Suffice it to say that they were of the highest order and imparted the latest information in their respective fields.



L. Hanna, sportsman, and J. Groff, farmer, both of Paradise, Lancaster County, work hand in hand to protect and feed wildlife.

Pennsylvania was splendidly represented, 80 delegates having officially registered. Two members of the Game Commission attended, Major Nicholas Biddle, President of the Board and Frank B. Foster, the former delivering a paper on Thursday afternoon at the general session, which is published in full in this issue.

Other members of the staff also attended, including Seth Gordon, Executive Secretary, who officially played an important part in the development and management of the Conference; Judd Turner, Assistant Secretary; W. Gard Conklin, Chief of the Bureau of Refuges and Lands, and James N. Morton, his Assistant; W. C. Shaffer, Director

of the Bureau of Protection; Leo A. Luttringer, Jr., Chief of Education, and Dr. Charles S. Apgar, Assistant; Charles W. Wessell, Chief of Propagation and Game Farms; and Richard Gerstell, Chief of Game Research and Distribution, the latter two of whom presented papers dealing with their respective activities at the special forenoon sessions, of which there were twelve.

The Pennsylvania Game, Fish, and Forestry Departments jointly displayed an educational exhibit which elicited much favorable comment from all who viewed it.

The General Conference sessions were well attended, notwithstanding the many special sessions which ran concurrently. A common complaint was that the program was entirely too large, and delegates found it difficult to hear only a portion of the discussions in which they were interested.

Remarks by Hon. Harold L. Ickes were both stimulating and enlightening, and the discussion on the solution of the wildlife restoration problems by education, by private agencies, and by management were of inestimable value.

Those contributing to this important program included Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. B. Smith, Assistant Director of Education, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Tom Wallace, Editor of the *Louisville Times*, Louisville, Ky.; Frank E. Mullen, of the Radio Corporation of America, New York City; and John H. Baker, of the National Audubon Societies, all of whom stressed the educational side of the program.

Mr. Mullen in his discussion held that the best method for putting across the conservation program over the air is by dramatization, and that the rank and file will not listen to the cut and dried talks which are utilized today by some agencies.

Professor Aldo Leopold, of the University of Wisconsin, and L. J. Naber, President of the National Grange, Columbus, Ohio, both discussed game management by private agencies.

Mr. Leopold stated: "The expansion of conservation activities is decidedly lopsided in that the private agencies, meaning the farmers, are practically excluded. To get either quantity or quality in conservation it is essential to work over extensive areas rather than to work over limited areas. Game management on small areas does not produce the desired results. Let us by all means have sufficient shooting grounds, but let us also have management on extensive areas including the privately-owned land. It is out of the question to accommodate hunters on public shooting grounds alone."

Mr. Elliott S. Barber, President of the International Association of Game, Fish and

(Continued on page 16)



# CURRENT TOPICS



Game Protector John Lohmann, of Pike County, on way to feed game. Note practical wicker feeding basket.

## GAME FEEDING PROGRAM GREATEST IN HISTORY

The enthusiasm with which the citizens of Pennsylvania responded to the Game Commission's campaign to feed wildlife during the heavy snows was almost unbelievable. Every agency interested in the outdoors joined hands in putting the program across.

The Game Commission is in receipt of hundreds of reports from organizations and individuals citing their activities, some of them very unique, and while we would like to publish them all, lack of space prevents such a gesture.

Many sportsmen's organizations spent much of their club funds to purchase feed; some of them held raffles and otherwise sought to raise revenue for this purpose; and intrepid airplane pilots throughout the state cooperated with sportsmen's clubs by dropping grain "bombs" in remote sections.

Farmers, boy scouts, rural mail carriers, crews of railway trains, 4-H clubs, CCC camps, bird clubs and other interested organizations and individuals also did a wonderful work.

Numerous State departments also cooperated, and fish wardens, state foresters, dog law enforcement officers, and Department of Highway workers all contributed their share in the emergency.

The Pennsylvania Branch of the National Youth's Administration gave employment to over 1600 boys living principally in the rural sections. The Game Commission furnished the feed and the boys distributed it under the proper supervision of local Game Protectors.

This little fellow was having a hard time of it until picked up by some sportsmen and fed. Photo by "Pittsburgh Press."

All of these agencies combined to assist the Game Commission and its field officers so splendidly that only the highest tribute can be paid them for their support.

Other agencies, not directly concerned with the wildlife conservation movement contributed nobly. Local granneries and grain elevators gave hundreds of bushels of corn and scratch feed and many hardware stores contributed generously in implements.

Lastly, too much cannot be said about the press, the radio and other news disseminating agencies without which the program could not possibly have gained such momentum, and which was kept alive by the repeated announcements of these units.

## SKUNK SEASON EXPLAINED

The extension of the skunk season to include the month of March evoked some criticism at the outset from those who do not fully understand the reasons for it.

The season was declared because field officers of the Game Commission, as well as hundreds of fair-minded sportsmen and landowners, insisted that the State is overrun with skunks, and that unless these animals are thinned out considerably the game supply will suffer; furthermore, no attempt by the Board to relieve conditions would undoubtedly precipitate a general move on the part of the farmers to secure legislation removing all protection from these fur-bearers. Farmers, particularly, have become embittered because of the alleged ravages of skunks.

The chief purpose, therefore, in extending the skunk season is to provide a *legal method* by which their surplus numbers may be reduced to meet the emergency.

Those who protested complained that many of the skunk pelts will not be prime during March, and consequently not worth taking. This may in part be true, although

## WANT RECORD KILLS

The Game Commission is eager to secure authentic reports, and photographs if possible, of the largest deer and bears killed in the State over a period of years. This data, as it becomes available, will appear in the GAME NEWS.

Weights, unless taken on legitimate scales and duly witnessed, will not be accepted. It has been found that most of the 250-pound deer and 500-pound bears weighed on the hoof in camp are reduced by half when placed upon legitimate scales.

there are some fur buyers who insist that pelts taken at least up to the middle of March will still be worth buying.

The purpose is not to encourage intensive trapping operations, or to mislead anyone concerning the value of March pelts. The Game Commission is anxious to conserve the fur resources, consistent with other problems confronting them and are confident this extension of the legal trapping season will not destroy too many breeding animals.

It now seems to be pretty generally agreed that it would have been wiser not to delay the opening of the skunk season for one month last fall, although by so doing many game birds and animals were undoubtedly saved and sportsmen were not annoyed by having their dogs caught in traps. Unfortunately, however, weather conditions in December and January were such that not nearly enough skunks were trapped, therefore the only legal method for effecting a further reduction of the surplus required an extension of time to do it.

The Commission hopes that all concerned will cooperate in meeting this emergency.







Sunset on Pymatuning Reservoir.

### ABSENTEE LANDOWNERS JEOPARDIZING GAME FEEDING PROGRAM

#### "Carry a Handaxe to Feed Deer"

"Carry a handaxe instead of toting a bale of hay," is the advice of the Game Commission to those who want to help feed the starving deer.

The Commission has been informed that many sportsmen's organizations and other interested individuals have been distributing timothy hay as food for deer. This is not good practice, as very little if any is eaten by the animals. Alfalfa and clover hay, if properly distributed, especially when salted, is readily eaten by deer, although most people make the mistake of placing too large a quantity at one place. Then the hungry deer over-eat, and being unable to assimilate it rapidly, become impacted, and subsequently die. If alfalfa or clover is spread in small quantities over large areas there is little likelihood the animals will over-eat.

The most practical method of feeding deer in winter is to cut three-fourths way off and break down, preferably two or three feet from the ground, small red maple or aspen saplings, leaving them lie where they fall. Experiments have proved in almost every instance that the deer quickly find and browse on this, their natural food.

Promiscuous cutting of such trees, which have no particular market value, should not be encouraged. Before any trees are cut at all, especially on State Forests and State Game Lands, local officials of those departments should be contacted. They know where such cuttings can be made to the best advantage, and will be only too glad to give volunteers the benefit of their advice. Private landowners will also cooperate if properly approached.

Reports from field officers and interested sportsmen indicate that large game is suffering most in remote wilderness areas and on untenanted lands. Mr. Dalton Bell, President of the Lycoming County Sports-

### DRUNKEN HUNTERS FACE PUNISHMENT

"Drunkenness in the hunting field will be punished by license revocations whenever the necessary evidence is forthcoming," warned Seth Gordon, Executive Secretary of the Game Commission, at the recent annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs.

The challenge came in response to a charge by one of the delegates that last fall there was entirely too much drunkenness in the woods during the hunting season, and that in the interest of safety the practice should be stopped.

Mr. Gordon promptly pledged the aid of the Commission's field force in the elimination of drunken hunters, and urged that all true sportsmen cooperate.

In a later interview he said, "Unless our fields and forests are reasonably safe for all they are safe for none! There is no greater menace to human life than a drunk man with a high-powered rifle or a shotgun. This is one menace that must be eliminated."

Officials of the Game Commission have expressed the opinion that very few of Pennsylvania's 600,000 licensed hunters are so completely unmindful of their own welfare, or the lives of their fellow hunters, but that even these few must not go unpunished. Revoking licenses is usually a more severe penalty than a cash fine, because no one wants to be denied the right to hunt, neither is the ignominy of such blacklisting relished.

Game Refuge Keeper  
Elmer Pilling, Centre  
County, with Red Fox.

### SPECIAL LICENSES

The following special licenses have been issued from June 1, 1935 to January 31, 1936:

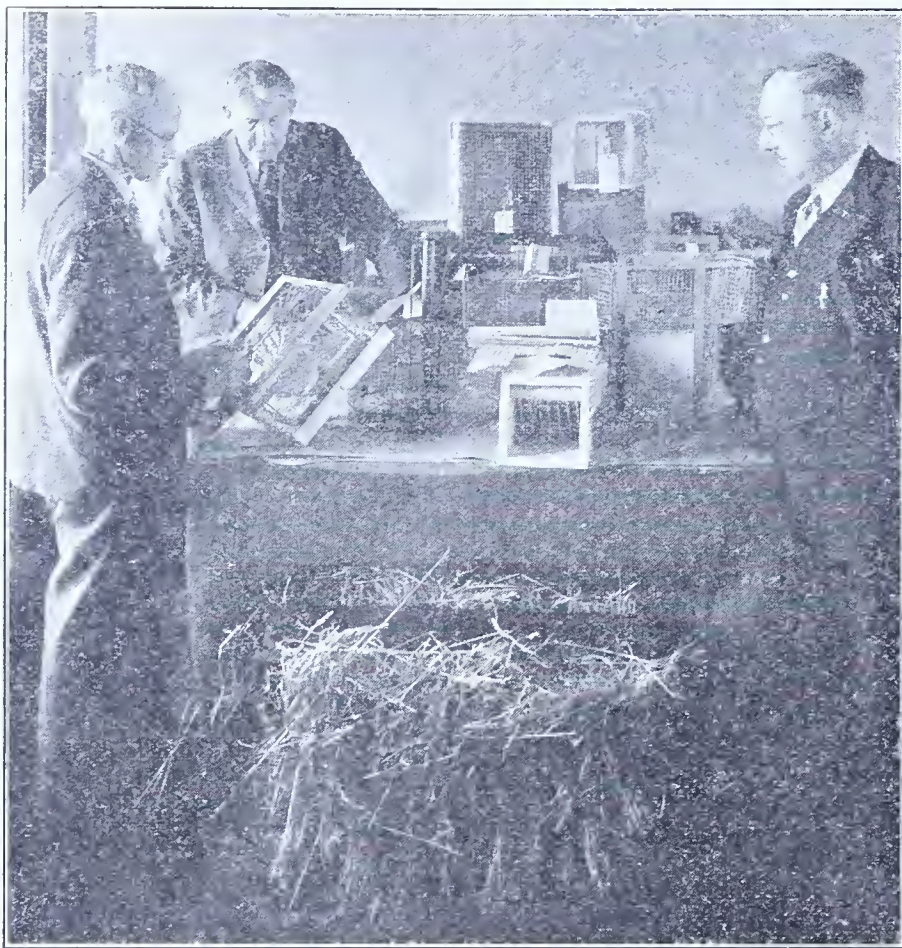
Taxidermy .....	228
Ferret Owner's .....	57
Ferret Breeder's .....	1
Propagating .....	326
Collecting .....	19
Fur Dealer's (\$5.00) .....	200
Fur Dealer's (\$10.00) .....	287
Fur Dealer's (\$50.00) .....	15
Fur Farming .....	44
Field Trials .....	1

### PROMOTES GAME NEWS

Game Protector Pattison of Erie County, is to be highly commended for his efforts in interesting the sportsmen of that county in the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS. As a result of his circularization program among the Presque Isle Sportsmen's League, he recently submitted 362 subscriptions. His goal is 500.







Dr. Ned Dearborn, Edward A. Prible and John J. Slautterbach, the latter former Secretary of the Game Commission, appraise merits of alive and unhurt entries in the 1935 trap contest sponsored by the American Humane Association. Next month's issue will carry illustrations of some of the jaw traps which were awarded prizes. The contest was divided in three divisions: Traps for taking alive and unhurt; traps to hold without injury; and traps that kill their victims without suffering.

### JOHN M. PHILLIPS ILL

Word reached the Commission recently that John M. Phillips, grand old man of conservation, was confined to his home with an illness which may keep him there for several months. A word to the convalescent often assures a speedy recovery.

### 237 "DUCKPORTS"

A vast system of "duckports" has been established in 44 states the past year by the More Game Birds Foundation.

These happy landing places, voluntarily set aside and developed by public and private sources, form chains along the migratory flyways. Each link offers the web-footed fliers opportunities to "refuel" with food and water undisturbed on their seasonal cross-country migrations.

The refuges, numbering 237, range from a model \$75,000 project developed with WPA aid in Chicago's Jackson Park, to a section of the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, Texas, and from Lubec, Maine, to Santa Barbara, California.

**Many Clubs Are Including the Pennsylvania Game News With All Memberships and the Plan is Proving Popular.**

### BOOK REVIEWS

The United States Department of Agriculture just released a new bulletin, known as Circular No. 363, on the Migration of North American Birds, by Frederic C. Lincoln, a Senior Biologist of the Biological Survey. It can be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for ten cents.



Nail keg feeder with funnel inside. Holds  $\frac{3}{4}$  peck of fine scratch feed. Devised by Fred Hess, Philadelphia, Pa.

### SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL FORESTRY

The year 1936 represents the sixtieth anniversary of the National Government's first step in forestry and the thirty-first birthday of the United States Forest Service. "America is a forest nation," declares F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Federal Forest Department.

Almost sixty years ago Congress recommended some research in forestry and much valuable forest data was accumulated and correlated. In 1886 a Department of Forestry got under way and in 1891 it began to develop. By 1893 seventeen and a half million acres had been set aside.

In 1898 Gifford Pinchot was named head of the Forest Division, and in 1905 the Forest Department was organized in its present form during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt. Another important step in Forestry came in 1924, when authorization and appropriations were granted for cooperation with the states. In 1933 the first Civilian Conservation Corps was established, and with this increased man-power and funds great strides have been made in forest restoration and protection.



Rex, owned by Stanley Gump Everett, helped member of the local chapter of the Izaak Walton League locate many coveys of quail during the recent heavy snows. Feeding shelters were then built to attract and hold the birds. Farmers who helped cooperate were Joe Dibert, Marshall VanHorn, A. L. Cowan, and H. L. Cline.

### WATERFOWL INVENTORY

The second annual inventory of migratory waterfowl spending the winter in the United States was taken on January 24, under the direction of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey. Results will not be known until figures are tabulated.

### WANTS BACK COPIES

Mr. E. J. Flesher, R. D. 7, Box 125B, Pittsburgh (2), Pa. is very interested in securing copies of the April, 1933 and March, 1934 GAME NEWS. The commission's supply is exhausted and if any reader has extra copies of the issues mentioned Mr. Flesher would be glad to buy them from you.



## 1935 HUNTING ACCIDENTS (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

	Small Game			Large Game				Grand Total	
	Fatal	Non	Total	Buck	Antlerless		Total		
		Fatal		Non	Fatal	Non			
	Fatal	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Fatal	Fatal	Fatal	Total	Total
Number of Accidents ....	31	214	245	13	17	11	21	62	307
Self Inflicted .....	19	39	58	5	8	1	7	21	79
Inflicted by Others .....	12	175	187	8	9	10	14	41	228
Injured by a,									
Rifle .....	1	10	11	8	12	10	15	45	56
Shotgun .....	30	203	233	3	4	1	6	14	247
Other than Firearm ..	...	1a	1	2b	1c	...	...	3	4
Stray Bullets .....	...	36	36	3	...	6	5	14	50
Red Worn by Victim:									
Red Cap .....	...	35	35	3	...	2	1	6	41
Red on Back .....	2	14	16	1	...	...	...	1	17
Red Cap and Back ..	...	17	17	3	4	2	8	17	34
No Red Worn .....	10	109	119	1	5	6	5	17	136

## Injured or Killed in Mistake for Game

Small Game—Fatal ..... 1 Groundhog

1 Pheasant

Small Game—Non Fatal .. 8 Squirrels

1 Grouse

1 Rabbit

Buck Season—Non Fatal . 1 deer

Anterless Season—Fatal .. 2 deer

Estimated 614,617 Resident and Non-Resident licenses sold.

One killed out of every 11,175 hunters.

One injured out of every 2,439 hunters.

One accident out of every 2,002 hunters.

a—Tripped and injured ankle.

b—Knife pierced hip—bled to death.

Fell down camp stairs.

c—Deer tossed hunter over cliff.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHES  
FIRST PERMANENT TRAINING  
SCHOOL IN U. S.

Within the next few weeks the Game Commission will establish the first permanent training school for game protectors in the United States, thus forging another step forward in game law enforcement.

The main objectives of this innovation are to assure fully trained officers; increase general efficiency; and reduce administrative costs.

Those who successfully pass the course will be used to fill vacancies in the field as they occur. The new plan will supplant the present system of employing field personnel by competitive examinations.

In all probability the April issue of the GAME NEWS will contain a complete account of the school and its purposes.

## McCALEB HONORED

William B. McCaleb, former member of the Game Commission, and for years interested in the State Forestry Association, was recently appointed Secretary of the latter organization at its Fiftieth Annual Meeting held in Philadelphia.

## LOST

Valuable English Setter, female, ticked body of medium size, black patch over hips, name "Betty," lost near Texas Blockhouse Club, Lycoming County, Pa., in November. Communicate any information concerning this animal immediately to George H. Ryman, Shohola Falls, Pike County, Pa.



Barred Owl

## GAME KILL

Species	1934	1935
Deer .....	21,137 (bucks	23,802 (does 46,668)
Bear .....	(Season closed)	402
Rabbits .....	1,924,935	1,971,505
Varying Hares ..	17,995	8,659
Squirrels .....	11,320,571	1,193,856
Turkeys .....	4,167	4,498
Pheasants .....	243,599	281,000
Raccoons .....	34,409	33,579
Quail .....	195,360	217,247
Woodcock .....	30,386	36,856
Ducks .....	33,100	20,456
Shorebirds .....	11,210	12,390
Grouse .....	135,480	190,955
Blackbirds .....	90,274	83,920

## GAME EXHIBIT POPULAR

The Game Commission's exhibit at the Farm Show this year proved so attractive and educational that it was taken to the Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C., and displayed jointly with exhibits of the Fish Commission and the Department of Forests and Waters at the North American Wildlife Conference, February 3 to 7. It will also be displayed jointly with the Fish Commission's exhibit at the big Sportsmen's Show to be held in Philadelphia, March 9 to 14. This speaks well of the educational efforts of the Commission.

Walter E. Wolfe of Williamsport retired as President of the Consolidated Sportsmen's Association of Lycoming County after many years of active service in that organization. He succeeded Samuel C. Castner, who relinquished the presidency in February, 1935, to serve as a member of the Game Commission. The Association will continue to prosper under the leadership of D. W. Bell, however. The membership is now 1,783.

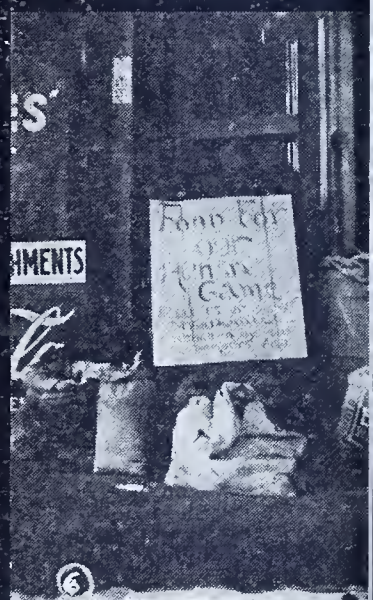
The Roxboro Gun Club, Roxboro, Pa., held an unusual holiday shoot and six feminine shooters carried off honors and were awarded turkeys. They were: Mrs. Granville Worrell, champion woman shot of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Fred W. Hess, Mrs. W. H. Hughes, Mrs. T. L. Bean, Mrs. W. W. Cockran and Mrs. R. R. Titus, all of Philadelphia.



C. J. Huff, Waynesboro, planted two fields with buckwheat and one with millet to provide food for game. Four coveys of quail were attracted to the area.



# WINTER FEEDING ACTIVITIES



1. Members of the Arnold Sportsmen's Club with half frozen Cardinal. 2. Hauling game food into Potter County mountains by bob-sled. 3. F. W. Fisher, Paradise, Lancaster County, at feeding station. 4. Corn shock feeding station. 5. Scouts of Troop 7, Monessen, taking feed out to shelters. 6. Game food ready for distribution. 7. Charles Carci. Beyer, at feeding station. 8. Game Protector Arthur Logue at Potter County and crew with bob-sled loaded with grain. 9. Gigantic snowdrifts on highway near Ebensburg, Cambria County.



# Border Grouse and a Young Dog

By Charles H. Nehf

**G**ROUSE are generally associated by most sportsmen with the more heavily timbered sections of our Commonwealth, and hunters who pursue this genius of winged motion prefer the least populated counties in the northern section of the state.

Little, if anything, has been written on the glorious qualities this brown rocket displays when found in the highly industrialized southeastern section of Pennsylvania. Lehigh County, a favorite hunting ground for the ringnecked pheasant, also boasts a few deer, grouse, and wild turkeys along its northern boundary, the slopes and bottom lands of the Blue Mountain.



An expedition into grouse territory being the only means of soothing that small inner voice only too familiar to a person already bitten by the grouse bug. District Fish Warden C. Joel Young, his son, a farmer friend and the writer started along the base of the mountains, parallel with the main ridge, for a distance of about one mile. In that time the only birds seen were two wild flushes, well out of gun shot.

Swinging around we headed towards our starting point, but no more birds were seen until a large timber cut was reached when, within several minutes, events began to happen which in all probability will never be duplicated in any of our lives.

Upon reaching the opening we commented on the apparent scarcity of birds in such ideal cover. Casual whistling for "Bones,"

our young dog, brought the Irish setter to our side.

Not satisfied with remaining quiet after being carefully patted, the dog gradually worked into a patch of fairly tall grass and briars which edged a small water hole, and then surprisingly came to a steady point.

"Only a fooler," was our first surmise, as we made a careful advance toward the point. Broadside to the setter two grouse hurriedly broke cover, the one heading straight up the mountain being brought down on the first shot, but the second bird, in true grouse fashion, quickly put an obstructing pile of tree tops and branches between itself and the gunner.

Upon the command of "dead bird," the dog broke into the thick underbrush and nobly retrieved a fine young bird which, when later weighed, tipped the scales at 12½ ounces. Returning in zig-zag fashion, young "Bones" flushed a third grouse within ten feet of where the brace had broken cover.

In the exciting sportsmen's drama which had so unexpectedly taken place the safety on the quickly reloaded gun was never released, and the only satisfaction I obtained was the august feeling of following the outgoing grouse with a gun that never was discharged.

After a brief conference we decided to move down through the recent cut-over. Advancing no more than 100 yards a fast bird got up on my left and flew in true skeet layout as the outgoing bird to be shot from the number two post. That grouse was never touched, although two shots were fired at the bird by two gunners.

No more birds were raised in the remaining part of the cut-over, and as we reached the lower end we decided to call it quits, since previous arrangements had set a definite time at which we were all to meet.

When Jim, the dog, and I reached the machine Mr. Young and his son, Joel, had not returned. Jim mentioned the possibility of seeing grouse if a short walk was taken down along the creek which flowed through the wooded bottom lands of the mountain. No encouragement was needed and before long we were trodding alongside the small mountain stream, again hopeful of seeing more brown bombers.

The country now traversed was typical grouse cover; hardwoods interspersed with hemlock and small stands of white pine, alder, scrub oaks, patches of blackberry and raspberry briars, good-sized grapevines, and plenty of small water holes with streamlets draining into the small creek which made its playful way down the small valley watershed.

Within several minutes of walking Jim flushed the first grouse. The bird, after being missed with two shots, lit about 90 or 100 yards ahead in a patch of briars and a small growth of huckleberry brush.



Advancing towards the marked spot, we ventured still closer with even more caution than before. Sure enough, the dog plainly showed game scent and began working as though a ringnecked pheasant were cunningly creeping away some distance ahead with the result that the setter himself flushed the grouse.

Away the bird flew, swinging toward the right where two hemlocks, about twenty feet high, were standing. As it passed the second tree and again came into the clear the second shot was fired and the bird dropped. The dog was ordered to fetch "dead bird," and soon emerged from the entanglements proudly retrieving the second grouse of the afternoon and our day's bag limit.

## CLUB MEETS

The Branch Valley Fish, Game and Forestry Association, Perkasio, Bucks County, is one of the most active conservation organizations in the State. Organized in 1933, the club now has a membership of over three hundred. Its accomplishments in the past two years have been a real benefit to the thousands of persons who take advantage of Bucks County's outdoor playgrounds.

Purchase of game from club funds, vermin control drives, winter feeding activities, cooperation with state officials in law enforcement, and cooperation with landowners are some of the outstanding activities of the association. The posting of no-hunting signs,

printed on red cardboard, within 150 yards of any occupied farm buildings was another feature of the club's activities which evoked much favorable comment.

## HUGE DEER KILLED BY TRAIN

A buck deer with fourteen points and weighing upwards of 250 pounds was killed by a train near Herndon, Northumberland County recently. A game official removed the carcass. When dressed the deer weighed 201½ pounds. It is believed that this deer was the same one that has been eluding the sportsmen for several years and was known

as "Great Horns". Since last hunting season seven deer lost their lives on the railroads in this county.

## CHINESE LEGEND

Originated 400 Years Before Christ

WHEN GOING INTO THE WOODS  
BE CAREFUL OF YOUR AXE, AND  
WHEN SEINING THE STREAMS  
BE SURE THE MESHES OF YOUR  
NET ARE NOT TOO TIGHT.





**John J. Kahler, Millersburg, with 350 lb. bear killed by him in Tioga County. Shot at 80 yards, the bullet cutting artery above the heart.**

# HERE and THE SP Federation Ho

**T**HE State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs held a most enthusiastic meeting at the Capitol on February 12th. Over 200 members attended and participated in the constructive program outlined.

Hon. Grover C. Ladner, Deputy Attorney General was re-elected President and Dr. C. A. Mortimer, Secretary, both men receiving fine ovations for their unselfish devotion to the work of the Federation.

C. R. Hobson, of Homestead, was elected Vice-President, succeeding John Youngman who deserves a lot of credit for his painstaking efforts in behalf of the organization during his tenure of office. An organizer of sportsmen's clubs for many years, Mr. Hobson, his successor, will undoubtedly contribute much to the future growth of the Association.

The businesslike manner in which the Conference was conducted should not go unheralded and every officer present merits the highest commendation for his efforts to facilitate the program.

Sportsmanship was the keynote of the entire convention, and this spirit prevailed throughout the whole meeting. Officials from the several conservation departments outlined their various programs, the support of which was unanimously endorsed.

Speakers included Hon. J. Hansell French, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture; Hon. Kenneth Reid, Member of the Fish Commission; Hon. O. M. Deibler, Commissioner of Fisheries; Hon. Nicholas Biddle, President of the Game Commission; Hon. J. Q. Creveling, Vice-President; and Seth Gordon, Executive Secretary.

Other members of the Game Commission present were Honorables Samuel Castner, Robert Lamberton, and William Fluke.

Other members of the Fish Commission present included Honorables Edgar W. Nicholson, "Uncle" Dan Schnabel, Charles A. French, Harry E. Weber, Milton, L. Peek, and H. R. Stackhouse, Secretary to the Board.

Captain Jack Thomas, representing the CCC Camps on State Game Lands, outlined the comprehensive program for the benefit of wildlife and forest fire protection which is being carried out by these groups. His report was enthusiastically received and an effort is being made to retain these camps as long as possible.

Resolutions approved by the conference are as follows:

Reaffirmation of the Federation's endorsement of Senate Bill No. 273 on Stream Pollution.

Reaffirmation and endorsement of House Bill 323 providing a fine of \$10 for each fish killed by pollution.

Endorsement of the Lonergran anti-pollution bill.

Removing the skunk from the protected list.

## With the Clubs

Four members of the Marysville Sportsmen's Club, Perry County, finally succeeded in bagging "Old Bill," veteran buck of many drives, who eluded them year after year. This proud trophy of the hunt fell to the unerring aim of George Michael and now adorns the wall of the club house. "Old Bill's" rack had 22 points.

The Bridgeville District Sportsmen's Association, Bridgeville, Pa., which organized in 1932, now has 170 members. In a recent vermin control campaign they killed 246 crows 73 stray house cats 5 destructive hawks, and 7 weasels. This work was done under the direction of Deputy Game Protector M. F. Vosel. Farmers of the community praised the work of these sportsmen and reported less damage by crows last year as well as an increase in the game.

The club has its own indoor small-bore rifle and pistol range where weekly shoots are held.

The Jefferson County Sportsmen's Association is one of the oldest organizations in the central part of the State. There are fifteen clubs in the county, thirteen of which are affiliated with the Association.

The Penn Athletic Club was the scene of the fifty-second and incidentally the largest anniversary and banquet of the Pennsylvania Fish and Game Protective Association. More than six hundred attended, Principal speakers included: Hon. Nicholas Biddle, President of the Game Commission; Hon. J. Hansell French, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Hon. O. N. Deibler, Commissioner of Fisheries. The guest speaker was Ira Duncan, Philadelphia Newspaper Sports Editor.

The Bakerstown Sportsmen's Club has been especially active this year and recently added thirty new members to their membership. They have been conducting some splendid rifle range tournaments and have been increasing their coffers by raffling off fine prizes at their regular meetings.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., on February 27th, followed by a banquet on the 28th. Senator R. D. Copeland, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Crime and Assistant Secretary of War, Harry M. Woodring, were the principal speakers.

(Continued on page 15)



# ERE WITH TSMEN Large Meeting

Recommending that more revenue from dog licenses be allocated the Department of Agriculture for carrying on dog control work.

That the Board of Game Commissioners continue their program of forestry cutting to improve food conditions for deer.

That the Game Commission be given discretionary power to fix bounties.

That the trout limit be reduced from 15 to 10.

The Federation favored an amendment to the constitution making it unlawful to use the Game and Fish funds for any other purpose.

Approved resolution making it unlawful to place traps in dens or holes for any purpose.

Opposed the transfer of the United States Forestry Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior.

Approved an increase of \$.50 in the resident fishing license and a corresponding increase in the non-resident license, the additional revenue to be used for the acquisition and maintenance of public fishing waters.

A resolution was approved commending farmers of Pennsylvania for feeding game this winter, a copy of such resolution to be sent to the Master of the State Grange.

That the Department of Public Instruction be asked to make the study of wild-life conservation a regular part of the curriculum of the schools of Pennsylvania.

That the Fish Commission be given the same discretionary powers now imposed upon the Game Commission.

That all CCC roads be closed during the hunting season.

That the CCC camps add a food planting program to their present conservation activities.

That the Game Commission devise some better method of issuing resident hunters' licenses so that this privilege will not be abused.

That the Game Commission and Fish Commission secure some agreement whereby hunting and fishing will be permitted on the Tobyhanna Military Reservation without the necessity of any other permit than the hunting and fishing license.

Commended O. M. Deibler, Fish Commissioner, for his splendid work and asked Governor Earle that he be retained.

Commending Governor Earle for his efforts to keep politics out of the Fish and Game Commissions, and congratulating him on the appointment of Grover C. Ladner as a Deputy Attorney General to handle the conservation problems of Pennsylvania.

*Resolutions disapproved are as follows:*

That fishing between the hours of 10 P. M. and 4 A. M. be prohibited.



Wilkes-Barre camp of United Sportsmen fed game by airplane during heavy snows. Left to right: Front row, Frank Wallace, Stephen Smanuel, president; Dr. C. A. Mortimer, State secretary; Paul Koval, Arthur Caum, financial secretary. Standing: Harry Nicholson, past president; Sheldon Davis, recording secretary; Anthony Janerick; pilot; Jesse Dixon; Harry Meiss, county game protector; H. S. Smith, State president; John Lizardas; Dr. E. F. Smith, and Thomas Kellar.

## *Resolutions tabled or referred:*

After considerable discussion of the Sunday Fishing problem, the matter was finally tabled for consideration next year.

A resolution to increase the hunters' license fee \$.50 was referred back to the clubs for consideration.

The system under which the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen operates was adopted by the North American Wildlife Conference, a splendid testimony to Pennsylvania's sportsmen.

The State conservation agencies, recognizing the value of such a cooperative unit, pledged their aid in making it fully operative in every county of the State.

## WILL HOLD SMOKER

The New Cumberland Sportsmen's Association is sponsoring a Smoker to be held on Wednesday, March 25th, at eight o'clock P. M., at the Citizens' Hose Company, 4th Street, New Cumberland. All sportsmen interested in fishing, hunting and the conservation of fish and game are cordially invited (admission free). The Association takes pleasure in announcing the Hon. Kenneth Reid, of the Fish Commission, and a member of the Board of the Game Commission, will be the principal speakers of the evening.

Members of Lititz Gun Club, Lancaster County, with splendid trophies bagged last season.





**DALTON BELL**

Mr. Bell, an ardent sportsman was born from a family of hunters, and got his early start with a sling shot, killing vermin, when but a mere boy. As he grew older, his ambition to hunt and fish carried him to nearly every section of the United States, Alaska, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. After hunting practically all of Pennsylvania, he hunted ducks, quail and wild turkeys in nearly all the southern states.

When the wanderlust overtook him in 1923, he ventured into the big game country of the Cassir Mountains of British Columbia, in the quest of moose, caribou, sheep, goats and grizzly, black and brown bears. It was on this trip that he shot the world's record caribou, the head of which he donated to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

After a lapse of two years, he visited the same section in search of grizzly bears. On that trip he got one of the finest specimens of Rocky Mountain Stone Sheep ever killed. Two years later he traveled into the Keni Peninsula of Alaska in search of Dahl sheep, moose and Alaskan brown bears. He was successful in getting the first two, but on his bear hunt he nearly lost his life as he was crossing Cook's Inlet, God's chosen spot for a water grave, and was shipwrecked in a terrible storm. After five perilous days and nights, he was rescued and there ended the bear hunt.

Since that time, he has made various hunting and fishing trips into Ontario and Quebec. Only last summer he ventured into Lake St. John, in northern Quebec, in quest of Land-locked Salmon, which is one of the gamest fish that ever struck a lure.

After thirty years of consistent travelling in quest of fish and game, it was only last fall that Mr. Bell realized his life's ambition when he killed his first bear in Pennsylvania. This trophy he prizes most highly because it came from the state he loves.

**NOT GENERALLY KNOWN**

BY NORMAN M. WOOD

Dr. Harold B. Wood, ornithologist, discovered on February 3d, 13 Golden-Eye Ducks, 7 American Mergansers and 4 Red-breasted Mergansers on the Susquehanna River opposite Harrisburg. Rather early for ducks declared Dr. Wood.

Wildwood Park, Harrisburg, is a haven for protected birds. During the past five years Dr. Harold B. Wood, Capital City ornithologist, has observed 155 different species.

Pennsylvania has 3177 camp sites on State forests leased to individuals, clubs and families. The first camp site was leased by the Department of Forests and Waters in 1913.

Bert Shoup and Tony Biggig, trainmen, stopped their engine in Cameron County during a very cold morning in January and freed a deer that was caught in a wire fence.

James A. Eck, 73 year old nimrod of Williamsport, claims to have killed a black bear weighing 540 lbs. during the past season. The animal was weighed by Ralph Menne of the same city. It measured 8 feet from base of tail to tip of nose and 12½ inches across the forehead. Killed between 500 and 600 yards.

A step-son of Fritz Reichneider, Denver, Pa., declares that he caught a woodchuck while trapping in that section on January 10th. According to tradition that date was a trifle early for the groundhog to make its appearance. Maybe he came out of hibernation to see what a real winter looked like.

Alexander Conwell, of near Ligonier, a 72 year old trapper, owes his life to John Graham and Fred Carnes, same place. A day in January the latter men were trekking the woods with bags of feed for game when they came across a log cabin in which they found Conwell, without fire, food or water. He had gone to the cabin to spend several weeks trapping. Welfare agencies took care of the aged trapper.

**NATHAN P. PECHIN**

"Nate" Pechin, one of the best sportsmen of Southeastern Pennsylvania, in the early days worked hand in hand with Dr. Rothrock in reforestation and later was appointed a deputy game protector in September, 1923, a position which he has held ever since.

He has been affiliated with the Eastern Counties Forest, Fish and Game Protective Association ever since its organization and was for nine years its president. This organization has a membership of over 2300 extending into Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, and Bucks Counties.

At the present time, he is Sheriff of Delaware County with headquarters in Media and he wants all his sportsmen friends if they go through or are in that section to look him up.

**BURIED GROUSE**

"During my trips through the woods I ran across what looked like air holes in the snow. Digging down I found grouse imprisoned by the crust. They would have starved if I had not released them."

—WINFIELD R. MCCLURE  
Refuge No. 2, Clearfield County



Latrobe sportsmen fed game by airplane during the past winter. Those who participated included M. Fowler, road foreman, Chas. Carroce, plane owner, Game Protector Ralph McKissick, C. N. Michaels, Police Lieut. Joseph Stahl, Lou Strickler, pilot and B. Neiman, President of the Latrobe Sportsmen's Association.



## SECRETARY FRENCH DOES HIS BIT

J. Hansell French, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture set a splendid example in small game feeding recently, which at the same time saved a lot of his apple trees from destruction by rabbits. He pruned his apple trees, placing the severed tender sprouts and limbs in little piles around the trees, or sticking them upright in the snow near his shrubbery.

In a report to the Game Commission he said the rabbits held a regular banquet on the choice terminal twigs. This system has been followed by many farmers and orchardists who say rabbits seldom girdle their trees when thus fed.

American residents of Canada took almost 100,000 pounds of game across the border and sportsmen paid upwards of \$4,000 for the right to kill large and small game during the 1935 hunting season. One hundred non-residents alone spent \$10,000 for food, transportation, guides and equipment. Seven pounds of game were secured for every dollar spent.

The Loyalsock State Game Farm will be materially improved by WPA projects, including the building of dikes along the Loyalsock Creek to protect the farm from floods, piping of water to all buildings, and painting the buildings.

M. Zook, president. Charles Wessell, in charge of propagation for the Game Commission gave a very interesting talk on this subject. Other speakers included: Alex Sweigart, Editor of the *Pennsylvania Angler*; John V. Nolan, Judge Ernest Harvey and J. Irvin Hoffman.

The Columbia Fish and Game Association is giving a subscription to the PENNSYLVANIA GAME NEWS as a door prize at every meeting. This is a commendable activity and other clubs should try it. One of the club members has been taking nuts with him on his trips to the woods and tramps them underground with his heel. As testimony



Below is a panorama of the rabbit breeding pens and to the left one of the workers in feeding a tame buck which has been a pet of the farm employees for quite a while. Photos courtesy Williamsport Grit.



Wintertime at the Loyalsock State Game Farm, Lycoming County. The birds shown above are the breeders which will be used for egg production this spring.

## NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

A robin which was almost frozen to death, is recuperating at the Shamokin Hospital. It was found by two mechanics outside the garage and placed along side the steam pipes. The bird, found in February, has become quite tame and will soon be given its freedom.

Despite the battle to save beneficial wildlife this winter, much of it has been harassed by dogs which have been permitted to run at large. Game has been experiencing difficulty in keeping up sufficient vitality because of insufficient food and fall easy prey to vermin on the snow-covered ground.

## WITH THE CLUBS

(Continued from page 12)

More than three hundred hunters and fishermen attended the 21st Annual Banquet of the Johnstown's Sportsmen's Association during January. Speakers included: Dr. J. D. Keiper, Mayor Daniel J. Shields, Hon. Dan R. Schnable, Fish Commissioner, Assemblymen H. G. Andrews, S. P. Boyer, F. W. Buchanan and Norman M. Wood.

The twentieth annual banquet of the Chester County Rod and Gun Club, Inc., was held recently in the Coach and Four Inn, Coatesville. Over two hundred sports enthusiasts attended. The sportsmen were welcomed by Mayor Bergstrom and Harry

to this makeshift planting he can point to numerous trees which are now bearing fruit.

The Windber Sportsmen's Association, Cambria County, held its 16th Annual Banquet on the night of February 20th, at which several hundred attended. The guest speaker was Dr. John L. Davis, "The Will Rogers of the Ministry," humorist and philosopher, Washington, D. C.

The Spring Trial of the Keystone Setter and Pointer Club, Laureldale, Pa., will be held sometime in March, the exact date to be announced later. For further information write J. Owens, Laureldale, Pennsylvania.



## MEMBERS NANTICOKE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION READY TO FEED GAME



**Wildlife Conference Launches Federation Plan**  
(Continued from page 5)

Conservation Commissioners; Major Nicholas Biddle, President of the Pennsylvania Game Commission; Arthur L. Clarke, Superintendent of the State Board of Fisheries and Game, Connecticut; Newell B. Cook, State Fish and Game Commissioner of Utah; Dr. Rudolf Bennett, Natural History Survey, University of Missouri; F. A. Silcox, Chief U. S. Forester; E. R. Carpenter, Director of Grazing, U. S. Department of the interior; George M. Wright, National Park Service; Robert Marshall, U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs; Ernest G. Holt, U. S. Soil Conservation Service; and Lt. Col. William H. Hobson, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, all dwelt on the management side of the problem.

The sportsman-farmer angle of the conservation program was a thoroughly discussed topic, and the tendency to reimburse the landowner in some manner to assure his interest in increasing and caring for the game which lives on his land the year round was strongly favored in many of the papers presented.

Of outstanding interest was the fact that there were present a great many representatives from organizations and interests not concerned directly with either hunting or fishing. Minnesota, for instance, sent a young delegate in the person of J. Jerry Flicek who represented 45,000 4-H club members of that state.

Also of especial interest was the noticeable tendency on the part of many government and state agencies to cover more fully the field of biological research and to employ personnel highly trained in this field. Without doubt the future staffs of the various states will constitute individuals who

have had highly specialized training in biology and its allied subjects. Biologists, ornithologists, mammalogists, botanists, ecologists, and others trained especially in the general field of natural history will eventually become an important part of every state's wildlife restoration staff. This will not lower the premium on practical agencies in the least, but will effect a greater and more efficient means of carrying on the work of wildlife management by the coordinated efforts of both types of individuals.

Wednesday, February 5, was devoted to the development of a General Wildlife Federation, to represent all groups interested in wildlife, as a central channel through which to cooperate, and to the big banquet.

The suggested constitution for the Federation was adopted with amendments. The new Federation aims to organize all conservation organizations into a permanent, unified agency for the purpose of securing adequate public recognition of the needs and value of wildlife resources, and to present to the public such pertinent facts as may contribute to the solution of the problems involved.

In his speech on the Federation Mr. Hawes said:

"The four vital factors in the wildlife conservation movement are The Federal Factor, the State Factor, the Farmer Factor, and the Sportsman Factor.

"The conservation movement will not meet with practical success unless there is united effort and cooperation among these four vital elements. The first two involve the law machinery of the Nation and the 48 states; the last two are

Photo Courtesy Wilkes-Barre Record  
a matter of education and persuasion."

"Ding" Darling who was elected the temporary President of the Federation, in his talk said that the distinction between the American Wildlife Institute and the Federation is that the Institute is financed chiefly by those interested in making guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, outdoor clothing, motor boats, and others who benefit commercially from outdoor recreation, whereas the Federation is intended to organize the hunters and fishermen, nature lovers and others who enjoy wildlife behind a strong civilian movement to restore it.

Its membership shall be made up of one representative from each of the several states, the territories, and the District of Columbia, and one representative from such nation wide conservation organizations and societies as are designated by members of the Board of the Federation.

The various states were divided into 13 regions, each supervised by a member of the Board of Directors. Six additional directors at large are to be selected. Pennsylvania is included in the region comprising New York, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, our temporary regional director being N. Marks Bump of Binghamton, N. Y.

Pennsylvania's temporary committee to help perfect the General Wildlife Federation consists of Grover C. Ladner, Chairman, Kenneth Reid, Colin Reed, Ernest E. Harwood, and Mrs. E. C. Griscom.

It is generally agreed this Conference was a rousing success, and that the new Federation will rally the wildlife forces in a big new crusade for the restoration and sound management of North America's game, fish and other wildlife.



# Killdeer

By Dr. George M. Sutton

The Killdeer always calls to my mind the title of a famous play, "Much Ado About Nothing," and while, in all fairness, it must be admitted that the Killdeer does often have something to worry about, it certainly does a great deal of nervous, exciting calling and flying about, mostly to no purpose.

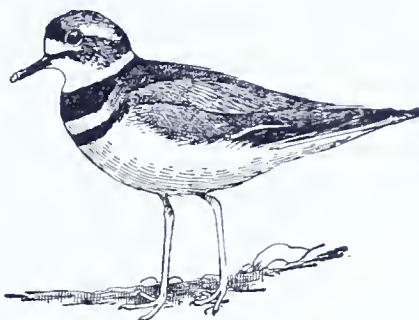
Enter a field, where in some far corner the birds have a nest, and immediately you are beset by long-winged vociferous creatures which cry out so loudly and so accusingly that you feel you must have committed a crime, and are half tempted to turn shyly around to see whether any one sees you crossing the field! The nervous demonstrations of the birds often occur far away from the nest or young, but no matter, they must have something to cry about.

The mother Killdeer, if she is flushed from her nest, will feign crippledness to the point of monotony, dragging her wings and feet, spreading her tail, calling in half-dead, plaintive cries, and falling on her side kicking violently, as though in the last throes of the death struggle. Approach too near and she recovers with amazing rapidity, although she may be feigning illness so whole-heartedly that her eyes are half closed, and look almost delirious.

The young Killdeers, four in number, are attractive bits of fuzz, marked somewhat like their parents, and perched on such preposterously long legs that they seem like caricatures. They hatch from eggs which are handsomely marked with deep brown and black. No nest is made, nor is one needed, for the young can run about shortly after hatching, and are so far developed inside the egg before they break the shell that they need no further cradle, as do most of our common song and insectivorous birds.

The Killdeer, which is about the size of the robin, is brown above, with an orange brown rump and tail. Below he is white, with two black rings across his breast which are excellent field marks. However difficult the bird may be to see, no one can confuse the loud ringing cry "Killdeer, killdeer," with that of another bird.

Killdeers often live on upland pastures quite a distance from water, but they may be looked for principally near small ponds or along the margin of a lake or river.



**ON THE FIRING LINE  
WITH  
TRAP AND SKEET**

Clay target busters in Southeastern Pennsylvania will be given a treat this year if Harry M. Zook, Pottstown, President of the Chester County Rod and Gun Club, Thorn-dale, has his way about it. He promises to put on two shoots a month and the matches are to end in October, at which time the prize money will be awarded. Marksmen within a 50-mile radius will be eligible to participate. Mr. Zook will furnish programs to those desiring them.

The Quaker City Gun Club, Philadelphia, continues to hold its Saturday shoots and trophies have been donated as follows: "T. R. Carson Challenge Trophy"; "H. P. Messler's Distance Handicap"; "J. W. Eshleman Trophy"; "Murta-Apleton Class

Trophy"; "H. G. Tulley's Point Trophy"; "H. M. Nichol's First Event Trophy"; "Dr. R. V. Patterson's Second Event Trophy"; "J. A. Messinger's Third Event Trophy"; "Quaker City First, Second, Third and Fourth Quarterly Trophies." A free practice ticket is awarded to the contestant breaking 25 straight.

Two trappers of New Freeport reported to W. B. McClarin, Game Protector from Ebensburg, that while watching a red fox den they saw the old fox bring in one adult and three young weasels and drop them just outside the den. Several days later the men went back but the weasels were still there, the young foxes not having eaten them.

## A COON HUNTER'S STORY WITH AN UNEXPECTED ENDING

J. M. Hoagland of Conneaut Lake was out hunting coons with several friends. The dogs, all proven hounds, acted very peculiarly during a chase and barked half-heartedly up one tree. It was a large tree with the top broken off and the hunters stopped to look for signs.

A rather hasty examination showed more claw marks than any of them had ever seen on one tree before, so one of the party decided to climb up and look in just to see how many ringtails were at home. How-



ever, he got stuck half way up and called for his dog lead lying on the ground. Hoagland tried to toss it up to him, but without success, so he started to climb up intending to hand the lead to his buddy, but instead went right on up to a point even with the broken off place on the big tree, and by swinging managed to catch hold. This made a jar and something went out of the hole a-flying and hit the ground kerthump. It was not a ringtail but a large half wild house cat which was later rounded up and killed.

In Cambria County during the recent heavy snows, members of the Johnstown Rod and Gun Club and their faithful bird dog, "Laddie," battled the drifts with bags of feed for game. The dog was followed one day by a Great-Horned Owl until it reached its master, when the winged predator flew away with obvious reluctance. The owl was so desperate it is believed it would have attacked the dog only for the presence of its owner.

Game Refuge Keeper Hugh Baker observed, near Potter Brook, Tioga County, an opossum tracking a rabbit which he had released shortly before. He also found a rabbit which had been killed by an opossum.

The following registered clay target matches have been arranged for Pennsylvania:

Quaker City Gun Club, Philadelphia, April 25, June 27, July 25, August 29, September 26.

Daddy's Play Ground, Maytown, May 30, September 7.

Clarence Marshall Annual shoot, Yorklyn, Delaware, August 11 to 15 inclusive.

York County Trap Shooting League, March 12, 21, 28, April 11, to May 16, July 4 and October 12.

The shoots will be held at York, Red Lion, Stewartstown, and Hanover, respectively.



# Planting Food for Wildlife

By William C. Grimm

*Editor's Note—This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. Grimm on what, how, when and where to plant food-bearing trees and shrubs for game.*



## CROW vs. RABBIT

"Accompanied by Lewis Yarnall and Robert Kurr, we released a crate of rabbits in a field near Myerstown, Lebanon County. One large rabbit ran toward a big tree at the end of the field. As it passed the tree we saw a crow swoop toward it. The rabbit stopped short and crouched low, and the crow just missed it. Rising the crow called several times, and immediately about five or six other crows came up the field

to help the first crow. It looked badly for the rabbit for awhile, and no doubt would have been fatal, but Robert Kurr ran down the field yelling and chased the crows away. The rabbit started in the opposite direction at full speed and being on high ground we were able to follow its flight across three fields.

"Apparently a crow will attack a full grown rabbit as well as the young."—John A. Zeller, Acting Game Protector.

**Wild Black Cherry:** Medium to large trees, attaining a height of 75 or more feet. Leaves simple, alternate, oblong-lance-shaped. Fruit purplish-black in drooping clusters. Collect fruit when ripe in fall and remove seed from the pulp. Seed may be planted in fall, or buried over winter in a box of moist sand and planted in the spring. Plant about one inch deep. Provides food for birds and animals. Has considerable ornamental qualities and produces wood of value.

**Choke Cherry:** Small tree or large shrub, usually from 10 to 20 feet in height. Leaves alternate and broadly oval or oblong. Fruit dark red when ripe, in drooping clusters; harsh and astringent to taste. Propagated same as Wild Black Cherry. Provides food for birds and is attractive as an ornamental.

**Wild Red or Fire Cherry:** A small tree with usually narrow crown. Leaves alternate or paired, oblong-lance-shaped. Fruit bright red, in clusters like domestic cherry but smaller in size; flesh sour; ripens in early summer. Propagated same as Wild Black Cherry. Short-lived but produces food for birds. Less desirable in general than the two preceding species. The European species, the domestic cherries, are often found as escapes and provide food for many birds.

**Shad Bush or June Berry:** Small tree. Bark quite smooth, gray. Leaves alternate with finely-toothed margins. Fruit berry-like, round, reddish-purple, in drooping clusters; ripens in June or early July. Remove seeds from fruit, plant, or bury in box of moist sand for two years, then plant early part of second spring. Prefers well-drained soil. Seed should be barely covered on planting. Very attractive and useful ornamental. Fruits provide summer food for birds and other animals.

**American Mountain Ash:** Small tree with short trunk and more or less round-topped crown. Leaves alternate, compound, with about 15 pointed leaflets which have saw-toothed margins. Fruit about pea-size, bright red, in flat-topped clusters. Fruit persists into winter, providing bird food. Highly desirable as ornamental. The European Mountain Ash is very similar to the native species.

**Hawthorns or Thorn Apples:** The hawthorns are all small trees with low, bushy, rounded or flat-topped crowns. The branches bear numerous straight or curved spines. The fruits vary in size and color, according to the species or variety, from yellow to bright red. Seeds may be removed from fruit in the fall, placed in a box of moist sand and buried over winter. Plant in early spring about one-half inch deep. The dense, thorny tops of hawthorns afford many birds nesting places. The fruits often persist in the fall and are eaten by many birds and animals. Some are excellent ornamentals.



MUSKRAT



ORDINARY GAIT

SKUNK



WALK

EASY LOPE

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS  
ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS  
FOR THE MONTH OF  
DECEMBER, 1935

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Gos- hawks	Weasels	Amount
Adams	0	12	1	208	\$261.00
Allegheny	0	4	1	41	62.00
Armstrong	0	16	0	151	215.00
Beaver	2	3	0	12	54.00
Bedford	0	20	9	190	315.00
Berks	0	18	3	583	670.00
Blair	0	27	7	205	348.00
Bradford	2	52	12	291	589.00
Bucks	0	27	5	302	435.00
Butler	1	1	0	124	143.00
Cambria	0	13	4	222	294.00
Cameron	0	15	0	4	64.00
Carbon	0	1	7	67	106.00
Centre	0	52	4	232	460.00
Chester	1	5	1	359	399.00
Clarion	0	4	0	195	211.00
Clearfield	1	61	4	315	594.00
Clinton	3	59	4	87	388.00
Columbia	0	4	4	223	259.00
Crawford	0	0	1	182	187.00
Cumberland	0	8	4	224	276.00
Dauphin	2	17	3	317	430.00
Delaware	0	4	0	17	33.00
Elk	0	12	0	27	75.00
Erie	0	2	2	157	175.00
Fayette	0	31	0	248	372.00
Forest	0	0	1	47	52.00
Franklin	0	24	4	167	283.00
Fulton	0	8	1	52	89.00
Greene	0	12	0	44	92.00
Huntingdon	0	40	4	267	447.00
Indiana	0	21	0	230	314.00
Jefferson	0	6	2	205	239.00
Juniata	0	18	5	117	214.00
Lackawanna	0	13	5	38	115.00
Lancaster	1	27	1	562	690.00
Lawrence	0	0	0	63	63.00
Lebanon	0	2	3	140	163.00
Lehigh	0	6	1	257	286.00
Luzerne	0	27	18	378	576.00
Lycoming	0	120	3	96	591.00
McKean	0	17	2	37	115.00
Mercer	0	2	0	74	82.00
Mifflin	0	28	2	111	233.00
Monroe	0	5	11	111	186.00
Montgomery	0	9	3	307	358.00
Montour	0	4	1	47	68.00
Northampton	0	12	2	122	180.00
Northumberland	0	4	2	179	205.00
Perry	0	21	5	193	302.00
Philadelphia	0	5	2	23	53.00
Pike	0	33	9	22	199.00
Potter	1	7	0	52	95.00
Schuylkill	0	17	3	308	391.00
Snyder	0	19	1	158	239.00
Somerset	1	42	2	632	825.00
Sullivan	1	8	6	89	166.00
Susquehanna	0	104	7	215	666.00
Tioga	0	35	2	86	236.00
Union	0	8	2	73	115.00
Venango	0	2	1	76	89.00
Warren	0	1	1	92	101.00
Washington	0	10	0	58	98.00
Wayne	0	93	5	77	474.00
Westmoreland	0	27	0	351	459.00
Wyoming	0	25	3	67	182.00
York	1	25	0	669	784.00

TOTAL .... 17 1,355 196 11,875 \$18,530.00  
Number of claims presented for the month—6,636.

WHY HUNT ONLY GAME?

If hunters enjoyed shooting crows as much as they do game birds, our crow problem would soon vanish. There is just as much sport in pursuing the enemies of game as the game itself, and if more hunters practiced this system, they would have more game each year to kill.

Oklahomans, according to the following press dispatch, are not only hunting crows but eating them:

"Fastidious Tulsa diners have developed a taste for roast crow—and it may mean the end for the black robber of the corn rows.

Because—believes Dr. T. W. Stallings, a crow-hater—as a table delicacy the field pest will rise to the dignity of a game bird. As a game bird unprotected he will become extinct.

And Tulsa suddenly is enthusiastic over crow meat. Hospitals and schools are experimenting in crow cookery, housewives have proclaimed the bird a choice morsel and there is a market price on his head.

Butchers have small boys out scouring the fields for crows at \$1.50 a dozen.

The whole idea belongs to Dr. Stallings, former county health superintendent.

For years he watched the farmers' losing war against the crop-spoiling crows. Finally he decided the best way out was to eat the birds.

He experimented first on newspaper men. Served them a banquet, heard them say they liked it, then told them they had dined on crow. He followed with another trial dinner then sent his idea up against its supreme test.

Housewives, a domestic science teacher, a dean of hospital nurses and Mayor T. A. Penney's wife ate crow. They were enthusiastic.

Miss Maude Firth, the domestic science teacher, will open a class in crow cooking.

"There is no reason why crow shouldn't be good food," said Dr. Stallings. "I have investigated the bird's feeding habits and found it cleaner than—you wouldn't believe it—chickens."

SUMMARY SHEET OF BOUNTY CLAIMS  
ALLOWED ON NOXIOUS ANIMALS  
DURING THE PERIOD OF  
JANUARY, 1936

County	Wild Cats	Gray Foxes	Gos- hawks	Weasels	Amount
Adams	0	19	0	254	\$330.00
Allegheny	0	7	0	130	158.00
Armstrong	0	31	0	269	393.00
Beaver	0	9	0	66	102.00
Bedford	4	85	0	318	718.00
Berks	0	46	1	726	915.00
Blair	0	39	1	264	425.00
Bradford	5	55	0	540	835.00
Bucks	0	27	1	505	618.00
Butler	0	12	0	305	353.00
Cambria	0	22	0	386	474.00
Cameron	2	59	1	15	286.00
Carbon	0	12	0	83	131.00
Centre	1	126	1	327	851.00
Chester	0	7	0	477	505.00
Clarion	0	18	0	297	369.00
Clearfield	0	95	1	513	898.00
Clinton	5	104	0	111	602.00
Columbia	0	22	1	306	399.00
Crawford	0	0	0	383	383.00
Cumberland	0	27	0	272	380.00
Dauphin	0	32	3	302	445.00
Delaware	0	1	0	94	98.00
Elk	0	17	0	107	175.00
Erie	0	1	0	243	247.00
Fayette	1	61	0	345	604.00
Forest	0	1	0	68	72.00
Franklin	0	21	0	202	286.00
Fulton	1	29	0	62	193.00
Greene	0	17	0	71	139.00
Huntingdon	0	75	1	329	634.00
Indiana	0	47	0	415	603.00
Jefferson	0	22	0	317	405.00
Juniata	0	23	0	108	200.00
Lackawanna	0	21	2	74	168.00
Lancaster	0	35	0	692	832.00
Lawrence	0	1	0	126	130.00
Lebanon	0	9	0	191	227.00
Lehigh	0	7	2	285	323.00
Luzerne	0	50	2	482	692.00
Lycoming	0	168	2	173	847.00
McKean	0	15	2	120	190.00
Mercer	0	2	0	177	185.00
Mifflin	0	31	0	137	261.00
Monroe	1	28	0	148	275.00
Montgomery	0	20	0	458	538.00
Montour	0	5	0	102	122.00
Northampton	0	11	0	255	299.00
Northumberland	0	26	0	243	347.00
Perry	0	34	1	229	370.00
Philadelphia	0	1	0	26	30.00
Pike	1	44	1	49	245.00
Potter	0	10	0	52	92.00
Schuylkill	0	42	2	442	620.00
Snyder	0	14	1	189	250.00
Somerset	1	56	0	683	922.00
Sullivan	1	13	3	107	189.00
Susquehanna	1	125	3	237	767.00
Tioga	0	29	2	130	256.00
Union	0	17	0	80	148.00
Venango	0	15	0	267	327.00
Warren	0	4	1	169	190.00
Washington	0	25	0	124	224.00
Wayne	0	111	3	101	560.00
Westmoreland	0	31	0	544	668.00
Wyoming	1	38	0	189	356.00
York	0	51	0	769	973.00

TOTAL .... 25 2,256 38 17,260 \$26,849.00  
Total number of claims for this period—8,489.

FOX



ORDINARY GAIT

RUN

WEASEL



RUN

JUMP



## BREEDING EXPERIMENTS WITH WHITETAIL DEER

(Continued from page 4)

The results of the experiment bring out three noteworthy points. First, the fact has been established that *under conditions similar to those set up in the experiment* (more favorable than in the wild) one whitetail buck can, in a breeding season of normal length, successfully mate with seventeen or more does. Second, it was shown that even when a buck of less than average size and weight mated with seventeen or more does, many of which were his own daughters, the fawns produced were *in every respect* equal to the fawns produced when only three non-related does were mated in a single season. Third, it was found that when one buck was mated in a single breeding season with seventeen or more does, the fawning period remained normal in length and extended over a period of less than thirty days. These facts are worthy of further discussion.

The first point is of appreciable interest, but of little value because the experimental conditions simulated to a certain degree, but did not exactly duplicate, wild conditions. In the experiment there was no food problem, all forms of disturbance were at a minimum, and the animals were all confined in a limited area. The fact that the does evidenced, by frequent "running the fence," during the rutting season and only at that time, a strong desire to escape from the enclosure, would seem to indicate that for one or more reasons they were not "satisfied" with conditions in the experimental area during the breeding season. It seems highly improbable that a single buck would in the wild state mate with as many as ten does, even though the experiment indicates that *under favorable conditions* he is more than physically able to do so.

While considering the sex ratio, a few additional words may be of interest and not at all out of place. Vernon Bailey, following his investigations of the Pennsylvania "deer problem" in 1928 and 1929, was of the opinion that, if favorable results were to be expected, the sex ratio of the herd should not exceed one buck to five does, and that one to three would probably approach ideal conditions. Also, during recent years, those persons in charge of the management of the game populations on certain of the famous European forests have, in regard to deer, come to believe that a one to one ratio is ideal, and they will not tolerate a ratio in excess of one buck to two does. Also, so far as it has been possible to determine, it appears that approximately half the fawns born into our deer herd are males, while the other half are females. This might indicate that possibly even in the case of the whitetail deer, a one to one ratio is the rule under natural conditions and so might be the ideal to be strived for in a management program.

Point number two is of significance as it further supports the belief that inbreeding and an unbalanced sex ratio play little or no part in the degeneration currently exhibited within the Pennsylvania deer herd, and that the undesirable characteristics noted are principally due to nutritive deficiencies.

The third observation is of interest and

value because it is not desirable to have late-born fawns in the deer herd and the experiments indicate that such births are probably not the result of bucks mating with too many does.

The exact cause of the occurrence of late-born fawns is a fact as yet not definitely known. It is possible, however, that in Pennsylvania deer herd, the sex ratio is so unbalanced that although all the does pass through during the normal rutting season one or more heat periods, they are nonetheless not bred and, accordingly, a number of them again evidence a heat period several months after the normal breeding season and are at that time bred, thus producing late fawns.

## WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BY STATE AGENCIES

(Continued from page 3)

In Pennsylvania, as in many other densely populated agricultural states, there is a noticeable increase in the "No Hunting" signs and in some sections where is practically no unposted land. Our landowners, notwithstanding efforts to induce them to vary their intensive farming practices in the interest of game and other wildlife, insist upon manicuring their farms and removing all wildlife cover and food. Restocking such areas annually is of little avail, especially so long as the farmers insist upon destroying wildlife habitat faster than it can possibly be restored.

To date, even our efforts to have Pennsylvania's farmers use flushing devices during their harvesting operations have met with little success.

Our land purchase and refuge program, so far, has for the most part been confined to the forest regions, but I feel that a substantial part of the money which has been allocated to the purchase of land should be diverted to game land development.

In addition to improvement cuttings in our forests, we are now confronted with the need for establishing many small refuges throughout our farming counties as breeding havens from which ample seed stock may overflow, or be trapped and transferred to the surrounding territory.

It is frankly admitted that as yet we have found no feasible way to get the farmers of Pennsylvania to vary their farm practices in the interest of an abundant game crop, or to have them remove their "No Hunting" signs, especially in sections within easy striking distance from large centers of population. If we might induce our farmers to harvest their corn crop, or even a goodly percentage of it, from the stalk as is done in the Middle West, that phase of our problem would be much more simple.

We have followed with deep interest the steps being taken by several other states to assure well-stocked open hunting grounds in densely populated farming regions, but to date the majority of our sportsmen have been unwilling to try any of these methods. I believe, however, that the time has arrived when we shall be compelled to develop methods of our own which will be acceptable to land-owners and hunters alike.

Before this can be done, extensive re-

search and experimentation will be necessary, and in my opinion this is work which a state agency like our Game Commission can and must sponsor, especially in the thickly populated southeastern and southwestern farming counties, surrounding the large metropolitan districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

I believe the best way to approach such research and demonstration work is in cooperation with the agricultural extension service of our State College, in which the United States Biological Survey might be persuaded to participate. We certainly cannot hope to lease the hunting privileges on enough farm lands near our big cities to provide any appreciable open hunting territory for a considerable percentage of our 600,000 licensed hunters; and, even though that might be done, the bigger problem of managing the farming operations on those lands so as to assure an abundant annual game crop, and regulating over-shooting, would still confront us.

I am not convinced that the mere policing of farm lands in return for the removal of the "No Trespass" signs holds much hope for a Hunter's Paradise, neither are many of our sportsmen willing to subscribe to the theory that the best way to get landowners interested in the production of a game crop is to urge them to charge the sportsman for hunting privileges. This question has frequently been discussed at meetings of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, as has been the question of adopting a Private Game Preserve Law, such as in effect in two neighboring states, whereby a person is permitted to shoot over an extended season, a certain percentage of the game raised and released.

It does seem, however, that through research and cooperative experimentation, in which our organized sportsmen's associations and other wildlife groups take part, a sensible, acceptable policy can be evolved which will assure both a more abundant game crop and ample farm-game hunting grounds for the sportsmen who is willing to comfort himself properly and to contribute his fair share toward the maintenance of favorable game habitats.

I feel that when a plan is adopted, our many hundreds of sportsmen's organizations throughout the State could do a tremendous amount of missionary work in helping to put the plan across with the landowners in their vicinity. A contest, in which prizes would be awarded to the members who were responsible for opening up more hunting grounds, and an annual dinner for neighboring farmers and landowners are suggestions along these lines.

In conclusion, let me say that in my opinion state game agencies should lead the way in finding solutions to such problems as ours, instead of waiting until they are literally pushed into untenable positions, or the adoption of untried schemes of doubtful value.

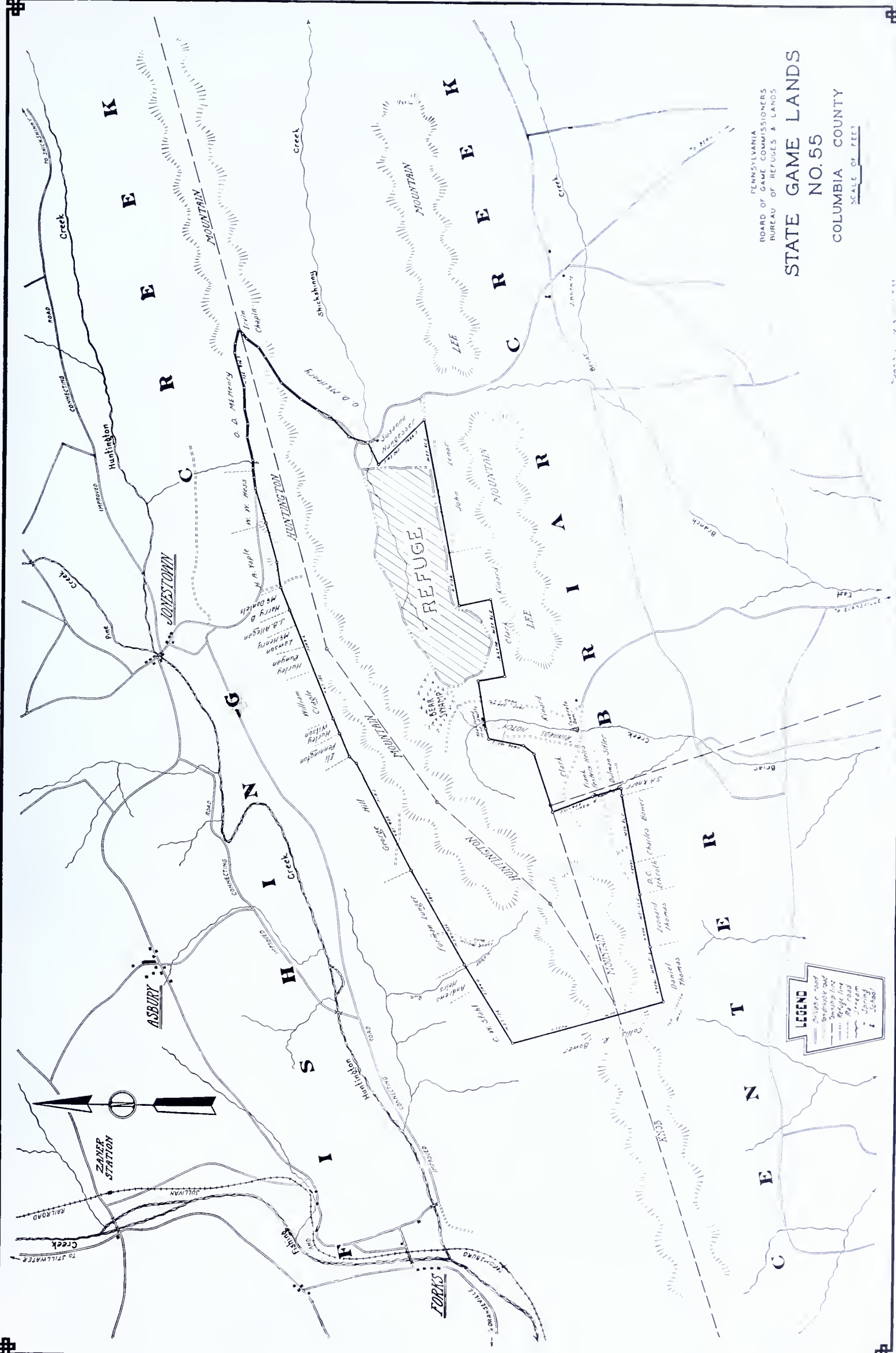
We are now planning the third phase of our long-term game program for Pennsylvania, and solicit suggestions and advice from those assembled at this large gathering of wildlife enthusiasts who have had actual experience in grappling with problems such as those which now confront us in Pennsylvania.



PENNSYLVANIA  
 BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS  
 BUREAU OF REFUGES & LANDS

# STATE GAME LANDS NO. 55

COLUMBIA COUNTY  
 SCALE OF FEET



**LEGEND**

- Improved road
- Unimproved road
- Bridge line
- Right line
- Left line
- Stream
- Spring
- Section



FEDERAL CARTRIDGE CORPORATION



NO PLAN OF CONSERVATION CAN BE SUCCESSFUL WITHOUT THE AID OF THE FARMER

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